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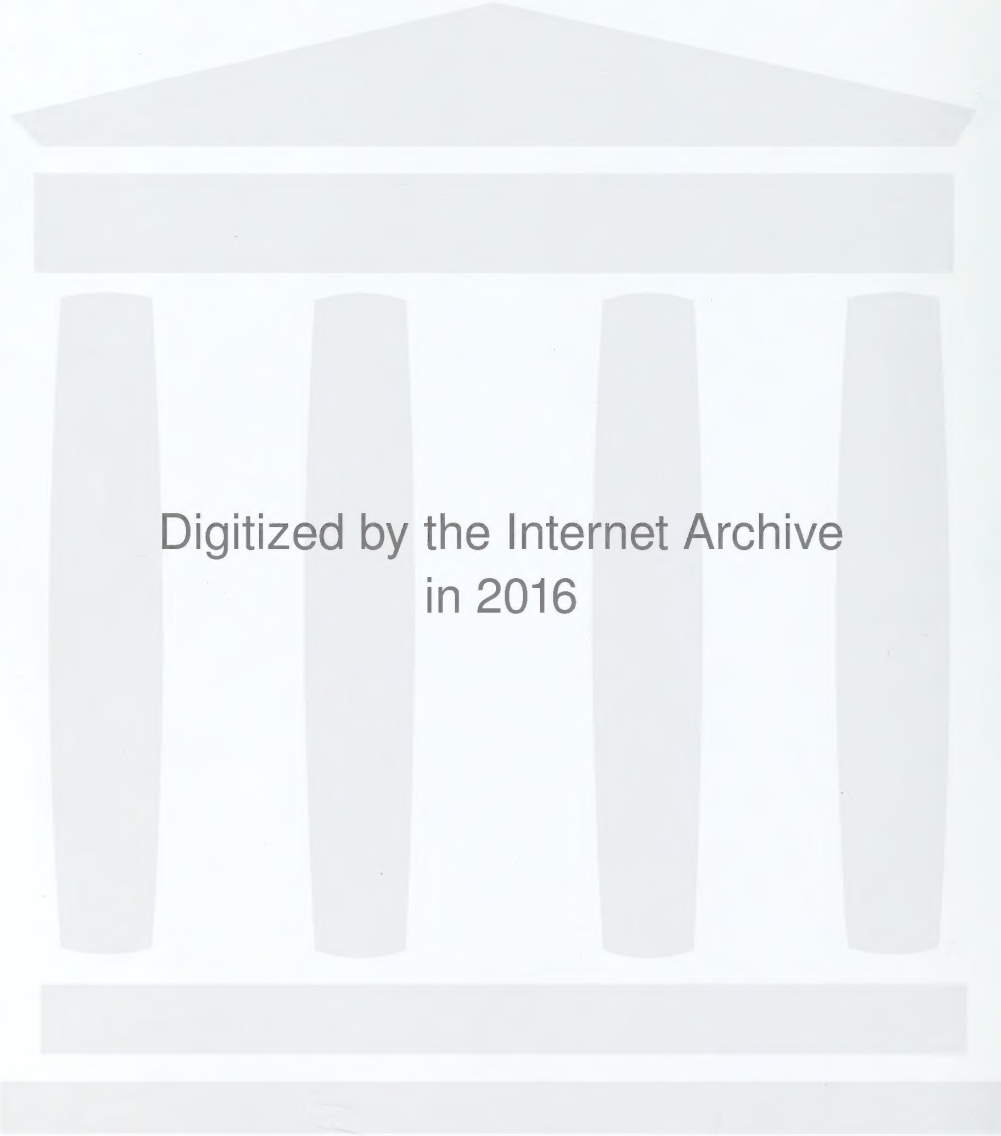
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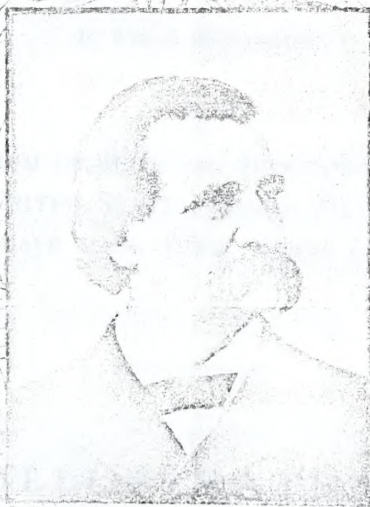
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OF EXCELLENCE

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS
OF
WYANDOT COUNTY, OHIO

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A COMPREHENSIVE COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY—MEMOIRS OF EMINENT MEN
AND WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE DEEDS OF VALOR OR WORKS
OF MERIT HAVE MADE THEIR NAMES IMPERISHABLE.

ILLUSTRATED

EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS OF MANY NATIONAL CHARACTERS AND WELL KNOWN
RESIDENTS OF WYANDOT COUNTY, OHIO.

LOGANSFORD, IND.:
E. F. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.
1902.

BLOCK/PHICAL NETWORK

OF

WYAZDOT COLLEGE OHIO

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

A Comprehensive Guide to the History of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. This book is a comprehensive guide to the history of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. It covers the college's history from its founding in 1848 to the present. The book is divided into three main sections: the first section covers the college's history from 1848 to 1900; the second section covers the college's history from 1900 to 1950; and the third section covers the college's history from 1950 to the present. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

WYAZDOT COLLEGE OHIO

ILLUSTRATION

Embellished with Portraits of Great Men of Letters and of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. This book is a comprehensive guide to the history of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. It covers the college's history from its founding in 1848 to the present. The book is divided into three main sections: the first section covers the college's history from 1848 to 1900; the second section covers the college's history from 1900 to 1950; and the third section covers the college's history from 1950 to the present. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

WYAZDOT COLLEGE OHIO

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Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors
will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with
pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*



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PREFACE.

IN placing the Biographical Memoirs of Wyandot County before the citizens, the publisher can conscientiously claim that he has carried out in full every promise made in the Prospectus. He points with pride to the elegance of the binding of the volume, and to the beauty of its typography, to the superiority of the paper on which the work is printed, and to the truthfulness depicted by its portraits and the high class of art in which they are finished. Every biographical sketch has been submitted for correction and approval to the person for whom it was written, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. The publisher would here avail himself of the opportunity to thank the citizens of Wyandot county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in assisting in the gaining of necessary information.

Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are

Respectfully,

B. F. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.

CONTENTS

GENERAL INDEX.

TABLE OF CONTENTS, - - - - -	3
INTRODUCTORY, - - - - -	11

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, -	13
COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY, -	223

INDEX TO PART I.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF NATIONAL CELEBRITIES.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE.
Abbott, Lyman	144	Boone, Daniel.....	36	Clinton, DeWitt.....	110
Adams, Charles Kendall.....	143	Booth, Edwin.....	51	Colfax, Schuyler.....	139
Adams, John.....	25	Booth, Junius Brutus.....	177	Conklin, Alfred.....	32
Adams, John Quincy.....	61	Brice, Calvin S.....	161	Conklin, Roscoe.....	32
Agassiz, Louis J. R.....	137	Brooks, Phillips.....	130	Cooley, Thomas McIntyre.....	146
Alger, Russell A.....	173	Brown, John.....	51	Cooper, James Fenimore.....	58
Allison, William B.....	131	Brown, Charles Farrar.....	91	Cooper, Peter.....	37
Allston, Washington.....	190	Brush, Charles Francis.....	153	Copely, John Singleton.....	191
Altgeld, John Peter.....	140	Bryan, William Jennings.....	158	Corbin, Austin.....	205
Andrews, Elisha B.....	184	Bryant, William Cullen.....	44	Corcoran, W. W.....	196
Anthony, Susan B.....	62	Buchanan, Franklin.....	105	Cornell, Ezra.....	161
Armour, Philip D.....	62	Buchanan, James.....	128	Cramp, William.....	189
Arnold, Benedict.....	84	Buckner, Simon Boliver.....	188	Crockett, David.....	76
Arthur, Chester Allen.....	168	Burdette, Robert J.....	103	Cullom, Shelby Moore.....	116
Astor, John Jacob.....	139	Burr, Aaron.....	111	Curtis, George William.....	144
Audubon, John James.....	166	Butler, Benjamin Franklin....	24	Cushman, Charlotte.....	107
				Custer, George A.....	95
Bailey, James Montgomery....	177	Calhoun, John Caldwell.....	23		
Bancroft, George.....	74	Cameron, James Donald.....	141	Dana, Charles A.....	88
Barnard, Frederick A. P.....	179	Cameron, Simon.....	141	"Danbury News Man".....	177
Barnum, Phineas T.....	41	Cammack, Addison.....	197	Davenport, Fanny.....	106
Barrett, Lawrence.....	156	Campbell, Alexander.....	180	Davis, Jefferson.....	24
Barton, Clara.....	209	Carlisle, John G.....	133	Debs, Eugene V.....	132
Bayard, Thomas Francis.....	200	Carnegie, Andrew.....	73	Decatur, Stephen.....	101
Beard, William H.....	196	Carpenter, Matthew Hale.....	178	Deering, William.....	198
Beauregard, Pierre G. T.....	203	Carson, Christopher (Kit)....	86	Depew, Chauncey Mitchell...	209
Beecher, Henry Ward.....	26	Cass, Lewis.....	110	Dickinson, Anna.....	103
Bell, Alexander Graham.....	96	Chase, Salmon Portland.....	65	Dickinson, Don M.....	139
Bennett, James Gordon.....	296	Childs, George W.....	83	Dingley, Nelson, Jr.....	215
Benton, Thomas Hart.....	53	Choate, Rufus.....	207	Donnelly, Ignatius.....	161
Bergh, Henry.....	160	Chaffin, Horace Brigham.....	107	Douglas, Stephen Arnold.....	53
Bierstadt, Albert.....	197	Clay, Henry.....	21	Douglass, Frederick.....	43
Billings, Josh.....	166	Clemens, Samuel Langhorne..	86	Dow, Neal.....	103
Blaine, James Gillespie.....	22	Cleveland, Grover.....	174	Draper, John William.....	184
Bland, Richard Parks.....	106	Clews, Henry.....	153		

TABLE OF CONTENTS—PART I

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Drexel, Anthony Joseph.....	124	Houston, Sam.....	120	O'Connor, Charles.....	187
Dupont, Henry.....	198	Hughes, Archbishop John.....	157	Olney, Richard.....	133
Edison, Thomas Alva.....	55	Hughitt, Marvin.....	159	Paine, Thomas.....	147
Edmunds, George F.....	201	Hull, Isaac.....	169	Palmer, John M.....	195
Ellsworth, Oliver.....	163	Huntington, Collis Potter.....	94	Parkhurst, Charles Henry.....	160
Emerson, Ralph Waldo.....	57	Ingalls, John James.....	114	"Partington, Mrs.".....	202
Ericsson, John.....	127	Ingersoll, Robert G.....	85	Peabody, George.....	179
Evarts, William Maxwell.....	89	Irving, Washington.....	33	Peck, George W.....	187
Farragut, David Glascoe.....	89	Jackson, Andrew.....	71	Peffer, William A.....	164
Field, Cyrus West.....	173	Jackson, "Stonewall".....	67	Perkins, Eli.....	109
Field, David Dudley.....	126	Jackson, Thomas Jonathan.....	67	Perry, Oliver Hazard.....	97
Field, Marshall.....	59	Jay, John.....	39	Phillips, Wendell.....	30
Field, Stephen Johnson.....	216	Jefferson, Joseph.....	47	Pierce, Franklin.....	122
Fillmore, Millard.....	113	Jefferson, Thomas.....	24	Pingree, Hazen S.....	212
Foot, Andrew Hull.....	176	Johnson, Andrew.....	145	Plant, Henry B.....	192
Foraker, Joseph B.....	143	Johnson, Eastman.....	202	Poe, Edgar Allen.....	69
Forrest, Edwin.....	92	Johnston, Joseph Eccleston.....	85	Polk, James Knox.....	102
Franklin, Benjamin.....	18	Jones, James K.....	171	Porter, David Dixon.....	93
Fremont, John Charles.....	29	Jones, John Paul.....	97	Porter, Noah.....	93
Fuller, Melville Weston.....	168	Jones, Samuel Porter.....	115	Prentice, George Denison.....	119
Fulton, Robert.....	62	Kane, Elisha Kent.....	125	Prescott, William Hicking.....	98
Gage, Lyman J.....	71	Kearney, Philip.....	210	Pullman, George Mortimer.....	121
Gallatin, Albert.....	112	Kenton, Simon.....	188	Quail, M.....	193
Garfield, James A.....	163	Knox, John Jay.....	134	Quay, Matthew S.....	171
Garrett, John Work.....	200	Lamar, Lucius Q. C.....	201	Randolph, Edmund.....	198
Garrison, William Lloyd.....	50	Landon, Melville D.....	109	Read, Thomas Buchanan.....	132
Gates, Horatio.....	70	Lee, Robert Edward.....	38	Reed, Thomas Brackett.....	208
Gatling, Richard Jordan.....	116	Lewis, Charles B.....	192	Reid, Whiteaw.....	149
George, Henry.....	203	Lincoln, Abraham.....	159	Roach, John.....	199
Gibbons, Cardinal James.....	229	Livermore, Mary Ashton.....	131	Rockefeller, John Davison.....	135
Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield.....	77	Locke, David Koss.....	172	Root, George Frederick.....	218
Girard, Stephen.....	137	Logan, John A.....	26	Rothermel, Peter F.....	116
Gough, John B.....	121	Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth.....	37	Rutledge, John.....	37
Gould, Jay.....	52	Longstreet, James.....	56	Sage, Russell.....	211
Gordon, John B.....	215	Lowell, James Russell.....	104	Schofield, John McAllister.....	199
Grant, Ulysses S.....	155	Mackay, John William.....	148	Schurz, Carl.....	201
Gray, Asa.....	88	Madison, James.....	42	Scott, Thomas Alexander.....	204
Gray, Elisha.....	149	Marshall, John.....	156	Scott, Winfield.....	79
Greeley, Adolphus W.....	142	Mather, Cotton.....	164	Seward, William Henry.....	44
Greeley, Horace.....	20	Mather, Increase.....	163	Sharon, William.....	165
Greene, Nathaniel.....	69	Maxim, Hiram S.....	194	Shaw, Henry W.....	166
Gresham, Walter Quintin.....	133	McClellan, George Brinton.....	47	Sheridan, Phillip Henry.....	40
Hale, Edward Everett.....	79	McCormick, Cyrus Hall.....	172	Sherman, Charles R.....	87
Hall, Charles Francis.....	167	McDonough, Com. Thomas.....	167	Sherman, John.....	86
Hamilton, Alexander.....	31	McKinley, William.....	217	Shillaber, Benjamin Penhallow.....	202
Hamlin, Hannibal.....	214	Meade, George Gordon.....	75	Sherman, William Tecumseh.....	30
Hampton, Wade.....	192	Medill, Joseph.....	159	Smith, Edmund Kirby.....	114
Hancock, Winfield Scott.....	146	Miles, Nelson A.....	176	Sousa, John Philip.....	60
Hanna, Marcus Alonzo.....	169	Miller, Cincinnatus Heine.....	218	Spreckels, Claus.....	159
Harris, Isham G.....	214	Miller, Joaquin.....	218	Stanford, Leland.....	101
Harrison, William Henry.....	87	Millis, Roger Quarles.....	211	Stanton, Edwin McMasters.....	179
Harrison, Benjamin.....	182	Monroe, James.....	54	Stanton, Elizabeth Cady.....	126
Harvard, John.....	129	Moody, Dwight L.....	207	Stephens, Alexander Hamilton.....	32
Havemeyer, John Craig.....	182	Moran, Thomas.....	98	Stephenson, Adlai Ewing.....	141
Hawthorne, Nathaniel.....	135	Morgan, John Pierpont.....	208	Stewart, Alexander T.....	58
Hayes, Rutherford Birchard.....	157	Morgan, John T.....	216	Stewart, William Morris.....	213
Hendricks, Thomas Andrew.....	212	Morris, Robert.....	165	Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth.....	66
Henry, Joseph.....	105	Morse, Samuel F. B.....	124	Beecher.....	66
Henry, Patrick.....	83	Morton, Levi P.....	142	Stuart, James E. B.....	122
Hill, David Bennett.....	90	Morton, Oliver Perry.....	215	Sumner, Charles.....	34
Hobart, Garrett A.....	213	Motley, John Lathrop.....	130	Talmage, Thomas DeWitt.....	60
Holmes, Oliver Wendell.....	206	"Nye, Bill".....	59	Taney, Roger Brook.....	129
Hooker, Joseph.....	52	Nye, Edgar Wilson.....	59	Taylor, Zachary.....	108
Howe, Elias.....	130			Teller, Henry M.....	127
Howells, William Dean.....	104				

TABLE OF CONTENTS—PART I

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Tesla, Nikola.....	193	Vilas, William Freeman.....	140	Webster, Noah.....	49
Thomas, George H.....	73	Voorhees, Daniel Wolsey.....	95	Weed, Thurlow.....	91
Thomas, Theodore.....	172			West, Benjamin.....	115
Thurman, Allen G.....	90	Waite, Morrison Remick.....	125	Whipple, Henry Benjamin.....	161
Thurston, John M.....	166	Wallace, Lewis.....	199	White, Stephen V.....	162
Tilden, Samuel J.....	48	Wallack, Lester.....	121	Whitefield, George.....	159
Tillman, Benjamin Ryan.....	119	Wallack, John Lester.....	121	Whitman, Walt.....	197
Toombs, Robert.....	205	Wanamaker, John.....	89	Whitney, Eli.....	129
"Twain, Mark".....	86	Ward, "Artemus".....	91	Whitney, William Collins.....	92
Tyler, John.....	93	Washburne, Elihu Benjamin.....	189	Whittier, John Greenleaf.....	67
		Washington, George.....	17	Willard, Frances E.....	133
Van Buren, Martin.....	78	Watson, Thomas E.....	178	Wilson, William L.....	180
Vanderbilt, Cornelius.....	35	Watterson, Henry.....	76	Winchell, Alexander.....	175
Vail, Alfred.....	154	Weaver, James B.....	123	Windom, William.....	138
Vest, George Graham.....	214	Webster, Daniel.....	19		

PORTRAITS OF NATIONAL CELEBRITIES.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Alger, Russell A.....	16	Field, Marshall.....	117	Longstreet, Gen. James.....	16
Allison, William B.....	99	Franklin, Benjamin.....	63	Lowell, James Russell.....	27
Anthony, Susan B.....	63	Fremont, Gen. John C.....	16	McKinley, William.....	45
Armour, Philip D.....	151	Gage, Lyman J.....	151	Morse, S. F. B.....	185
Arthur, Chester A.....	81	Garfield, James A.....	45	Phillips, Wendell.....	27
Barnum, Phineas T.....	117	Garrison, William Lloyd.....	63	Porter, Com. D. D.....	185
Beecher, Henry Ward.....	27	George, Henry.....	117	Pullman, George M.....	117
Blaine, James G.....	151	Gould, Jay.....	99	Quay, M. S.....	99
Booth, Edwin.....	63	Grant, Gen. U. S.....	185	Reed, Thomas B.....	151
Bryan, Wm. J.....	63	Greeley, Horace.....	81	Sage, Russell.....	117
Bryant, William Cullen.....	185	Hampton, Wade.....	16	Scott, Gen. Winfield.....	185
Buchanan, James.....	81	Hancock, Gen. Winfield S.....	185	Seward, William H.....	45
Buckner, Simon B.....	16	Hanna, Mark A.....	117	Sherman, John.....	99
Butler Benjamin F.....	151	Harrison, Benjamin.....	81	Sherman, Gen. W. T.....	151
Carlisle, John G.....	151	Hayes, R. B.....	45	Stanton, Elizabeth Cady.....	27
Chase, Salmon P.....	16	Hendricks, Thomas A.....	81	Stowe, Harriet Beecher.....	27
Childs, George W.....	99	Holmes, Oliver W.....	151	Sumner, Charles.....	45
Clay, Henry.....	81	Hooker, Gen. Joseph.....	16	Talmage, T. DeWitt.....	63
Cleveland, Grover.....	45	Ingersoll, Robert G.....	117	Teller, Henry M.....	99
Cooper, Peter.....	99	Irving, Washington.....	27	Thurman, Allen G.....	81
Dana, Charles A.....	151	Jackson, Andrew.....	45	Tilden, Samuel J.....	117
Depew, Chauncey M.....	117	Jefferson, Thomas.....	45	Van Buren, Martin.....	81
Douglass, Fred.....	63	Johnston, Gen. J. E.....	16	Vanderbilt, Commodore.....	99
Emerson, Ralph Waldo.....	27	Lee, Gen. Robert E.....	185	Webster, Daniel.....	27
Evarts, William M.....	99	Lincoln, Abraham.....	81	Whittier, John G.....	27
Farragut, Com. D. G.....	185	Logan, Gen. John A.....	16	Washington, George.....	45
Field, Cyrus W.....	63	Longfellow, Henry W.....	185	Watterson, Henry.....	63

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
A.		C.		F.	
Aithouse, S.....	354	Brown, Oliver.....	569	Fetter, Henry.....	619
Allion, Jacob.....	642	Brown, Henry P.....	639	Fowler, C. R.....	370
Anderson, James.....	401	Brown, F. H.....	638	Foucht, W. A.....	450
Anderson, Hugh.....	401			Foucht, Christian.....	489
Armstrong, George M.....	313	Carey, R.....	226	Fox, D. H.....	308
Armstrong, T. B.....	356	Carey, John, Hon.....	583	Fleck, Mathias.....	347
Armstrong, James L.....	357	Castanien, John.....	402	Frater, W. H.....	581
B.		Case, W. H.....	304	Frater, Thomas.....	581
Bachar, Henry.....	665	Case, Myron B.....	411		
Bachar, Jacob.....	664	Chadwick, Joseph.....	329	G.	
Badger, George.....	602	Chesbrough, S. A.....	526	Gear, William C., Hon.....	589
Baehr, Martin.....	464	Clayton, Judge D. D.....	224	Gibson, V. H., M. D., V. S.....	398
Bainbridge, H. R.....	389	Cliffe, George W., M. D.....	301	Gibson, Joel W.....	504
Bainbridge, Richard S.....	389	Cliffe, Charles.....	301	Gibson, W. A.....	272
Baker, Richard.....	438	Cliffe, Joseph C.....	302	Gipson, Lorenzo.....	459
Baker, Job.....	438	Close, James T.....	518	Graves, H. F.....	593
Bart, Christian.....	633	Coburn, R. C., B. A., M. D.....	542	Graves, Noah F.....	593
Barrett, S. S., A. M., M. D.....	484	Cole, B.....	328	Greer, John, Capt.....	530
Baughman, Ebenezer.....	659	Cole, George F., M. D.....	509	Greer, Thomas.....	530
Baum, Peter.....	603	Conaghan, Charles C.....	557	Gregg, William.....	595
Barnhouse, James H.....	666	Corfman, Isaac.....	488	Gwinner, George.....	685
Bear, Jacob P.....	246	Cornely, Michael.....	243		
Beam, A. J.....	369	Crowl, B. F.....	362	H.	
Beery, Solomon A.....	523	Cross, H. C.....	475	Halbedel, E. N.....	415
Beery, T. E.....	282	Crum, W. A., M. D.....	617	Haner, William B.....	505
Berry, Curtis, Hon.....	264	Curlis, J. L.....	334	Haner, Phillip.....	565
Billhardt, Dr. A.....	268	Curlis, D. H.....	335	Hare, Hon. D. D.....	588
Bixby, Amos.....	575	Cuneo, F.....	315	Hare, William C.....	589
Bonser, Thomas A., Prof.....	615			Hare, C. B.....	570
Bott, J. S.....	679	D.		Hare, W. R.....	449
Bower, David.....	525	Davis, A. K.....	668	Hawkins, H. W.....	570
Bower, Michael.....	470	Davidson, William.....	451	Henderson, H. R.....	551
Bowen, H. C.....	343	Daughmer, T. C.....	306	Henderson, John W.....	345
Buser, John.....	307	Daughmer, James.....	306	Hetzel, Michael.....	609
Burson, E. M.....	458	Debolt, S. S.....	341	Heistand, John.....	349
Byers, Rev. J. W.....	471	Dickey, William.....	528	Heistand, Isaiah.....	426
Blaser, Rev. G.....	303	Dow, J. C.....	655	Hickel, Martin.....	667
Bretz, Andrew J.....	337	Dow, Alvin.....	581	Hitchcock, W. B., Jr.....	536
Brand, John.....	419	Duffield, J. L.....	672	Hitchcock, William B.....	535
Brand, Peter.....	456	Dumm, R. R.....	683	Hohwald, Henry.....	312
Brodman, Conrad.....	533			Holmes, Frank.....	558
Brinkerhoff, M. H.....	311	E.		Horick, Washington.....	254
Brooks, Christian.....	502	Eakin, William.....	477	Hougendoble, J. A.....	506
Brown, Benjamin.....	569	Edgington, Jesse.....	309	Howe, M. F.....	567
Brown, Edwin.....	597	Ellis, Elias.....	610	Howe, Peter.....	567
Brown, Jephtha.....	509	Emptage, Thomas.....	420	Hulse, Jonas J.....	293

INDEX.

	PAGE
Hultgen, Rev. Francis L.....	474
Huthmacher, Rev. A.....	250
Hunt, A. C.....	253
Hurd, F. D.....	671

I.

Ingard, D. L.....	231
Irmer, E. R.....	372

J.

Johnson, Miles C.....	522
Johnson, J. D., M. D.....	678
Justus, O. F.....	486
Jurcy, Abner.....	323
Jurey, J. R.....	322

K.

Kachely, Simon.....	680
Kaufman, Ira N.....	299
Kaufman, John.....	298
Karr, Henry W.....	562
Kear, Doctor.....	607
Kear, Peter.....	668
Kear, E. E. E.....	682
Kemerley, A. H.....	573
Kemerley, Jacob.....	573
Keller, E. M.....	661
Kemp, G. W., M. D.....	466
Kenan, G. W.....	430
Kenan, James.....	431
Kerr, James.....	397
Kirby, Gen. I. M.....	247
Kirby, Moses H.....	247
Kirschner, C.....	385
Klahr, George A.....	225
Klingler, J. M.....	295
Kerr, James.....	397
Koehler, Jacob.....	299
Kotterman, Noah.....	360
Kotterman, Solomon.....	433
Kramer, W. H.....	510
Kramer, George.....	491
Krebs, C. C.....	420
Krichbaum, Daniel.....	346
Kurtz, W. R.....	631
Kurtz, H. B.....	631

L.

Lanker, T. D., Hon.....	365
Lanker, Thomas.....	365
Layton, John R.....	210
Larick, Henry.....	407
Longabaugh, S. S.....	412
Liles, J. A.....	501
Liles, S. G.....	462
Lundy, Willits.....	422

M.

McClain, Samuel.....	466
McClary, S. W.....	332

	PAGE
McConnell, R. N., M. D.....	234
McConnell, James, M. D.....	235
McBeth, Robert.....	441
Martin, Anselm.....	585
Maskey, G. O., M. D.....	340
Mathews, Charles S.....	377
Matteson, Job.....	286
Matteson, Ira T.....	375
Maxwell, Joseph A.....	546
Michenfelder, E.....	368
Miller, Jacob.....	296
Miller, D. S.....	494
Mizer, Rev. J. Z.....	630
Modd, George.....	281
Montee, E.....	292
Morris, Benjamin.....	350
Moser, S. L.....	573
Mullholand, Miles.....	651
Mullholand, George W.....	637
Myers, M. B.....	495

N.

Nagel, William.....	298
Naus, L. Walter, M. D.....	344
Neate, John.....	392
Needs, William.....	257
Niebel, Inos.....	611
Norris, Seymour.....	491
Norris, James M. C.....	490
Norton, Isaac.....	576

O.

Ogg, Byron.....	598
Ogg, Frank.....	634
Ogg, Samuel.....	635
Ogg, William.....	599

P.

Palmer, C. R.....	436
Palmer, M. E.....	479
Paulin, J. N.....	378
Pauin, Peter.....	379
Pennington, Peter.....	383
Peters, H. W., Capt.....	544
Pieifer, Jacob.....	445
Pickerel, J.....	280
Plumb, Charles F.....	288
Pontius, Adam.....	408
Pontius, Samuel.....	408
Pool, J. M.....	541
Pool, R. W., Capt.....	284
Pool, William.....	541
Powell, Daniel.....	643
Powell, John W.....	643
Powell, Major J. H.....	549
Powell, Elijah.....	549

R.

Rall, Frank.....	447
Rall, Charles.....	330
Ranger, S. M.....	653

	PAGE
Ranger, L. G.....	653
Reber, A.....	515
Rewalt, Fred.....	673

S.

Sanford, Walter.....	560
Savidge, G. W.....	424
Schlup, Frederick.....	255
Schoenberger, M. G.....	324
Schupp, Jacob J.....	439
Schwik, G. W.....	520
Seider, John.....	555
Sheppard, C. L., M. D.....	327
Shimp, Thomas W., Prof.....	333
Shuman, Sylvester.....	644
Shumaker, Frank.....	389
Simmons, William.....	435
Smadley, A., Hon.....	240
Smith, Jacob.....	495
Smith, W. F.....	454
Snyder, W. H.....	621
Stansberry, Ephraim.....	520
Stalter, H. F.....	394
Stayner, Thomas.....	482
Stecher, George J.....	352
Sterner, A. L.....	326
Stevens, Harry.....	657
Stief, Jacob.....	620
Stief, Charles.....	627
Stoijl, J. J.....	290
Stoneburner, Noah.....	411
Straw, D. H.....	658
Straw, Daniel.....	238
Straw, David.....	577
Straw, Joel.....	517
Straw, Lewis.....	443
Stutz, O. C., M. D.....	278
Swann, James.....	426
Swartz, Abraham.....	461
Swartz, Henry.....	417
Sylvan, T. P.....	612

T.

Teter, Charles, D. D. S.....	508
Tracht, H. A.....	221
Tschanen, Peter.....	309
Tschanen, W. T.....	614

U.

Ulrich, M.....	280
Ulrich, B. J.....	320
Ulrich, Peter C.....	320
Updegraff, J. M.....	658

V.

Van Buren, S. C.....	538
Van Pool, George.....	605
Vogel, John B.....	513
Vogel, Henry.....	512
Von Blon, P. H.....	553

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
W.		Wickiser, J. D.....	674	Y.	
Walker, E. F.....	601	Williams, Benjamin.....	455		
Walton, James H.....	606	Wilson, D. D. W.....	492	Yeager, Henry.....	432
Walton, John.....	485	Wise, Jerome.....	684		
Walter, S. L.....	242	Wise, George.....	239		
Weaver, L. F.....	663	Wyss, Christian.....	473	Z.	
Weitz, William.....	498	Wood, John.....	418		
Weist, John G.....	468	Wolfe, W. A.....	367	Zeis, Ira N., M. D.....	625
Wentz, John.....	676	Wowder, David H.....	649	Zeis, William H.....	625
		Wright, John.....	421		

COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half

brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presi-

dential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust; but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the con-

vention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804-5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ash-

burton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY. — As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson

Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequalled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years



old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two

years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Demo-

crat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that

bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe bat-

tles, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people.

JOHAN ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he re-

moved to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Conjointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to serve this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was

editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,



for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly

afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against

the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as

Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a dele-

gate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers.

When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the American Jurist. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected

to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

ber 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth \$9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid \$40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enor-

mous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicaragua Transit Company, which had netted him \$1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some \$10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him \$800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of \$1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over \$100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky—then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough.

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits—adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature

at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866; "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867-70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first loco-

motive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE, one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond,

Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britain and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from

active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the depart-

ment of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834-5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonnock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the im-

mense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809-17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784-86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virginia in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789-97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty

was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

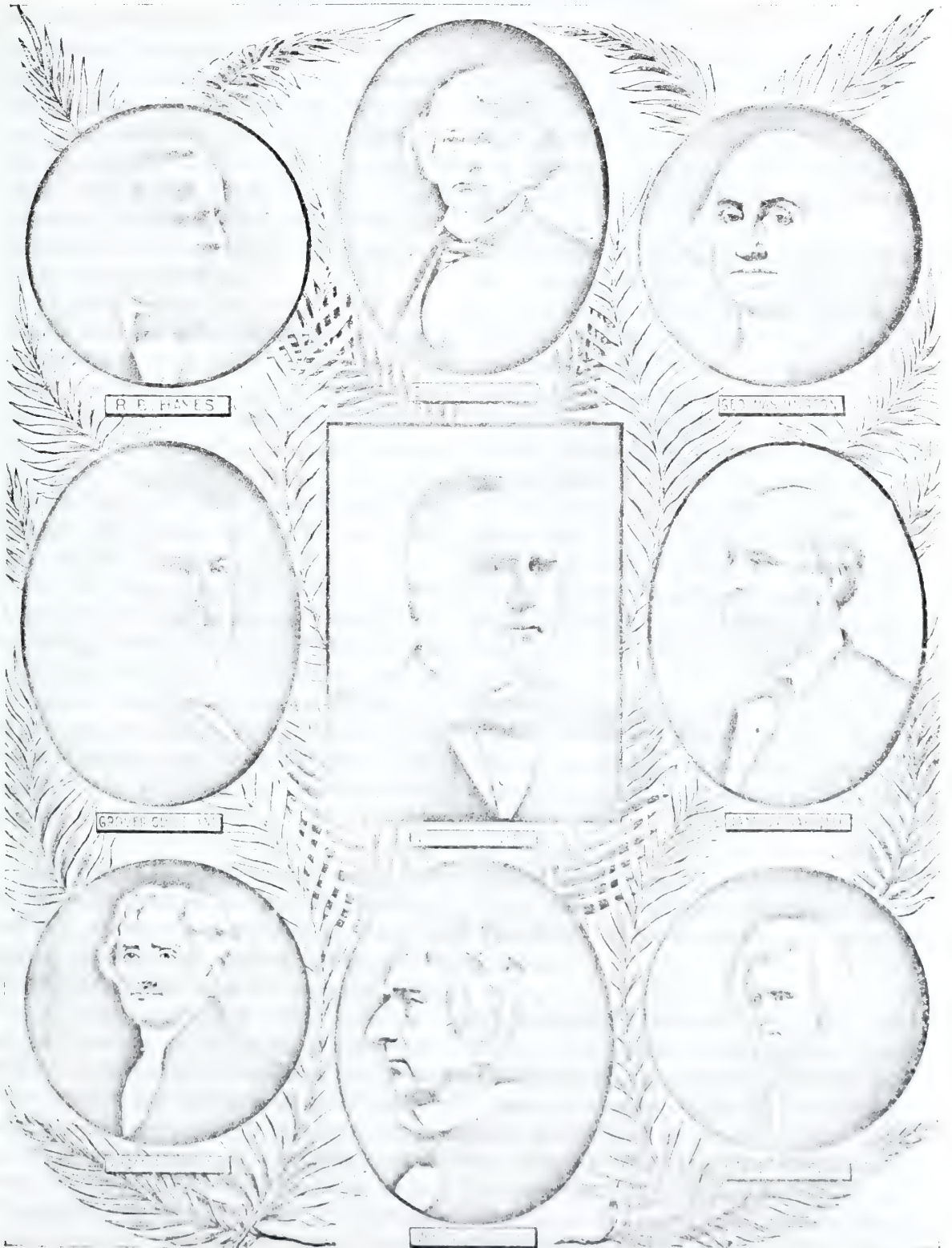
FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became

the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas

Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed

caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOAH WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in

1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782-83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789-93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824-5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored

immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatimie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1835 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatimie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous

effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was persuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On re-joining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On

General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810.

During the war of 1812-1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854-56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820-50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen, young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leader-

ship, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, notwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans.

The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the *Laws Gold Reporting Company* when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he

had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHAN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the

South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. — In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Home-ward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk

in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of \$8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was \$3,500,000 of which \$2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to \$10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large

crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHAN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHAN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power

the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

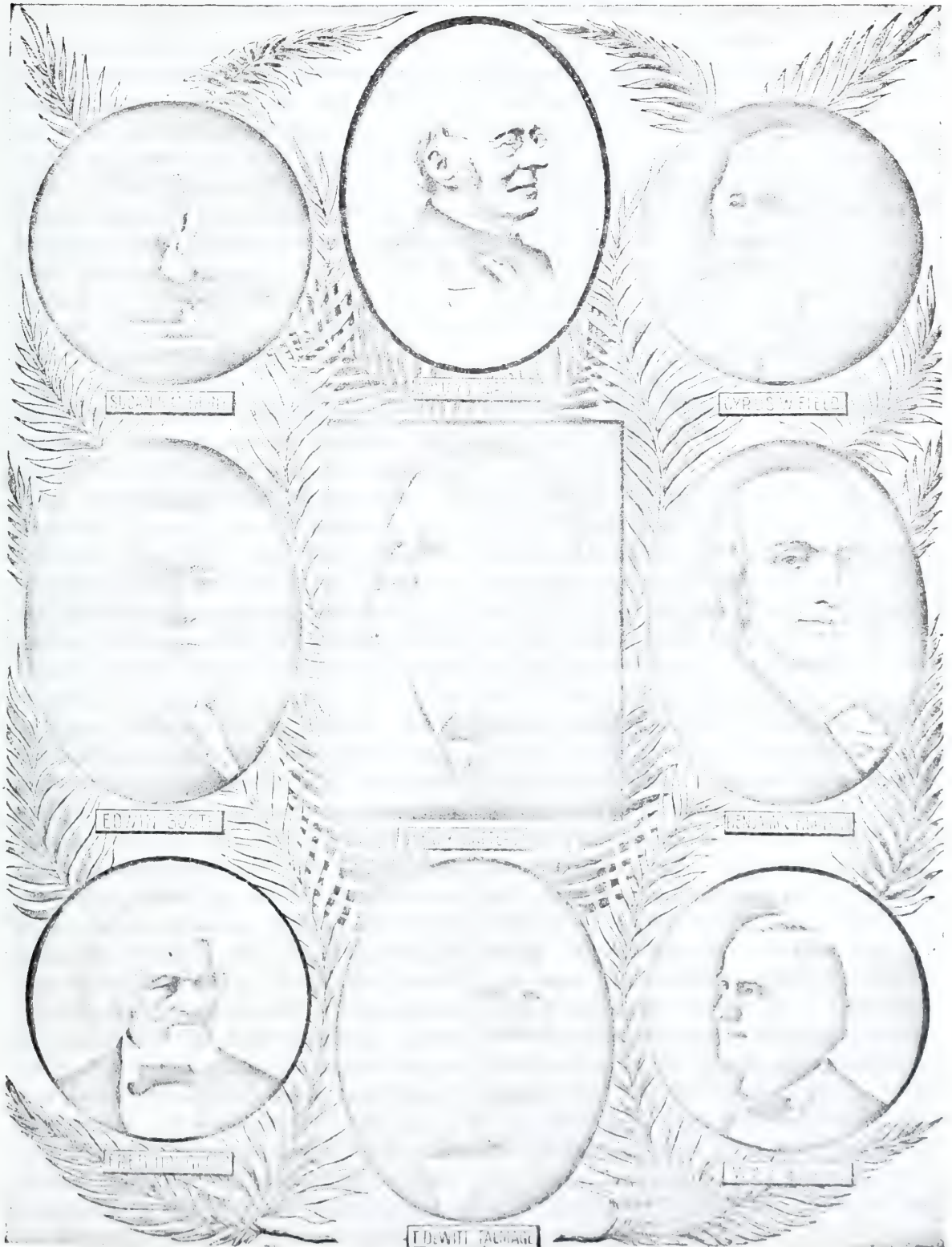
year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his

indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsy!



vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in

this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed

upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he

remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807, of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he

did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself outnumbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best

known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with delirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dol-

lars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United

States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Taliapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817-18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English

newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumph of Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat-

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19-20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chick-

amauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service

gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in lighthouse construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jack-

son, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were woefully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARFIELD GILMORE, one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for

that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been

elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalleled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo

where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19-20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866.

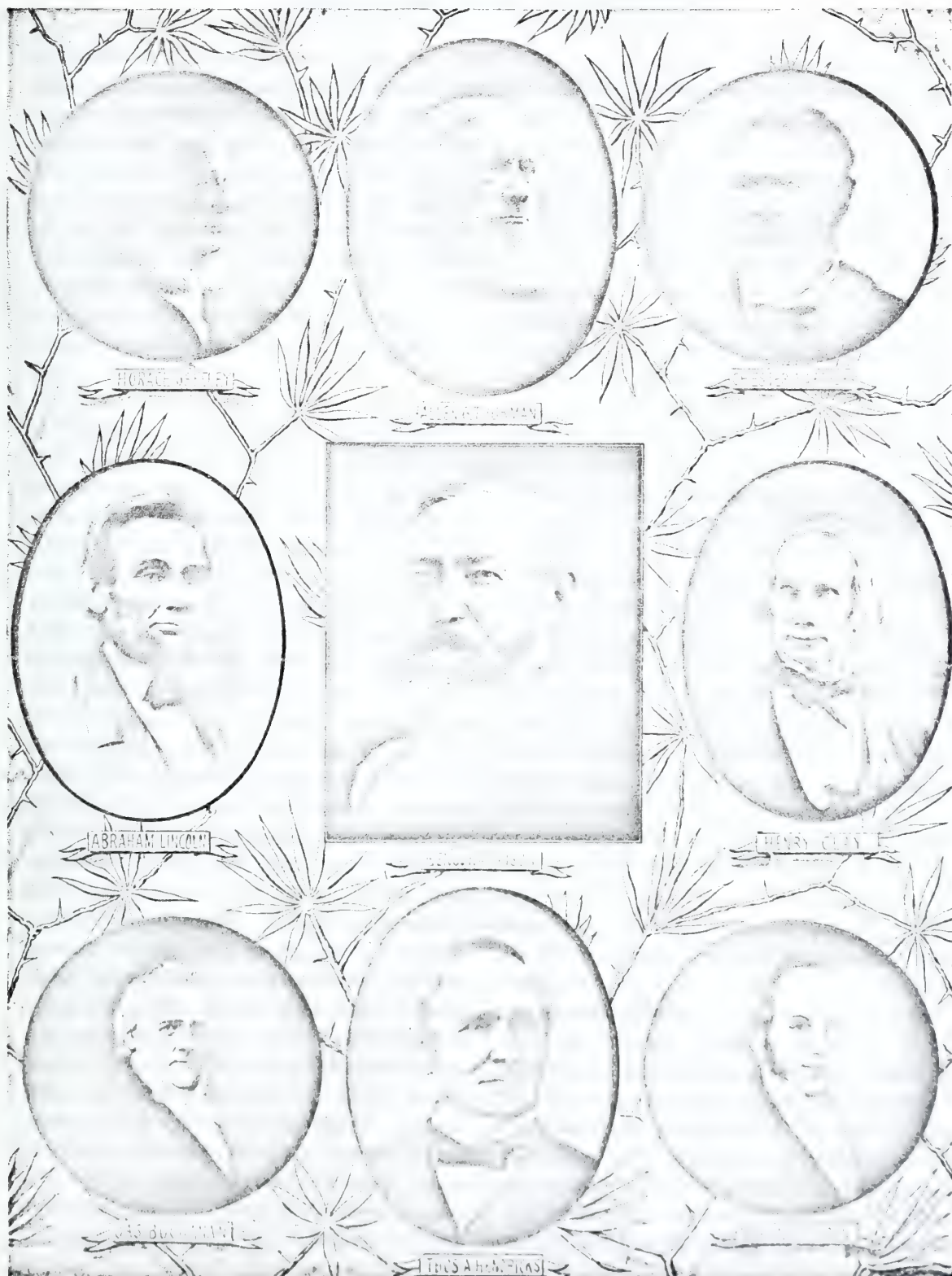
EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good

fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861-65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who



had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by

himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor, and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his re-

turn he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about \$40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point

and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia,

Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON," was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin

Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and

which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASAGRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his

public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of \$5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved \$2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him \$60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term,

in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—"The noblest Roman of them all" was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidential possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local

editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies

of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him \$40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at \$200 per night. His great successes were *Virginius*, *Damon*, *Othello*, *Coriolanus*, *William Tell*, *Spartacus* and *Lear*. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in

1831-33. During 1833-35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853-54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHAN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1839. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the

United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON,
One of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, answered in the Civil war; was at Bull Run in 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de-camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863-64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864-65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made

brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celebrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 1891.

ALLEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was

the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner. The following year he received an injury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania. September 10th he

attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flagship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the

"Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at \$10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault:



finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company,

and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is \$8,000,000, and the entire endowment is \$20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commodore in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might

become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, wielded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequalled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magazines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everybody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861-65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exquisite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in

1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851-52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854-55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872-74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880-85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "*American Journal of Science*" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the

primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "*Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism*," "*American Philosophic Trans.*," and many articles in the "*American Journal of Science*," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merrimac" after she had been fitted up as an iron-clad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merrimac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where

he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambersstreet, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for \$30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods

business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over \$72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of \$600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans.

In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in

the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas.

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from

Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811-13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project,

the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased

a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833-35 and in 1837-41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public ques-

tions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"DeSoto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of \$25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the

frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomeroy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries, but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was

called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

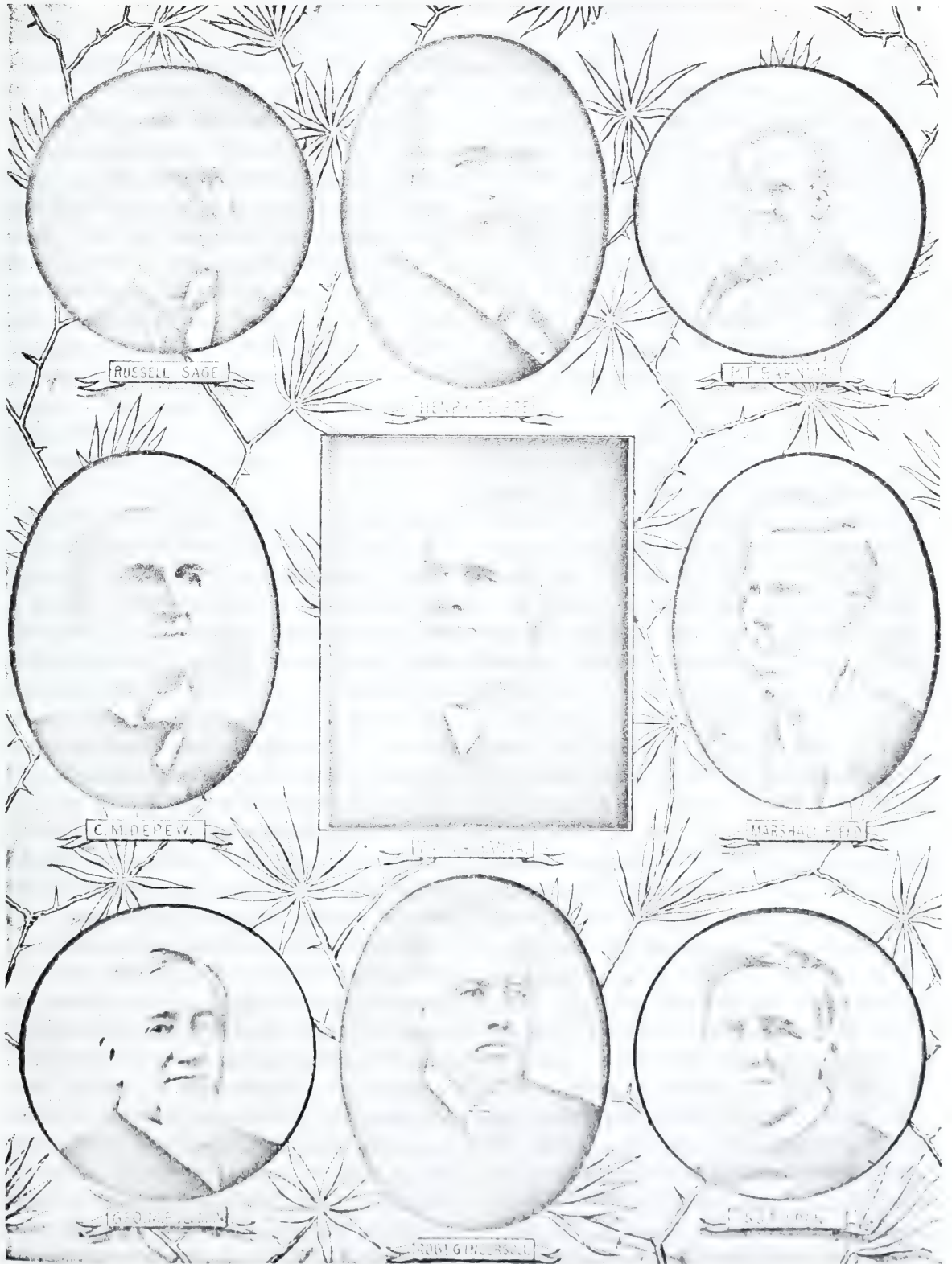
SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with

the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847-8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848-9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A



double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861-62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agri-

cultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.—No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being



"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prenticeana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the

president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of \$50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like *Monte Cristo*, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed

management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost \$18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a

descent upon Manassas, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rear guard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820,

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four

states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of

which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 20, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale Col-

lege in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853-55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19-20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional con-

vention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado

in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-



clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

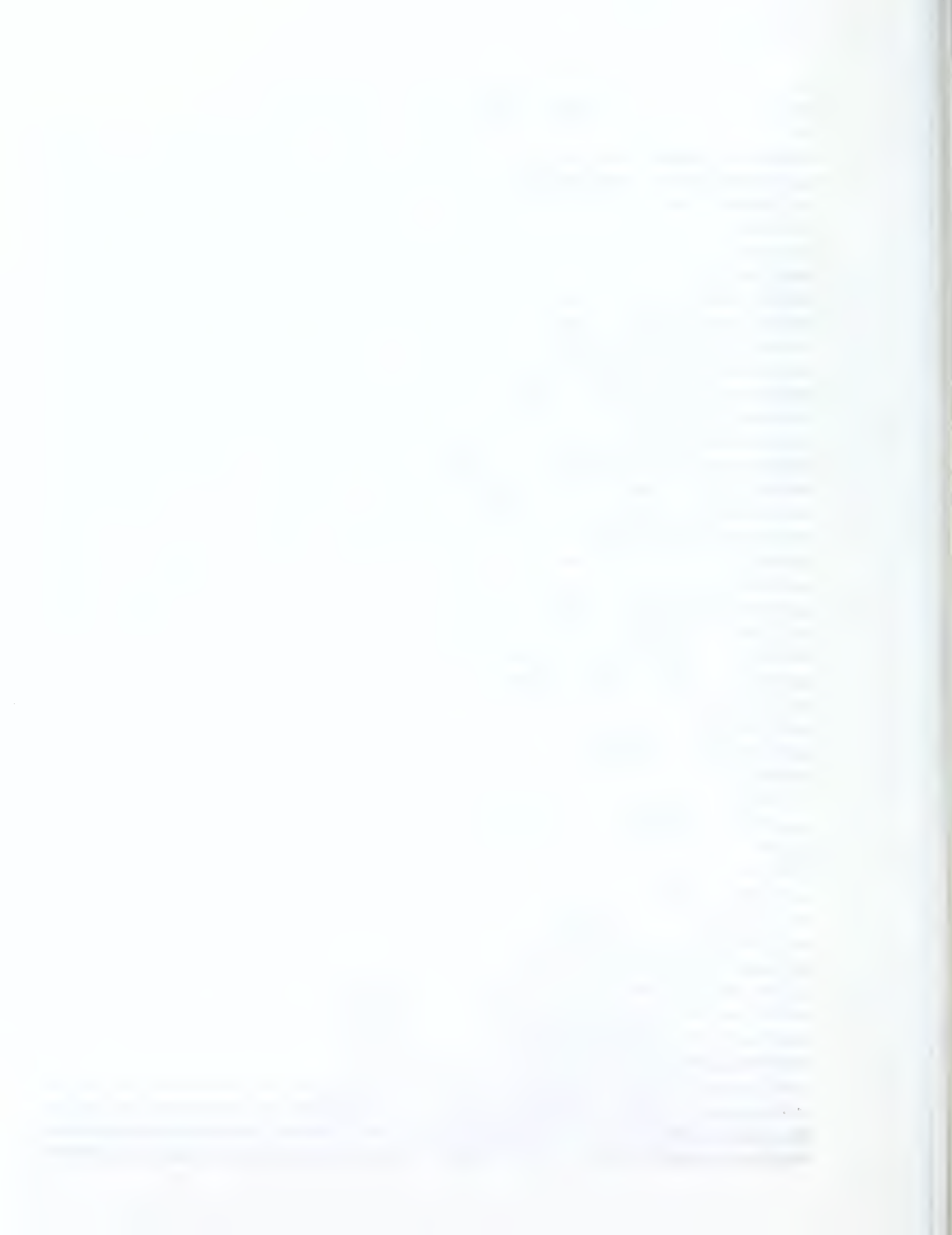
Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war

one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersburg Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812-15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private



volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHAN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony

the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year. In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of



Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866-67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to

1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occurred May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent



educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr. Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In

1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

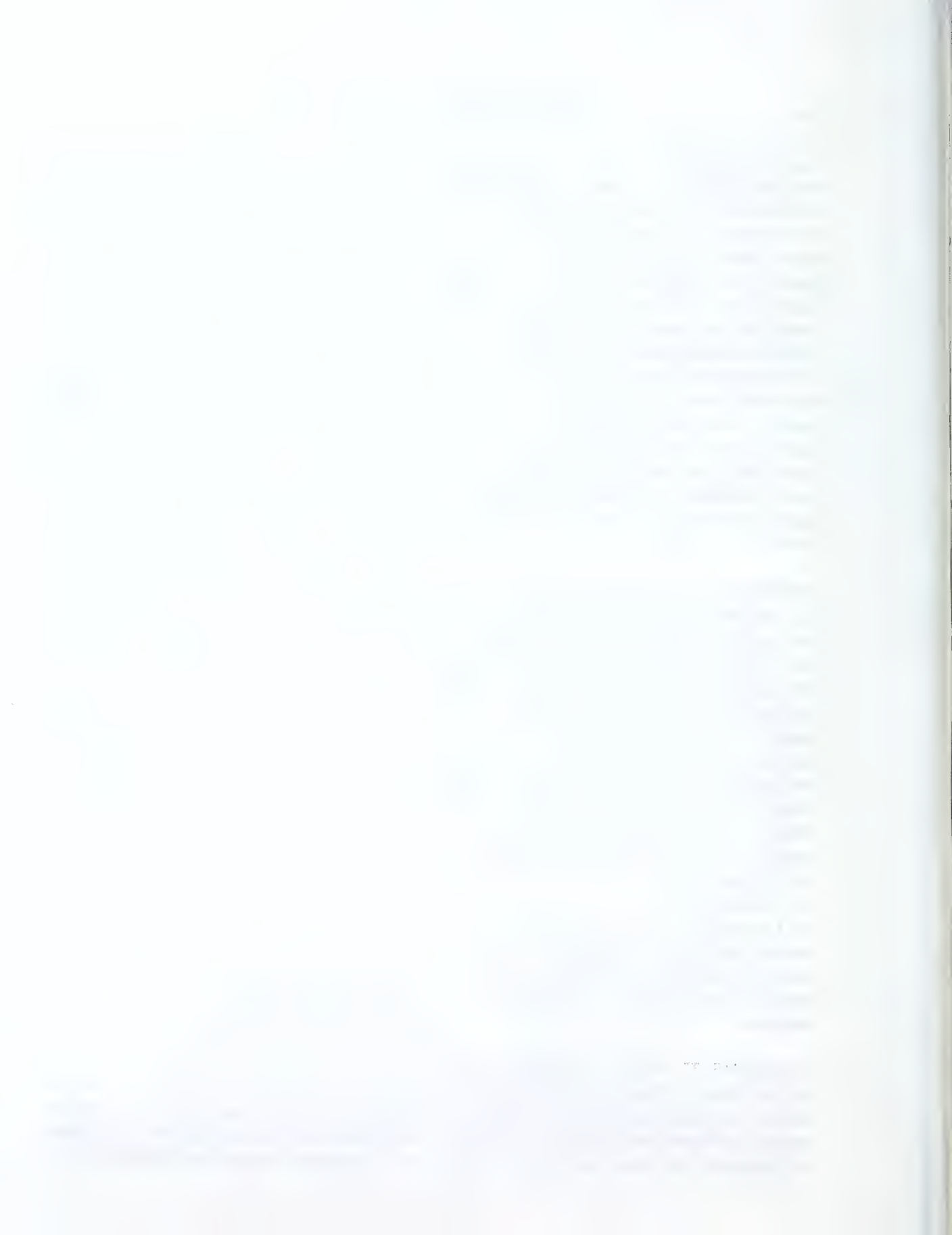
England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public

schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employees, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employees inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union



lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth con-

gresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

Page 101

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death

of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments. These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed; and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H. W. Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838-41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two

years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hodgenville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure,

Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate

from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829-31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832-42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz,

that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHAN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable

business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously. All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left \$300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel

of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHAN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his

party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, un-

der auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVY P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to



Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek

at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted

preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

"Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two

years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington

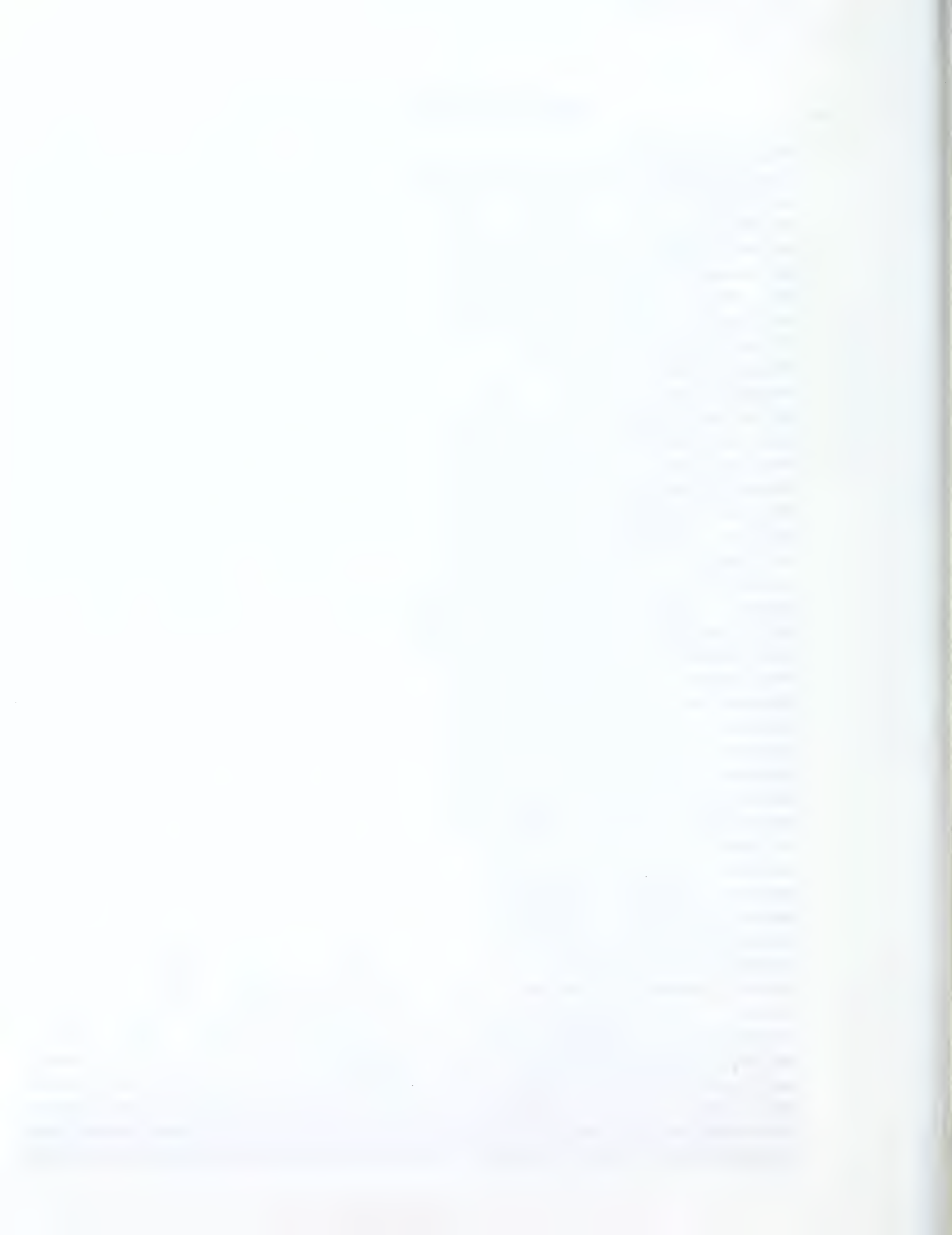
in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men

successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a



charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe,

then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining—lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates



at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physical science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an

electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

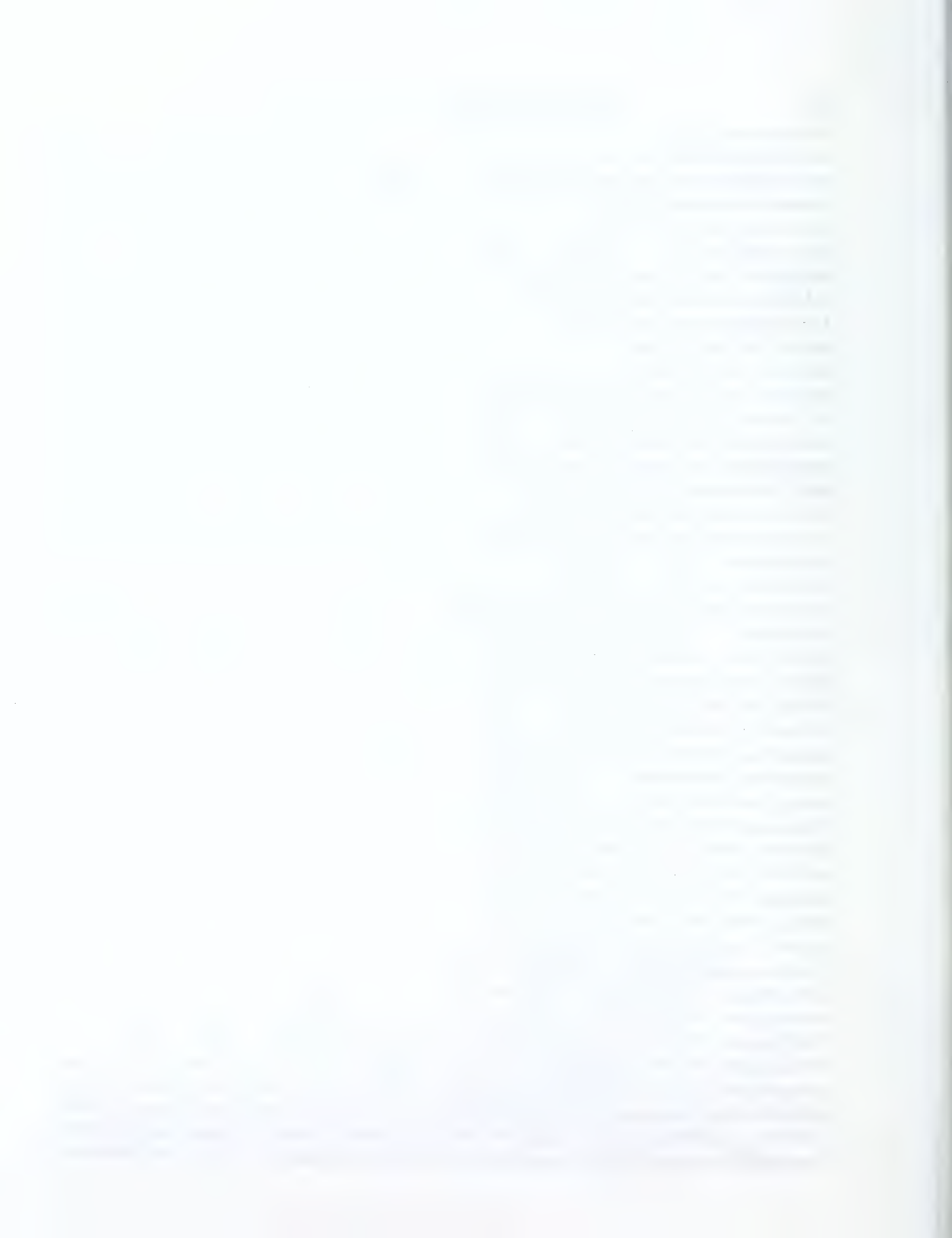


part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860-61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency

of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1736, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of





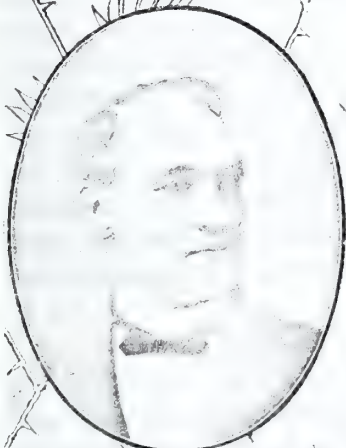
W.T. SHERMAN



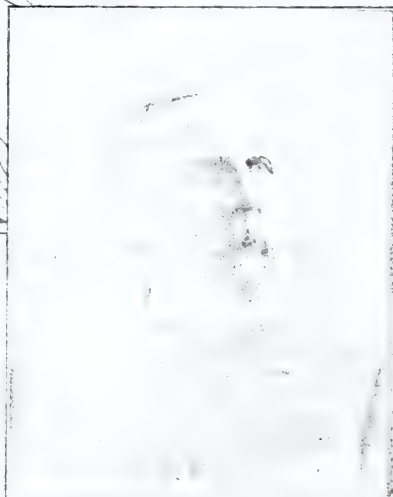
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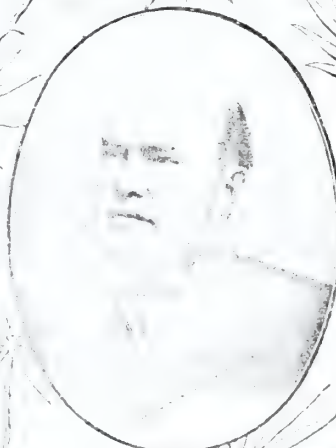
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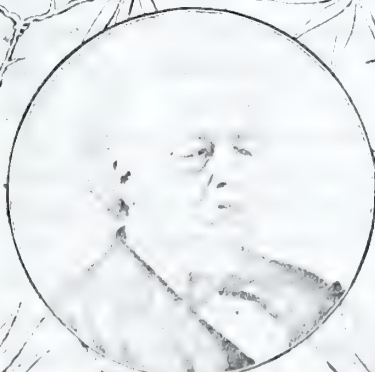
JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



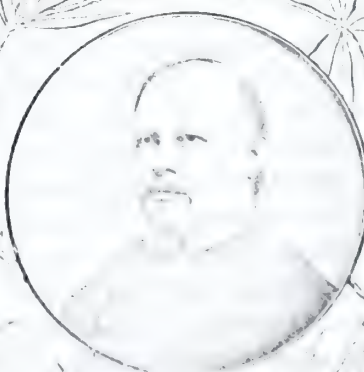
P.D. ARMOUR



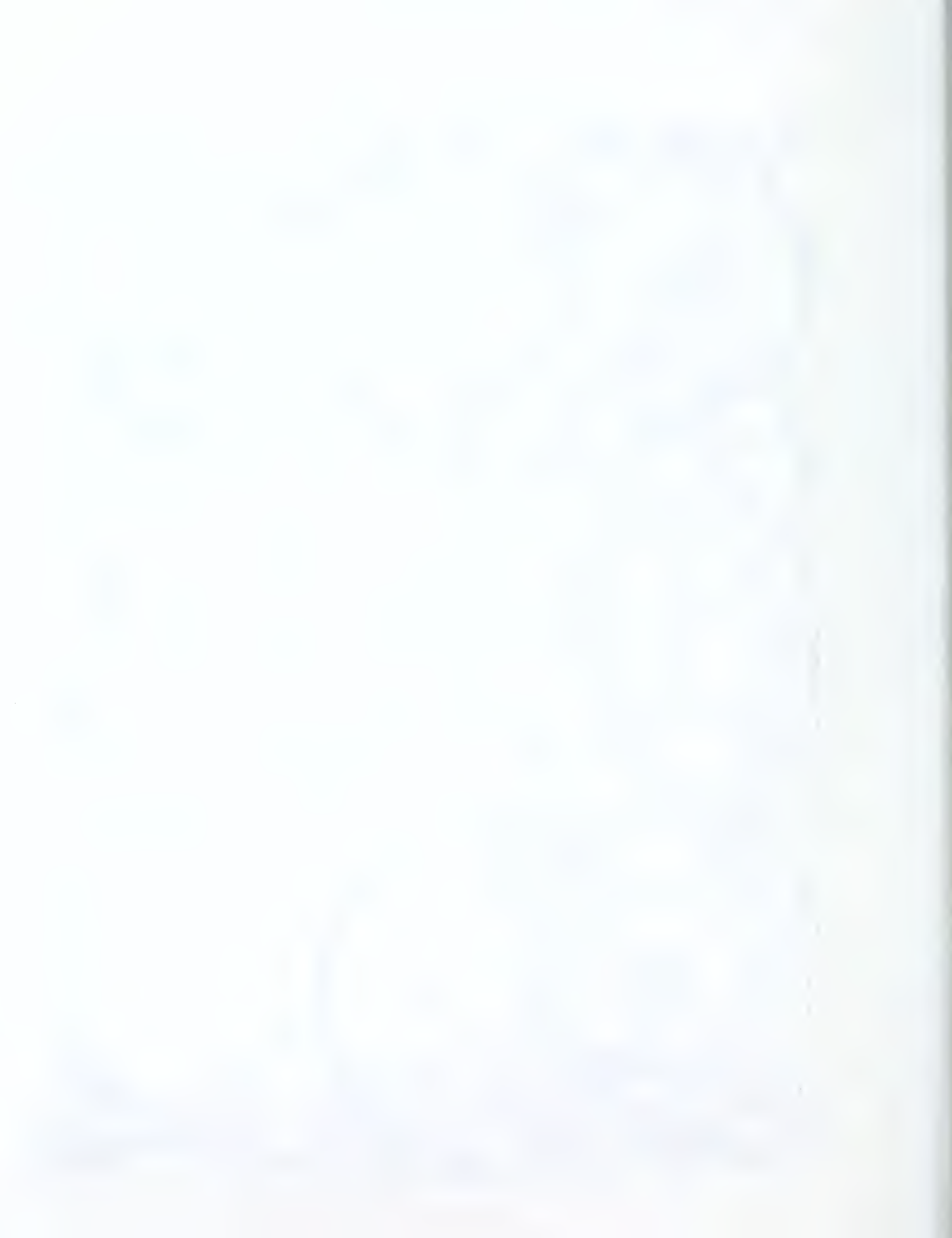
BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS. A. DANA



THOS. BREED



his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in

1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to



reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of persuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clews lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New

York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

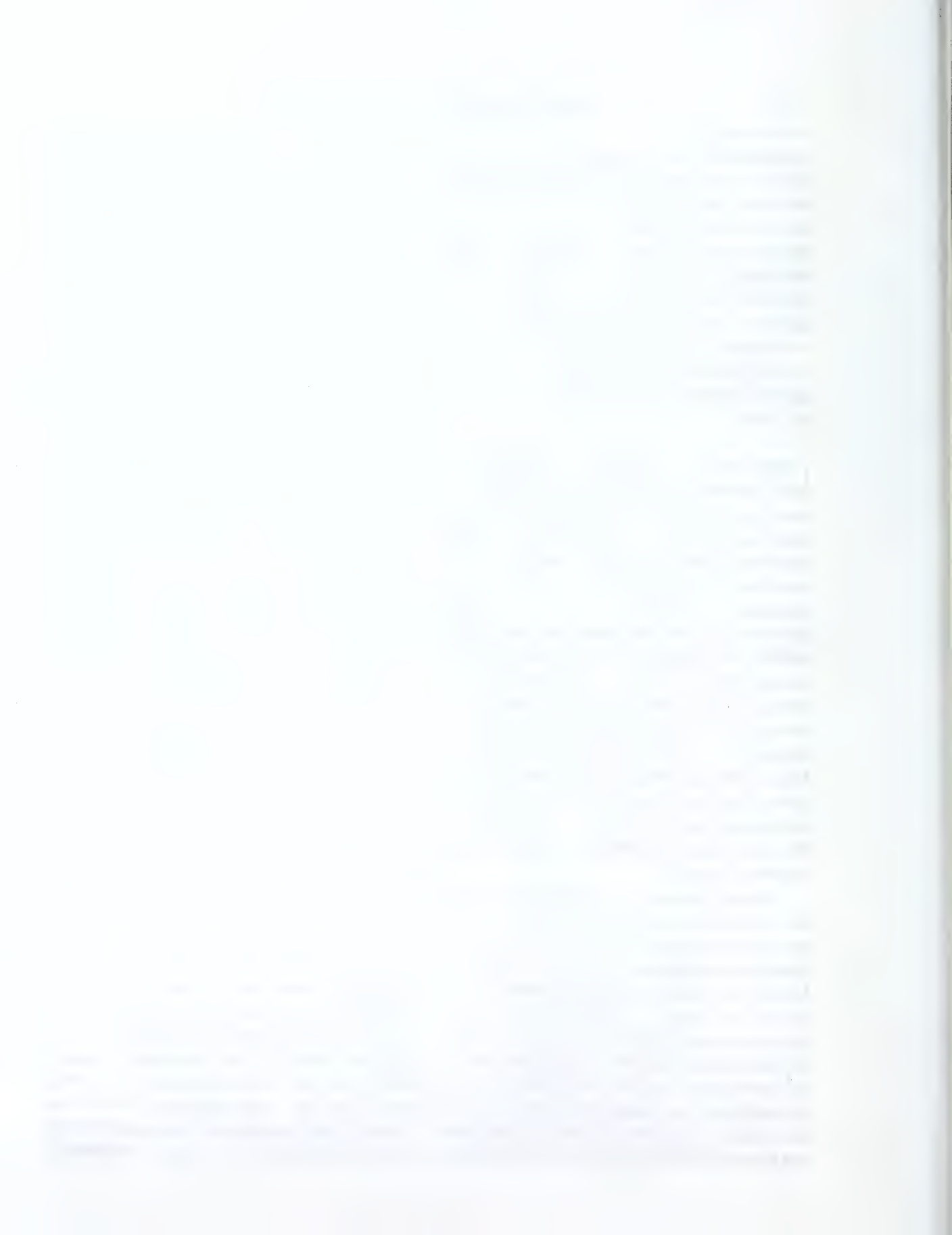


by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his su-

perior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg,



which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885; and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHAN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Rev-

olutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAURENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of

New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861-2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833-35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the



study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio

district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served



three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark

county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's staunchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849,

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Sprecklas branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on

account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

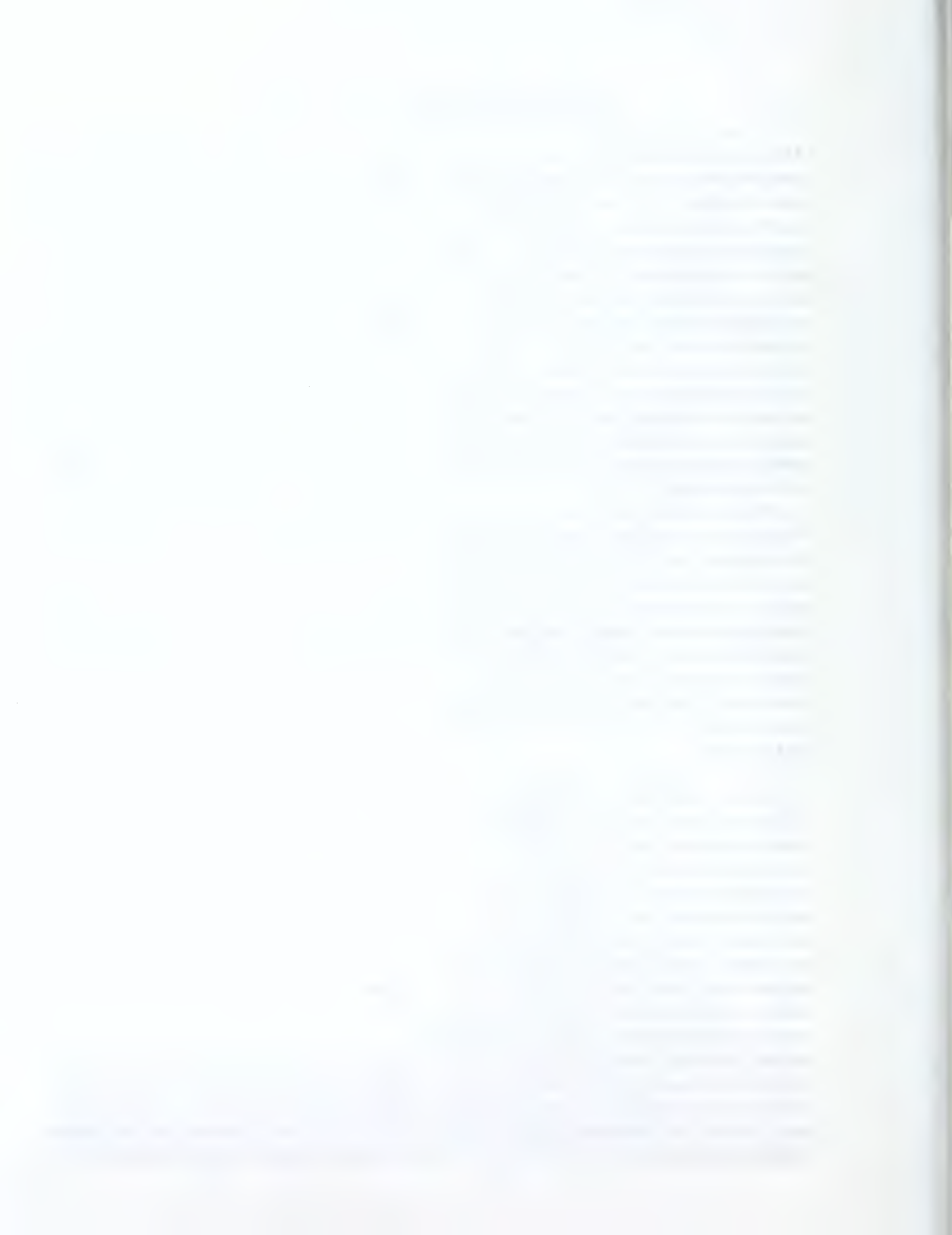
Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon;" "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In

1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

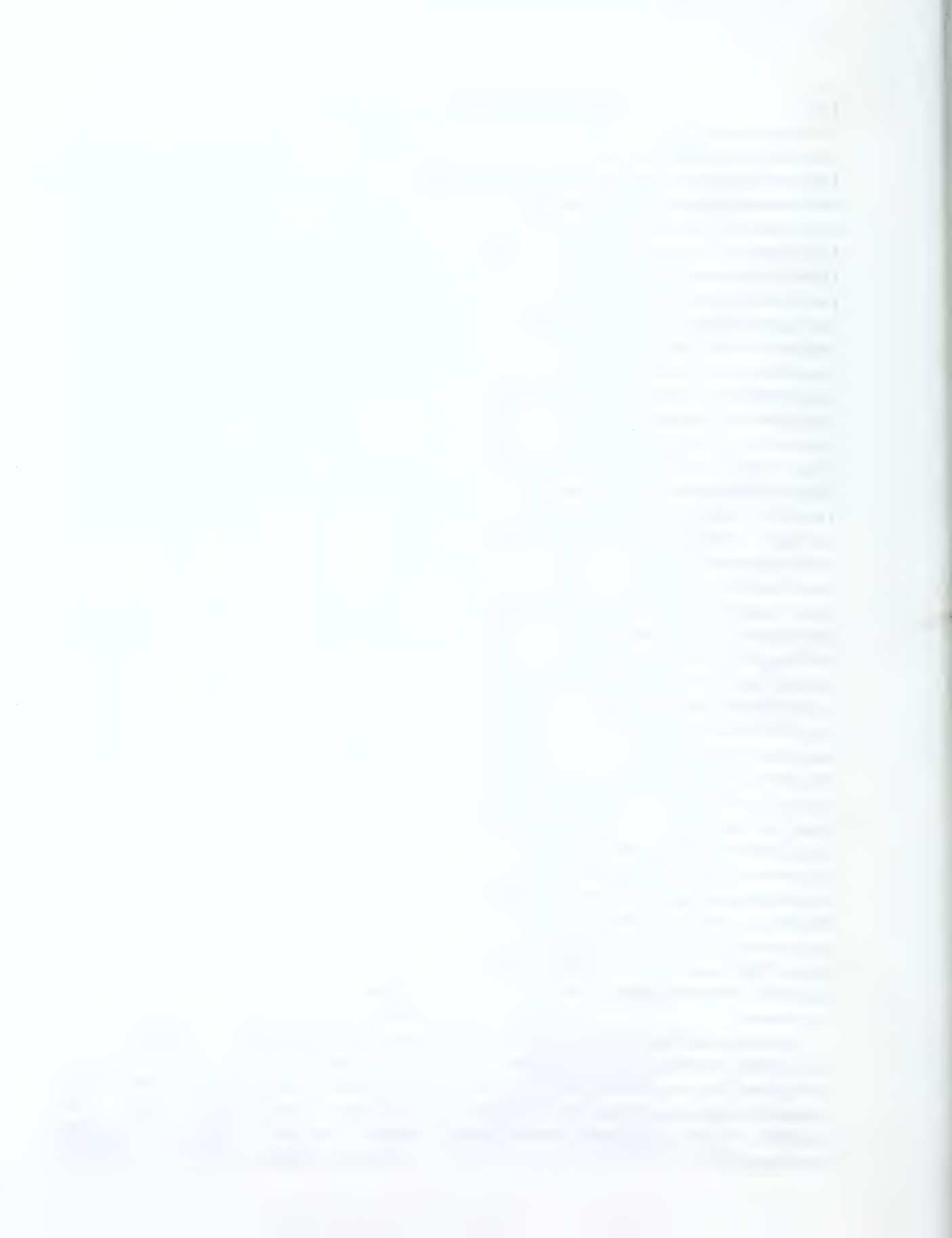


Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce philippic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by

"Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-



logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

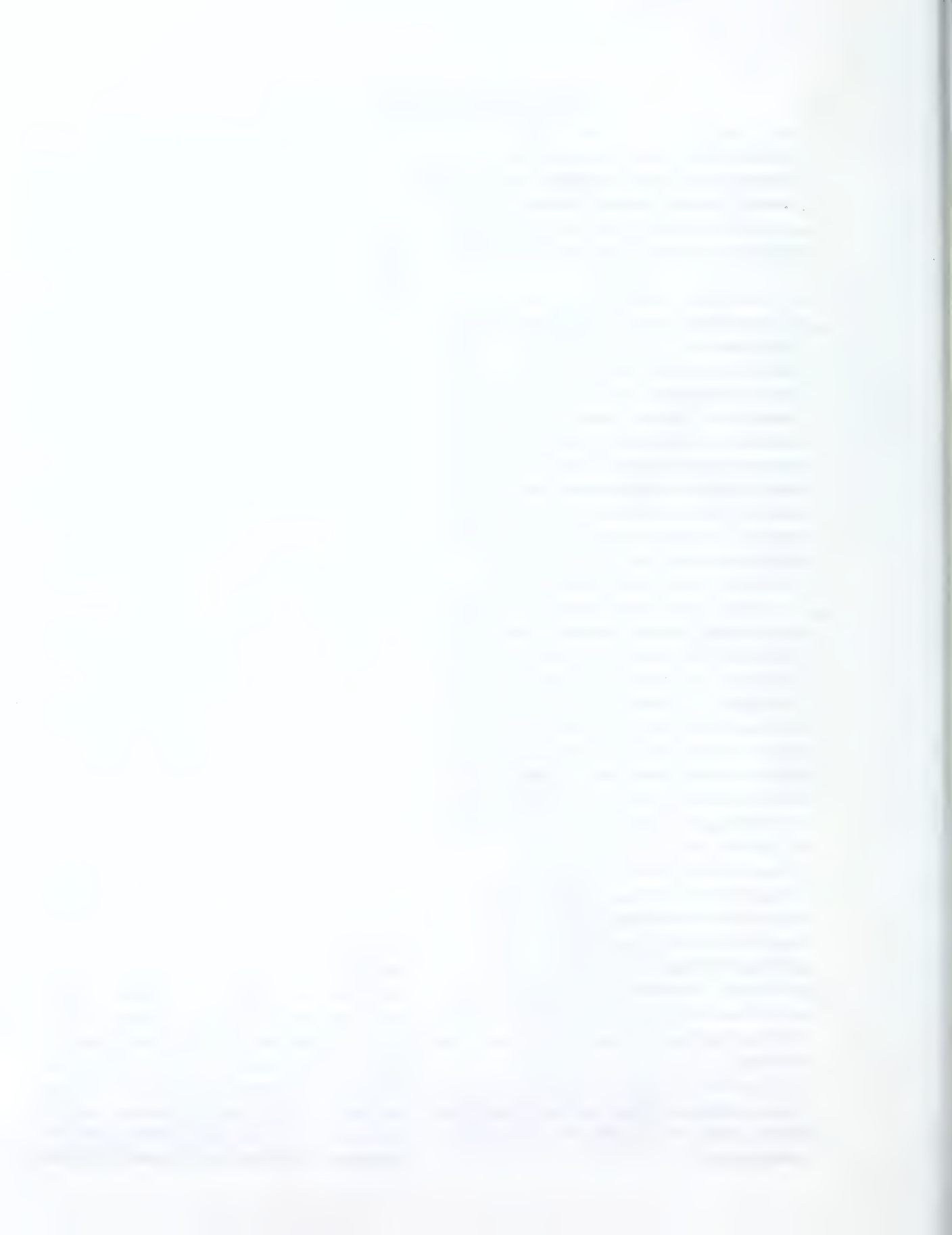
Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

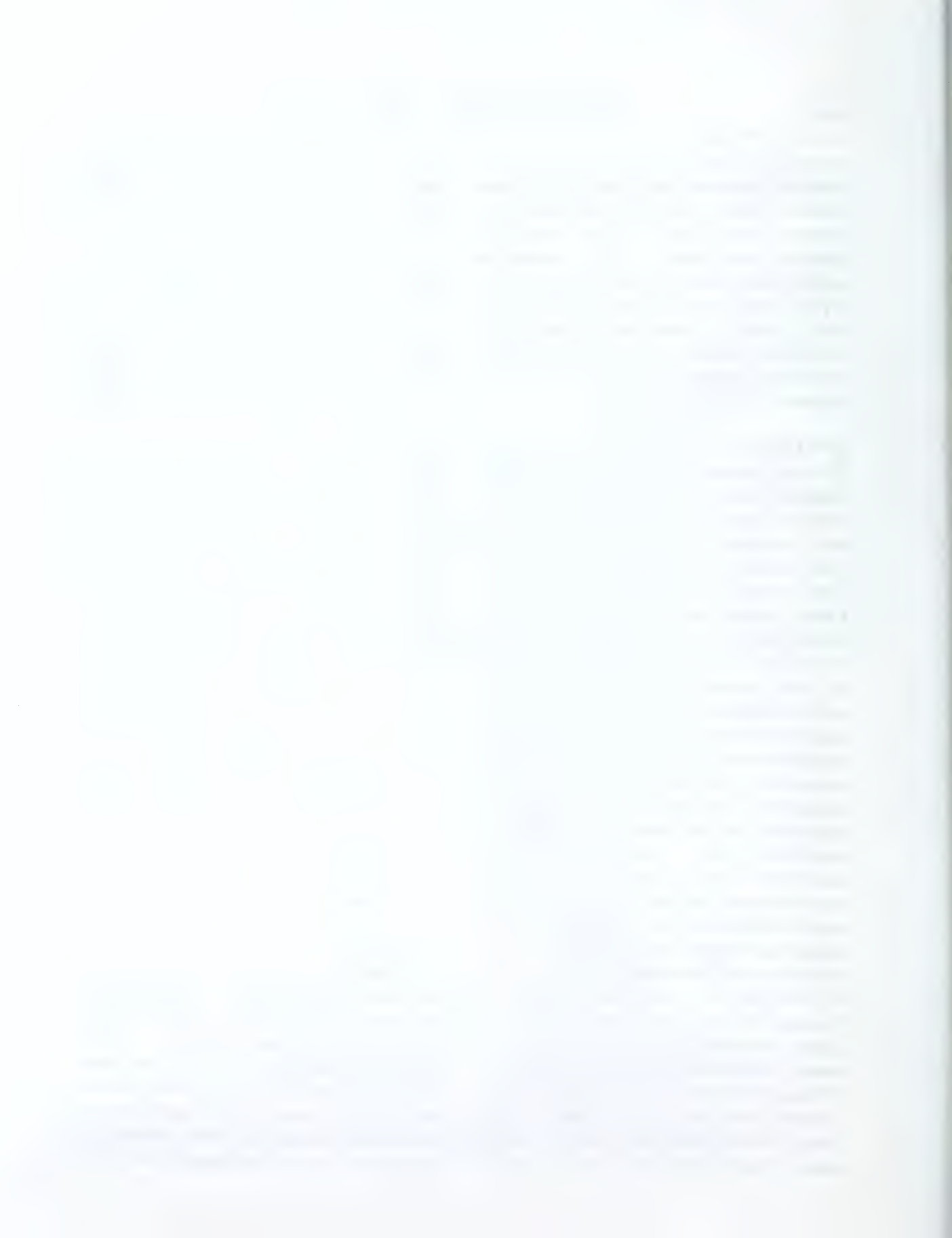


speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magna Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of

these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthropy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until



1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Peffer was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Peffer was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Peffer was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of

his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.



Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812-15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in

the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-



tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

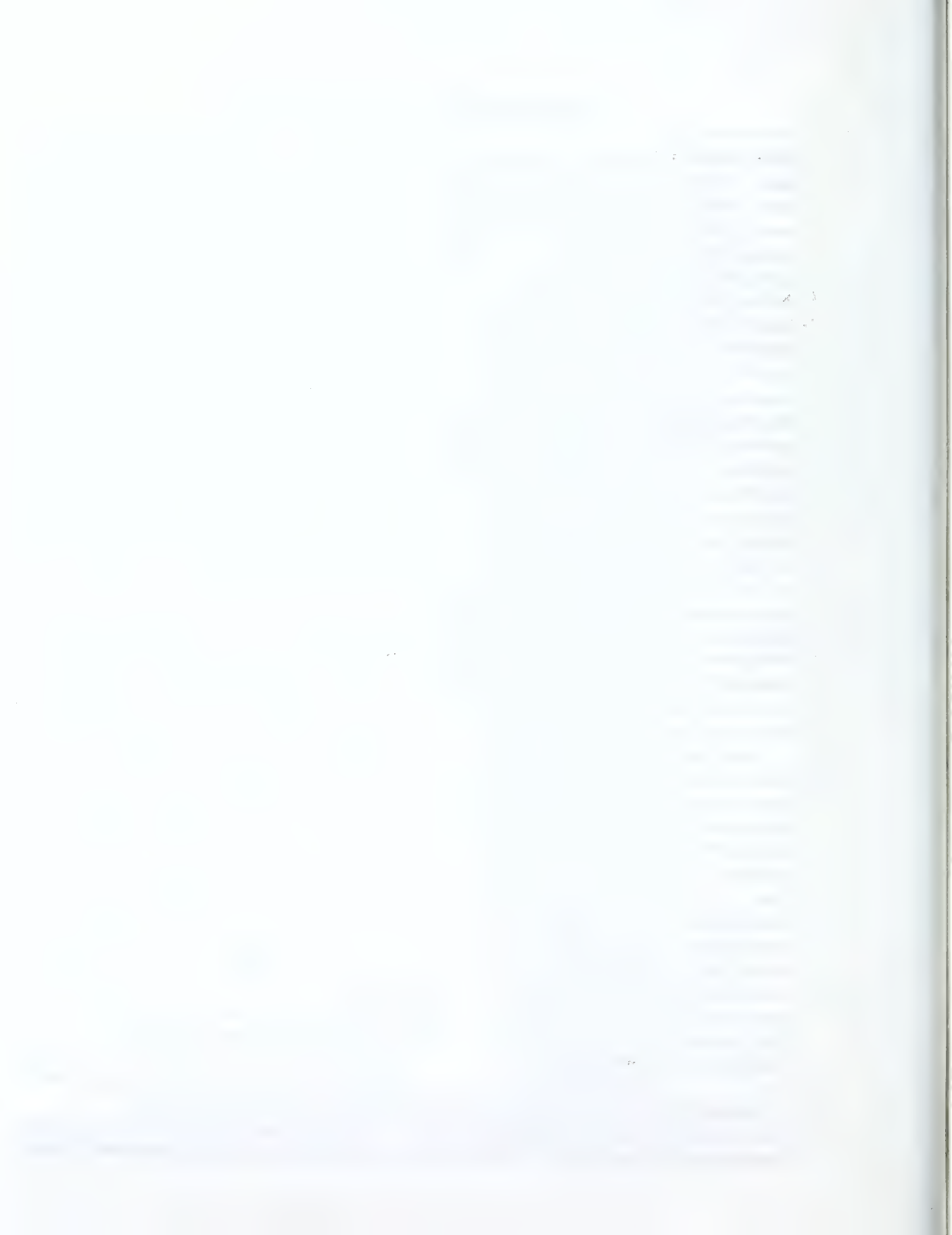
Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDON-
OUGH gained his principal fame from
he celebrated victory which he gained over

the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803-4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of
America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to calotics. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain



Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law

department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made

first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrettson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the



Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he re-

moved to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less than a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the

natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-



ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his

father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint



and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem." As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of "Confedrit X Roads" fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1,

1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-



struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865-66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and

abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney



of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York

City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851-3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect

it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminister, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the



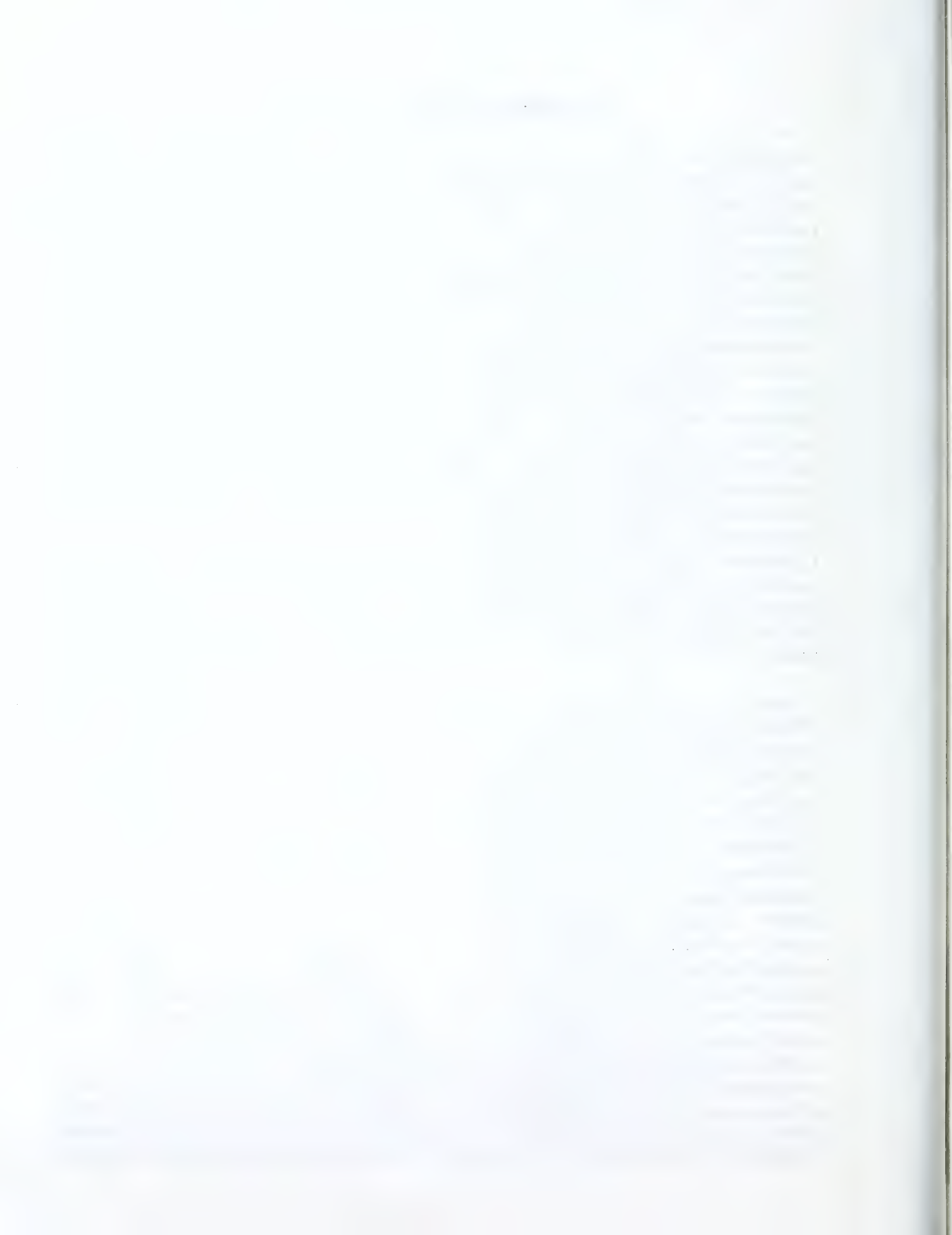
regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled

in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper



wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form "Life in Danbury" and "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." One of his most admirable traits was philanthropy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of \$40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

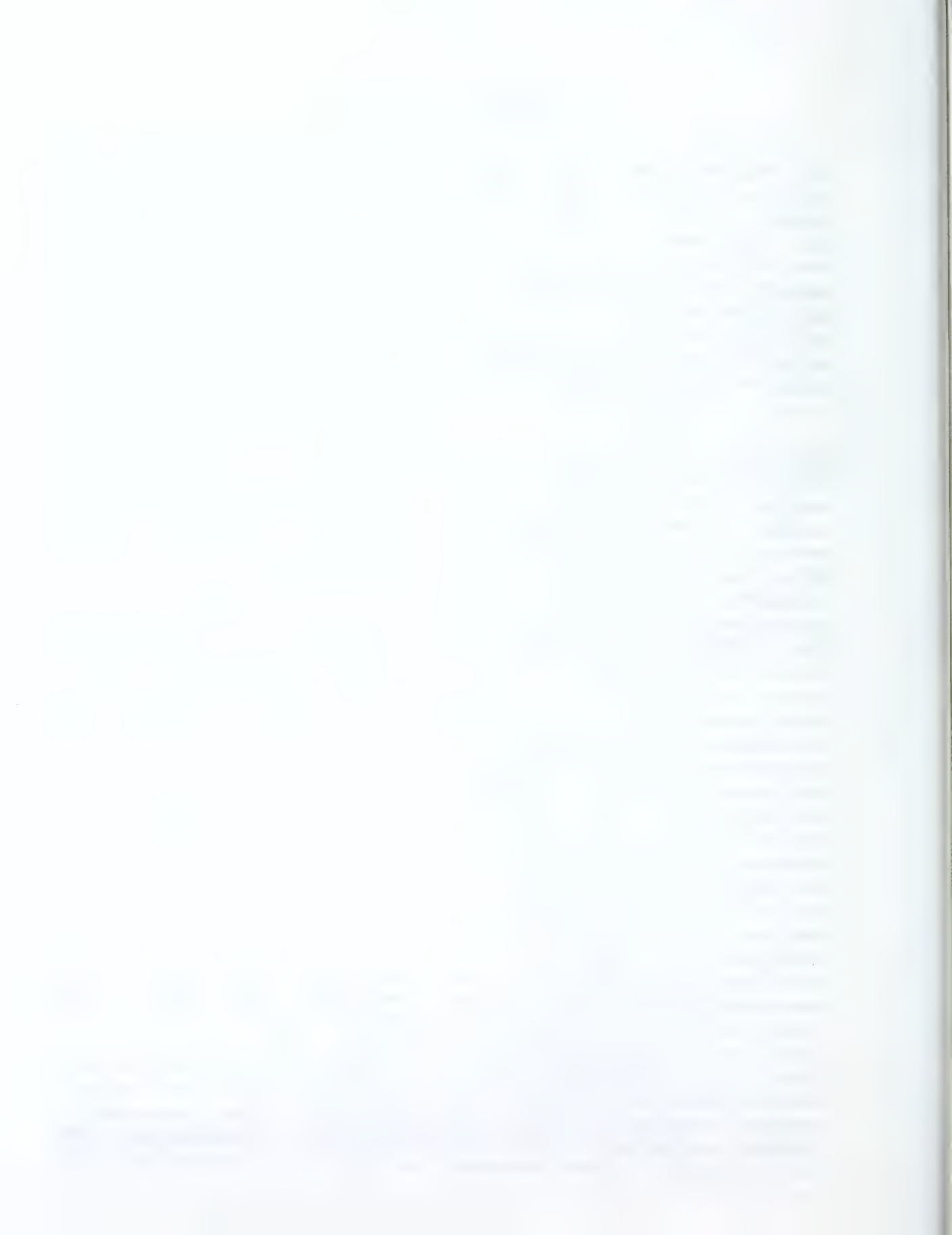
MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the

practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1836. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the



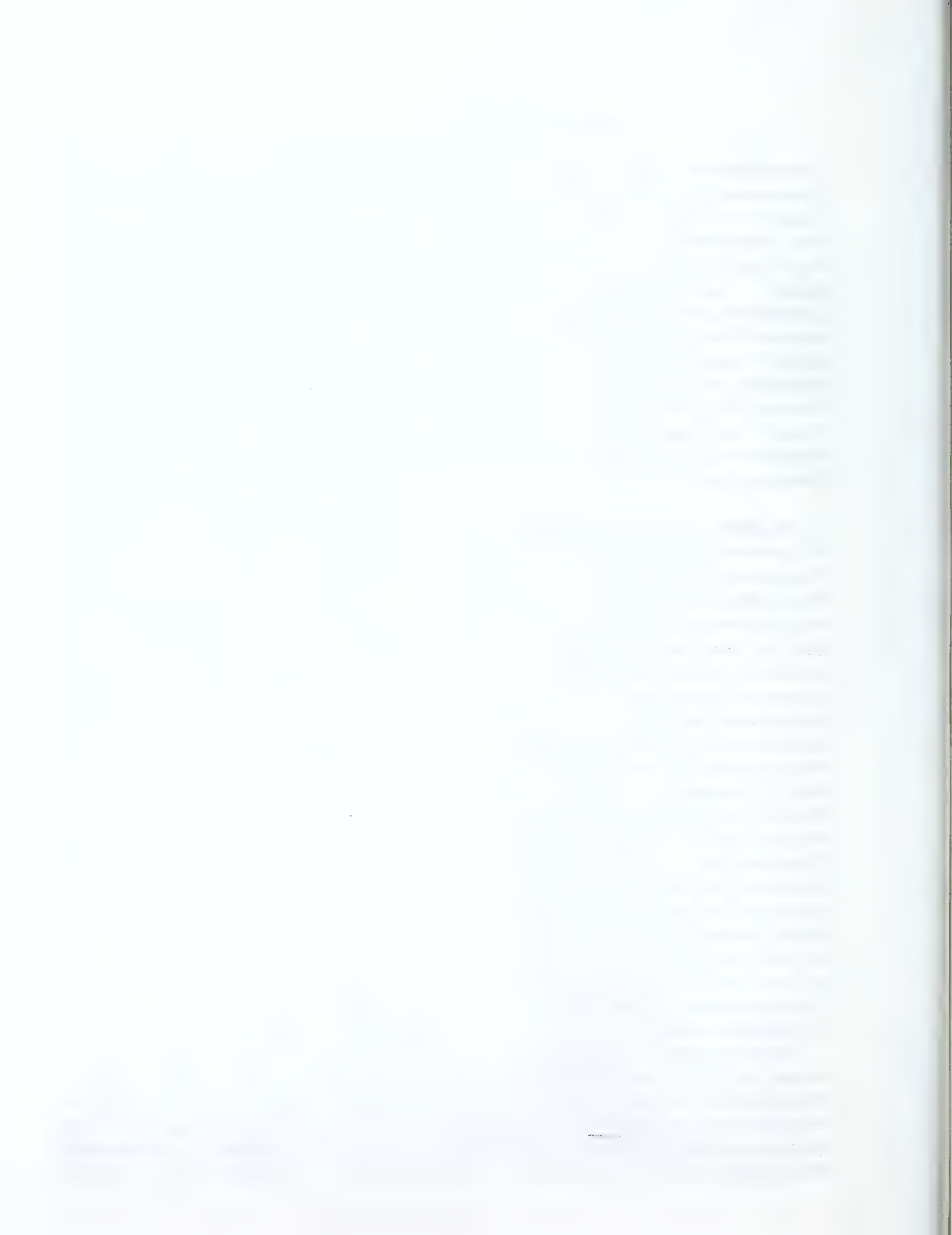
Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the

University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed



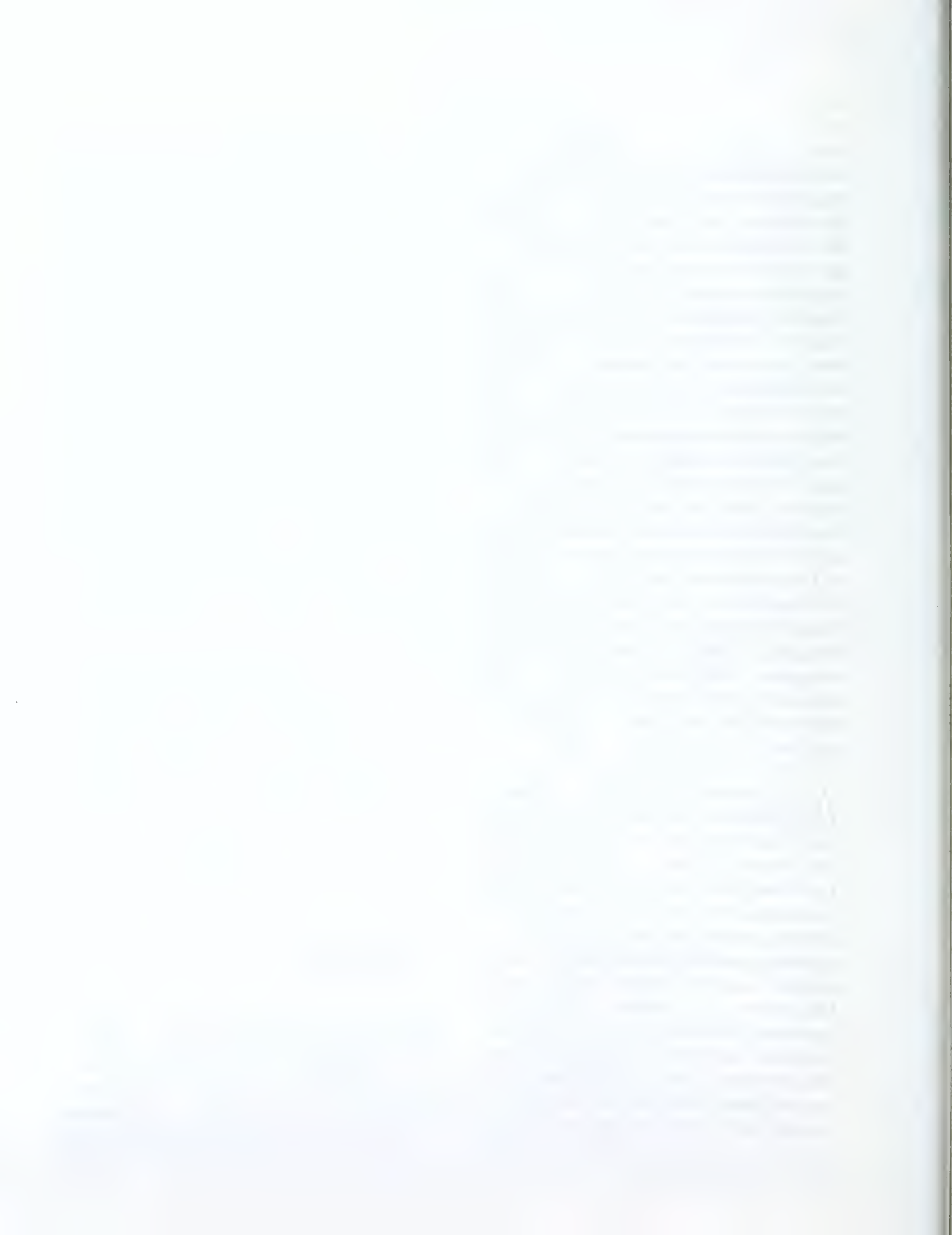
attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALLEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scotch-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the

Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffer-



son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for reelection to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870-71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

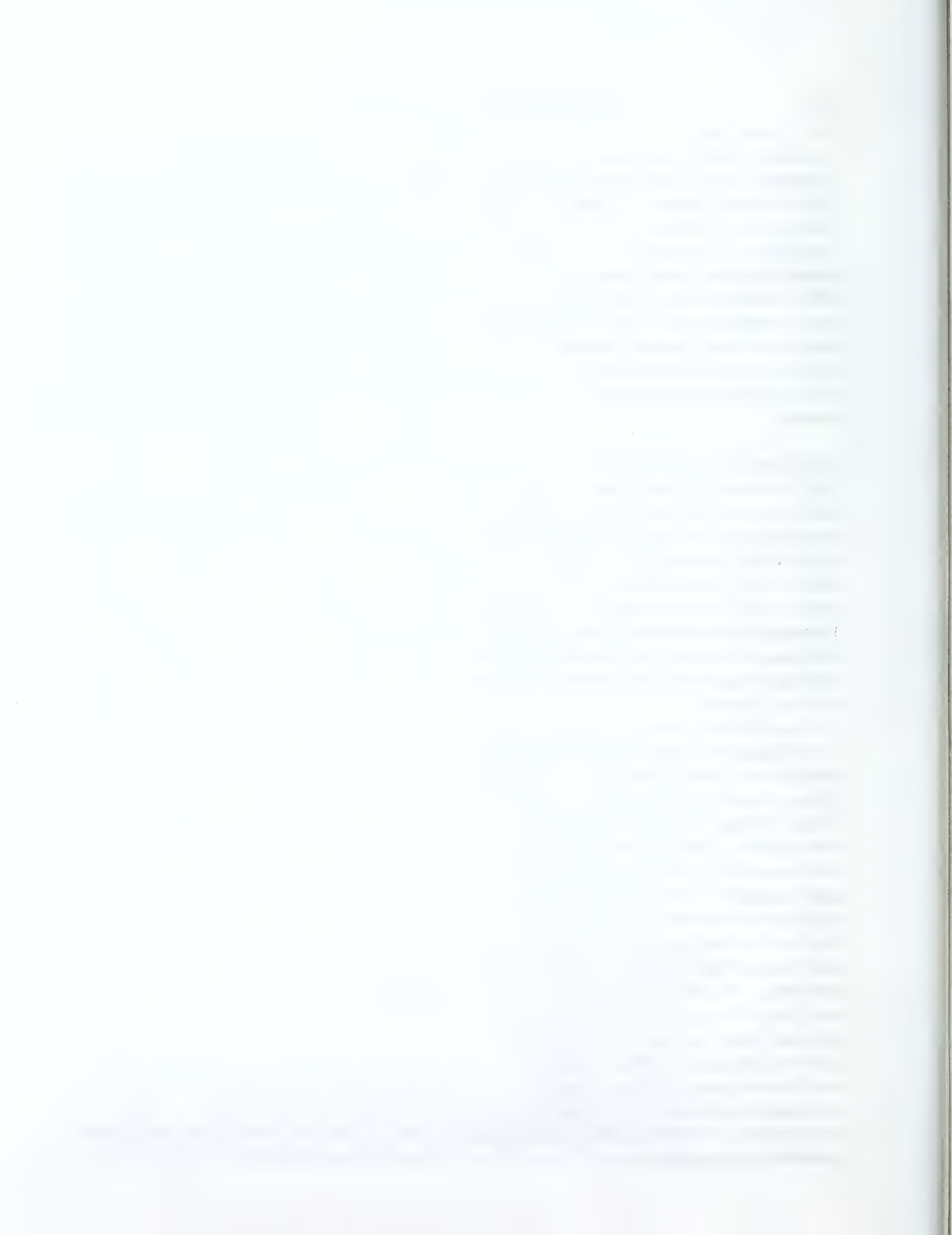
BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sher-

man's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHAN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar



refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later established a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society,

New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was



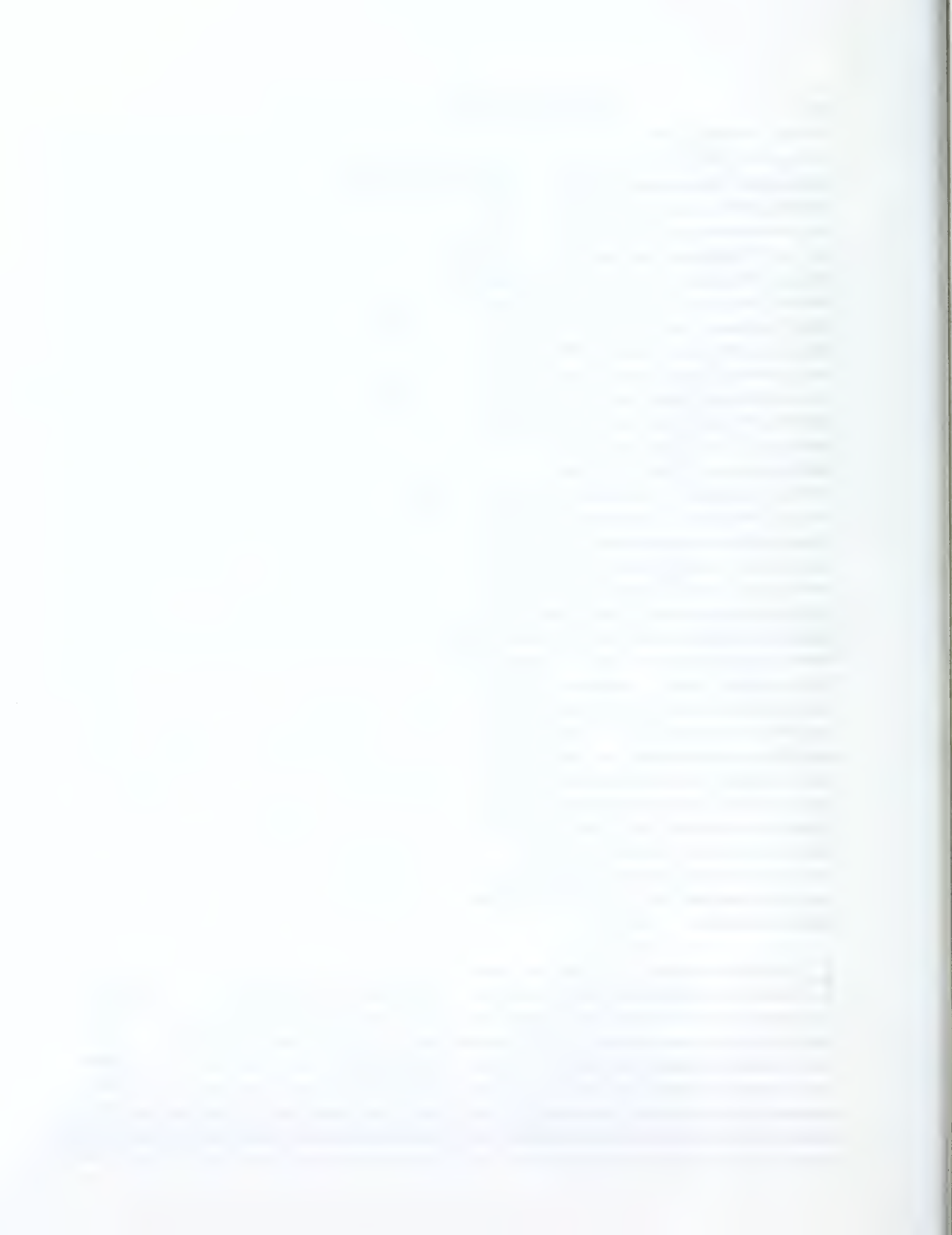
defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the

rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and





WINFIELD SCOTT



S.F.B. MORSE



D.G. FARRAGUT



W.C. BRYANT



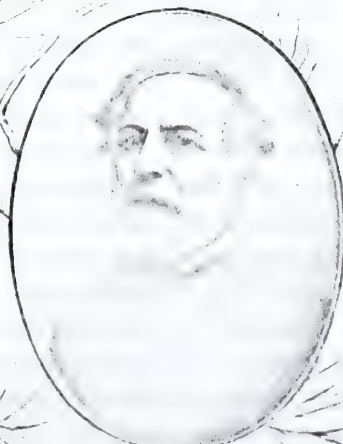
WINFIELD SCOTT



H.V. LOWELL



ULYSSES S. GRANT



ROBERT E. LEE



J.D. FOSTER

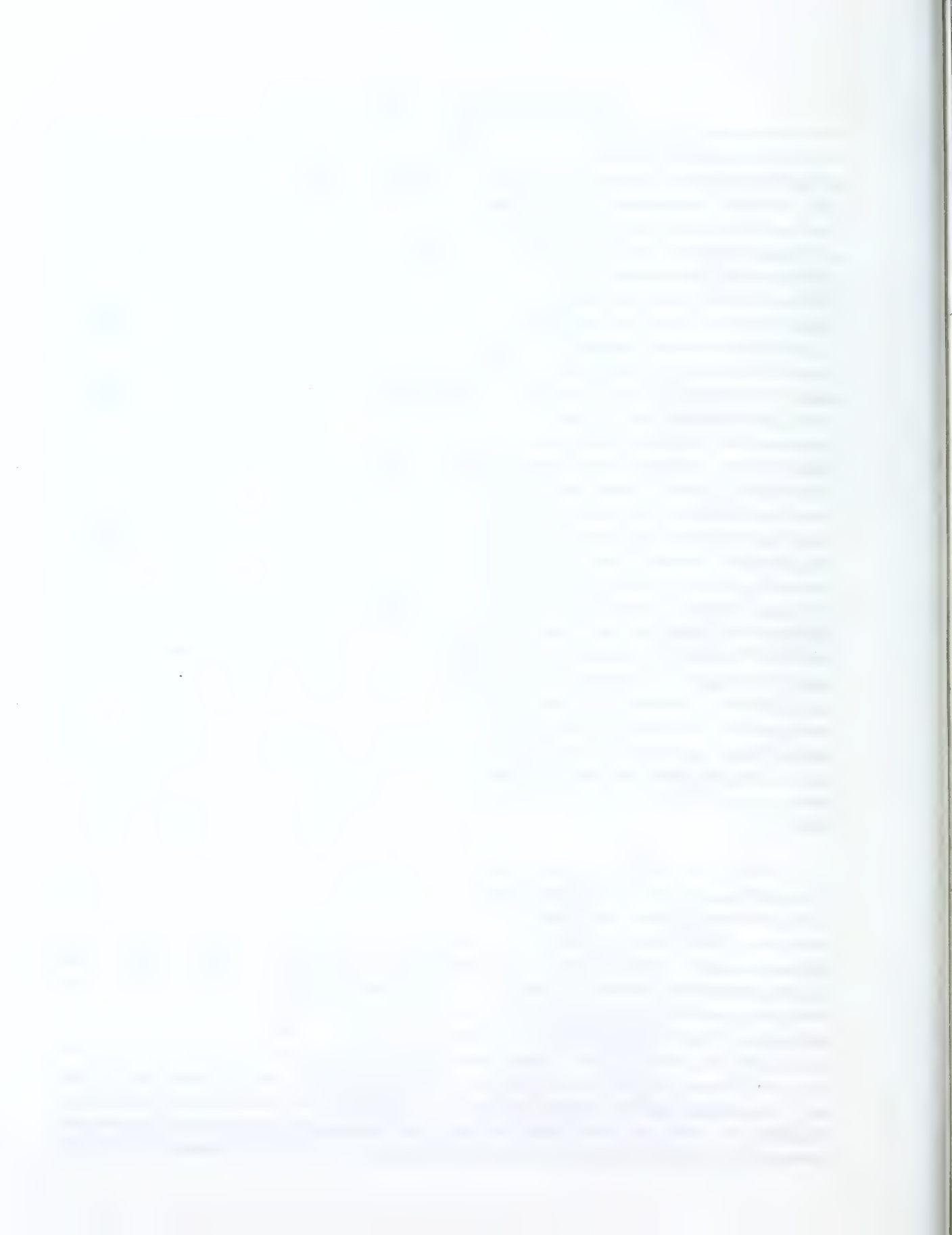
settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of

the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was



born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Connor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the

Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.



For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant ap-

pointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

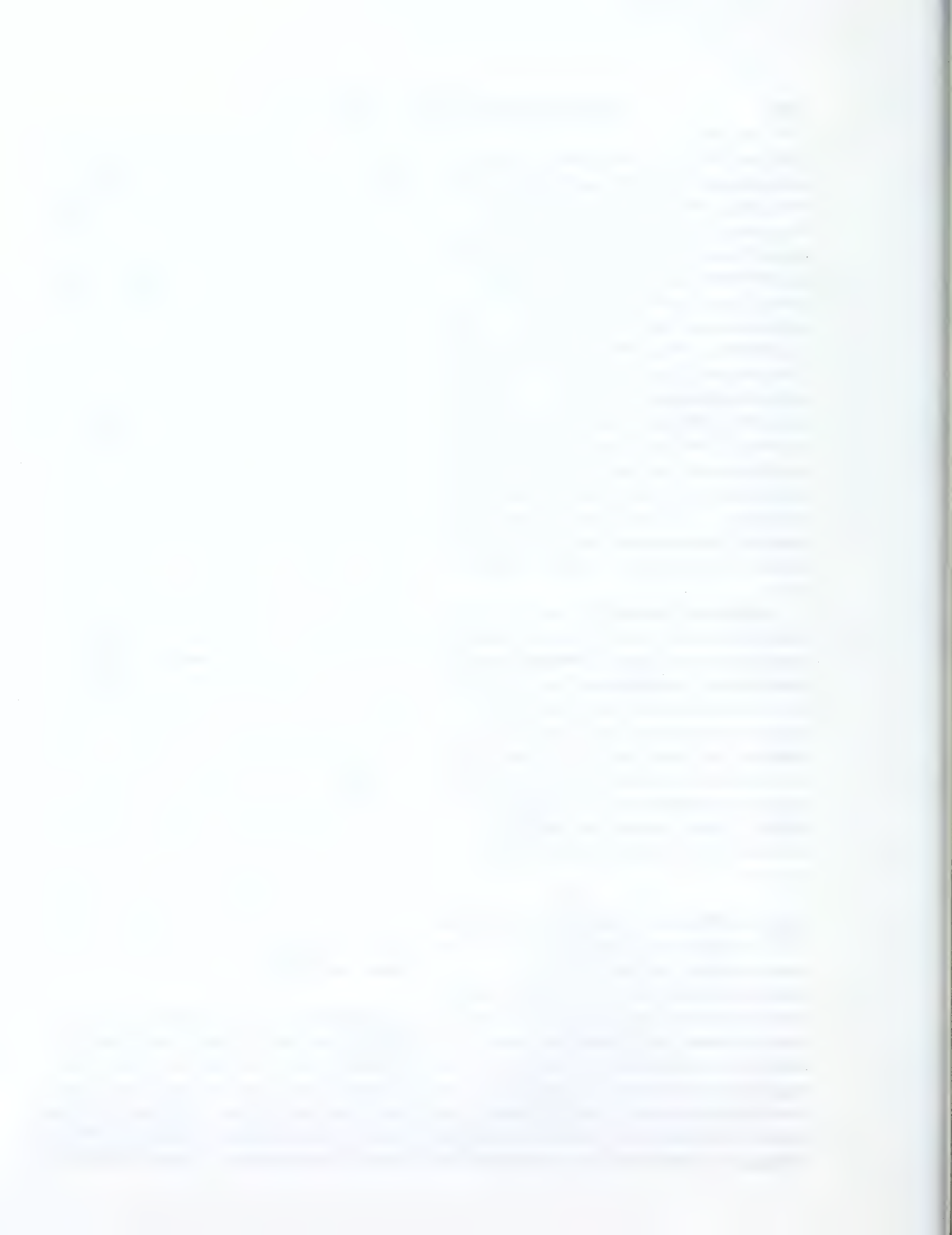
the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the

following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-



land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense

plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

session. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road.

He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study

of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoisie em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner,

millers, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jack-knife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881-2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-



ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated

the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to

Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Who!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W. W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This

made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846-7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848-9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and

during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured

Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but



his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876-7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley admin-

istration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHAN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being \$725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.



Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secre-

tary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

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tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover,

where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835-37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850-52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was

in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details

of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed



him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made

brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and



during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popu-

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The



church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth



congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-



ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in



1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a



member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his



district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly



rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHAN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876 and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.



He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

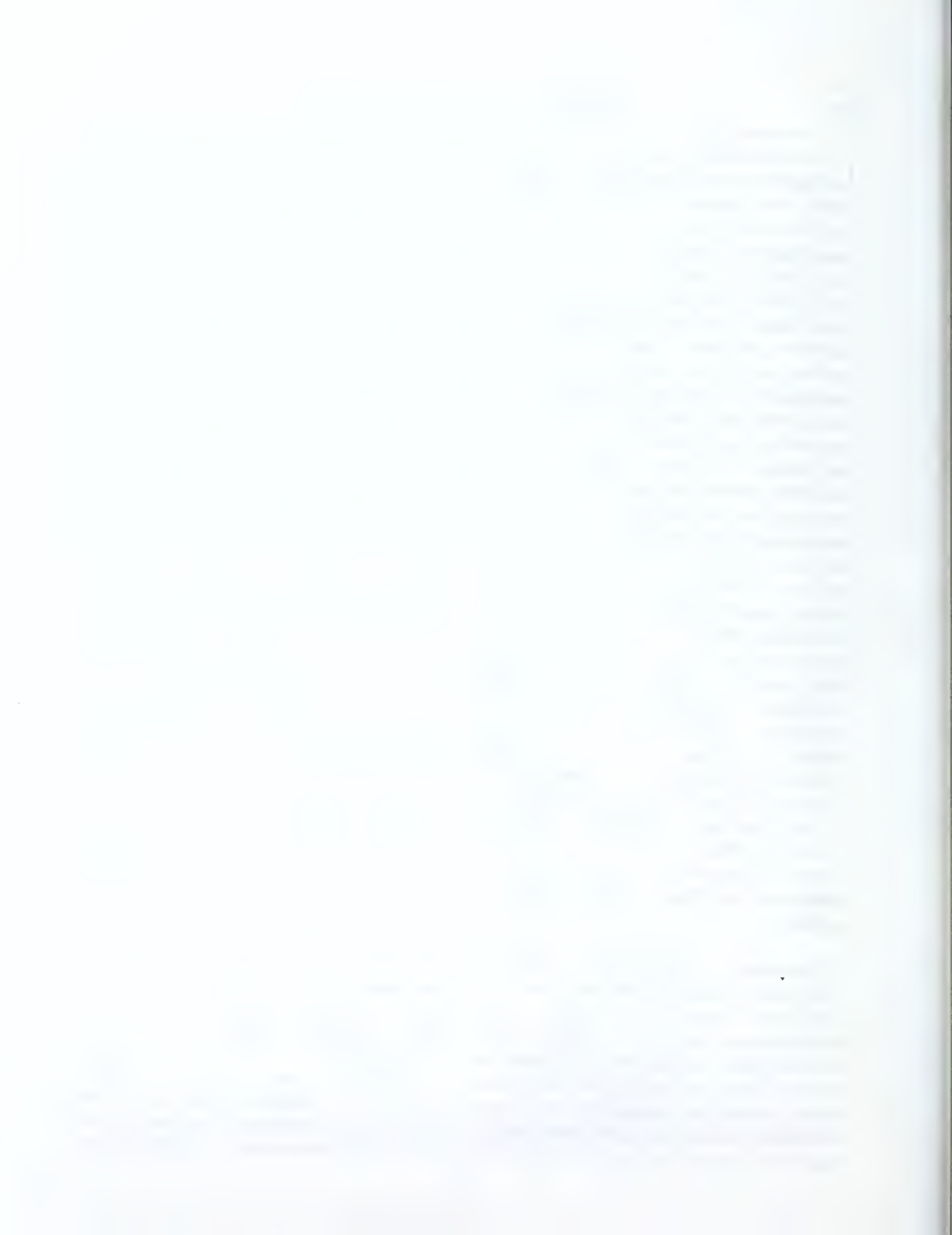
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

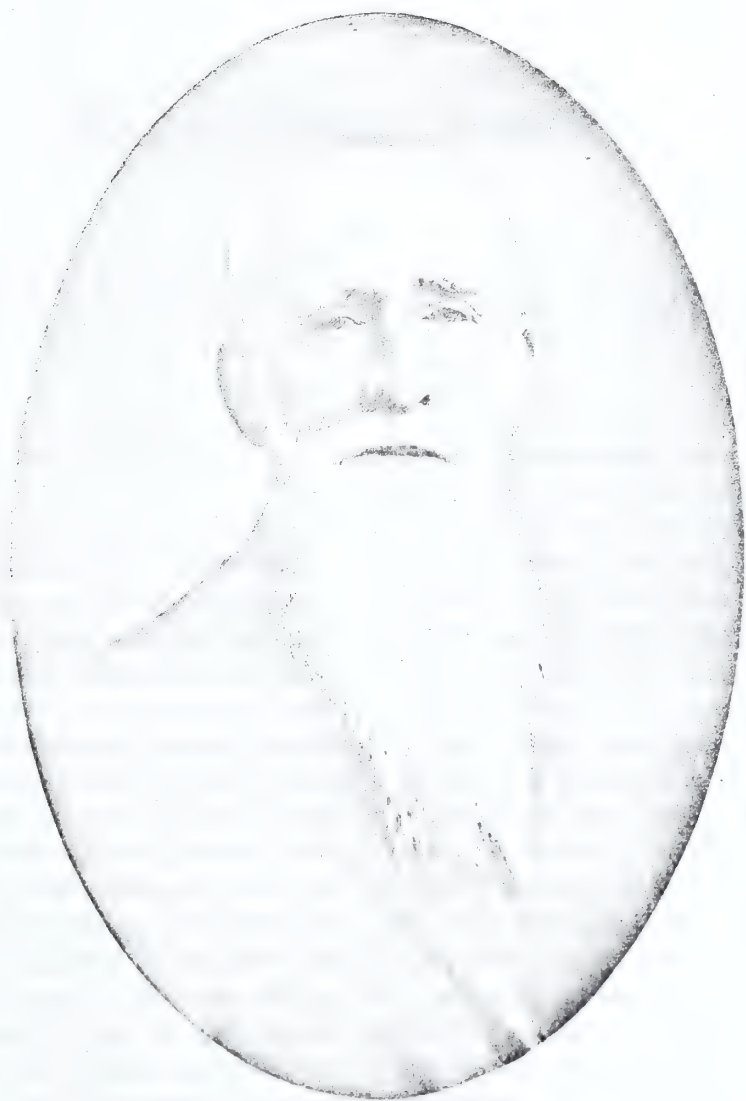
many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.





John R. Layton

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF

WYANDOT COUNTY, OHIO.

JOHN R. LAYTON.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject whose life now comes under this review, Mr. John R. Layton, former president of the Commercial National Bank of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Our subject is a native son of Pennsylvania, having been born in Bedford county, that state, on the 13th of August, 1831. His parents were Moses B. and Susan

and Scotch extraction, was a native of Bedford county, Penn., and was there reared upon a farm. He married Susan Rolin and in 1832 migrated to Knox county, Ohio, and remained there about two years. About 1834 he moved to Erie county, Ohio, and, renting a farm, followed the pursuit of agriculture. In 1835 his wife died and, putting his four children into homes in Sandusky City, he went to Mt. Vernon, this state, and for five years engaged in the butchering business. In 1840 he went to Marion, Ohio, and bought a farm upon which he remained until 1851, when he sold it and again broke up housekeeping. Then for five years he was occupied in buying and shipping live stock. Coming to Upper Sandusky, he bought a home and for a time also conducted a hotel here. At this time he married again, and about the same time bought a farm situated west of Upper Sandusky. This place he operated until 1860, when he sold it to his son, our subject, but for a year longer continued to make it his home. In the fall of 1861, feeling that his services were needed

to aid in the suppression of the southern insurrection, he entered the military service of his country, joining the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment as a private. He was later made wagon-master, and served in that position about a year when, on account of ill health, he was discharged from the service. Three or four months later, however, he re-enlisted, this time in the Sixty-first Ohio Regiment, and did service in Virginia as ambulance master. After the battle of Gettysburg he was detailed to transport the wounded to Jersey City, N. J., and not long afterward, in 1864, he received an honorable discharge and returned to Ohio, making his home, as before, with our subject. In 1865 he went to Putnam county, Ohio, and bought a farm, on which place he passed the remainder of his days. While on a trip through Pennsylvania, September 29, 1889, he was smothered by gas in his room at a hotel. At the time of his death he was eighty-two years old. His remains were brought back to his Ohio home for interment. He was an active man, self-made, and though he made money, he lived fully up to his earnings. Politically he was a Republican, though not active in party matters, and was a member of the Christian church. The first wife of Mr. Layton, and the mother of our subject, was born in Bedford county, Penn., and died in Erie county, Ohio, at the early age of about twenty-five years, her death resulting from a severe cold. Four children were born to Moses B. and Susan Layton, as follows: Mary is the wife of a Mr. Davis; Isabelle died in 1863; John R., our subject, and Matilda is a resident of Putnam county, this state.

John R. Layton was but five years of age when his mother died and he went to live

with a man by the name of Willis, at Sandusky City, in whose family he remained a year or two, when his father took him to Mt. Vernon, and he there remained until the spring of 1840. At that time he went to Indiana, near Covington, and through the following winter chopped cordwood for fifty cents per day. The next spring he went to Illinois and for eight years rented a farm in Vermilion county. He was farly successful there and by hard toil and rigid economy managed to save about two thousand five hundred dollars. Then, in December, 1859, he returned to Ohio and bought his father's farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres, adjoining the corporation of Upper Sandusky. As his father did not have the farm entirely paid for our subject was obliged to go into debt over three thousand dollars. He remained on this place and by persistence and energy was enabled to pay off the indebtedness; when he was clear of this incumbrance he branched out into the live stock business. He not only bought, sold and shipped live stock of different kinds, but also bought considerable wool and, building an elevator, handled grain for twenty-five or thirty years. During all these transactions he maintained an active supervision of his farming interests, and was also one of the organizers of and a stockholder in the Ohio Thresher and Engine Company, but later disposed of his stock in the latter company. During the gas boom in his neighborhood Mr. Layton sold ninety-seven acres of his land for two hundred dollars per acre, and afterward bought it back for seventy-five dollars per acre. He has also purchased other agricultural property, so that now he owns one hundred and ninety acres, comprising the home farm, one hundred and

sixty acres a mile and a quarter west of the first tract, and two hundred and fifty acres in Putnam county, this state.

On the 1st of January, 1895, Mr. Layton assisted in the organization of the Commercial Bank, a private banking institution at Upper Sandusky. On the 5th of July, 1900, the institution was nationalized and opened for business under the name of the Commercial National Bank. Mr. Layton had for three years served as president of the old bank and after the reorganization retained the position until January 8, 1902, at which date he resigned his position as president of this institution and has since devoted his time to private matters. When the old Wyandot Bank failed Mr. Layton was appointed the receiver and satisfactorily performed the onerous duties of that position, it requiring about six years to close up the affairs of the defunct bank.

January 1, 1861, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Hannah I. Bennett, of Upper Sandusky, the daughter of David and Phoebe Bennett. This union was a happy one and has been blessed by the birth of ten children, as follows: Laura is now the wife of Milton M. Hollingshead; John Bruff is a merchant at Marion, Ohio; Alonzo E. is engaged in the mercantile business at Bowling Green, Ohio; Charles Henry, deceased, was a bookkeeper in the Commercial National Bank, Upper Sandusky, and was very popular; Hugh D. is a farmer in Wyandot county; Robert Bennett is in the telephone business at Greenville, Ohio; Phoebe Grace became the wife of Arlington E. Coen and is a resident of Bowling Green, Ohio; Moses B. is on the home farm; Walter Earl is a student in the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; the youngest, Susie

Blanche, eighteen years old, is still at home. Mrs. Layton, her daughters and two of the sons are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while politically Mr. Layton is a Republican, though he never takes an active part in the campaign other than exercising his right of franchise. The family home is still on the old farm, situated about one mile from the bank with which our subject is connected. All are popular among their acquaintances, and Mr. Layton has truly attained an enviable standing among his business associates. As an architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well and the success that crowns his efforts is richly merited.

HENRY ALBERT TRACHT.

It is a well recognized fact that the most powerful influence in shaping and controlling public life is the press. It reaches a greater number of people than any other agency and thus has always been, and in the hands of persons competent to direct it, always will be a most important factor in moulding public opinion and shaping the destiny of the nation. The gentleman, to a brief review of whose life these lines are devoted, is prominently connected with the journalism of northern Ohio, and at this time is editor and publisher of the Daily Chief, one of the most popular papers of Wyandot county, comparing favorably with the best local sheets in this section of the state in news, editorial ability and mechanical execution. The county recognizes in Mr. Tracht not only one of the keenest newspaper men, but also a representative citizen, whose interest in all that affects the

general welfare has been of such a character as to win for him a high place in the confidence and esteem of the people.

The Tracht family has long been identified with the history of northern Ohio, Philip Tracht, the subject's father, having been born April 1, 1834, in the neighboring county of Crawford. His parents were German immigrants, who came to the United States in 1831, and settled in Crawford county, where they spent the remaining years of their lives. Adam Tracht, father of Philip, and long since deceased, was a soldier in the army of the great Napoleon; he served under that distinguished commander for a period of ten years, and took part in nearly all the noted campaigns and sanguinary battles which marked the troubled times of Europe during the latter years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Philip Tracht for a period of forty-four consecutive years was a successful boot and shoe merchant of Upper Sandusky, and at the time of his retirement from active life, in November, 1901, the oldest business man in point of service there, and is still living in the city where so much of his life has been spent. His wife, Lucinda Keil, whose parents were also natives of Germany and among the early pioneers of this part of the state, was born in Crawford county March 20, 1837.

Henry Albert Tracht is a native of Wyandot county, born on the 26th day of August, 1862, in the city of Upper Sandusky. When of proper age he entered the public schools and made rapid progress, but, much to his regret now, discontinued his educational experiences upon his promotion from the A grammar grade to the high school, being but fourteen years old at the

time. For some time prior to laying aside his studies he acted as agent for a firm that printed name cards, and the success which crowned his efforts while selling these cards imbued him with a desire to do his own printing and thus realize greater profits. On the 16th of August, 1876, with a two-dollar outfit, the lad launched upon his career as a printer, and from this modest beginning has gradually but surely grown the large and successful business which he today commands. Encouraged by the success which came to him during the first two years of his experience in the printing line, Mr. Tracht, in 1878, ventured into the domain of journalism by establishing the *Wyandot Chief*, the first number of which made its appearance in May of that year. The *Chief* was first issued as a monthly, but within a short time was changed to a semi-monthly, and through its columns much interesting news was given publicity, besides serving as a medium for the local literary talent of Upper Sandusky. At that time it was only a quarto sheet of twenty-by-forty paper, but in typography and general appearance suffered nothing by contrast with much older and more pretentious sheets. Subsequently, August, 1879, the subscription list and advertising patronage justified Mr. Tracht in making the *Chief* a weekly, and in July of 1880 it was enlarged to a seven-column folio, and later to an eight column, continuing meanwhile to increase rapidly in circulation and influence. As a weekly, the *Chief* made its regular appearance until 1886, in September of which year it was changed to a semi-weekly, and as such it visits its many subscribers today. In May, 1886, a German edition of the paper was started, but the venture not

proving very successful was discontinued after a limited period. The high degree of favor with which the public received the Wyandot Chief induced its publisher to start a daily, which he did in February, 1896, when the Daily Chief, one of the sprightliest and most newsy papers of its kind in the county and now the recognized official organ of the local Democracy, made its appearance. From the beginning the daily has more than met the expectations of the proprietor and its many friends, growing constantly in favor with the reading public until its circulation is now second to no other sheet in Upper Sandusky, and without doubt the plant is far better equipped and more valuable than that of any other newspaper property in the county.

Mr. Tracht is a clear and concise writer, and in discerning the various questions of the day is a keen, though courteous, antagonist, and his influence has brought him to the favorable notice of the leaders of his party in this section of the state. In a business sense the Chief has brought liberal financial returns upon the capital invested, and as already indicated has proved a series of successes since the first number appeared as a claimant for public patronage. Aside from his printing business, which has assumed large proportions, Mr. Tracht at different times has been connected with various other enterprises, nearly every industry of the town having his name identified therewith as stockholder or contributor. He has always stood for progress and improvement and through the medium of the paper and otherwise has lent his influence to all movements and measures promising to advance the material interests of Upper Sandusky or further the development of the county and

its resources. He added much to the appearance of the town by erecting, in 1890, the handsome pressed brick building in which he has his office, in addition to which he has been largely instrumental in inducing others to invest capital here, proving in this, as in many other ways, his interest in Upper Sandusky.

The motto, "Merit always commands its reward," is strikingly exemplified in the modest career of Mr. Tracht. He early learned that knowledge, backed by well directed energy, is the key with which the poor boy could open the door of success and cull its choicest fruits. The result is that, though beginning in a very humble way at the foot of the ladder, he has steadily advanced, overcoming by persevering toil every obstacle in the pathway of progress, until he now occupies a conspicuous place in business circles and an influential position in the public and political affairs of Upper Sandusky and the county of Wyandot. Like all enterprising men, he gives close personal attention to every detail of his business, exercises sound judgment in making his plans and seldom fails to carry to successful conclusion anything to which he addresses his mind and energies. His popularity with the people extends beyond political ties, and in every relation which he has sustained to them his conduct has been that of a man whose aims have been correct and whose integrity has never been questioned.

Fraternally Mr. Tracht belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and religiously inclines to the doctrines of the Lutheran church, a communion with which his family worships. He was married in Upper Sandusky, December 24, 1885, to Miss Anna M. Engel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Engel,

and is the father of two bright sons, Robert E. and Stanley P., aged sixteen and fourteen years respectively; the former is a student in the high school and the latter belongs to the next grade below.

JUDGE DARIUS D. CLAYTON.

The legal profession is noted all over the civilized world for the acumen and seemingly natural penetration of its members, and for the facility with which they arrive at conclusions, generally correct, upon a statement of the simplest clew touching a case at law, and untangling with ease the most complex and knotty problems upon the slightest evidence.

Darius D. Clayton, one of the leading attorneys of Wyandot county and a resident of Upper Sandusky, was born in this county February 19, 1850. John Clayton, father of Darius D., was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and was reared on a farm, came to Wyandot county when a young man about 1832 or 1833, and settled in Antrim township, now of Wyandot county, but then a part of Crawford county, buying one hundred and sixty acres of land east of Little Sandusky, this county. The father of John Clayton was a native of England and on coming to America settled in Virginia. Mrs. John Clayton, whose maiden name was Julia A. Woolsey, was a native of Ulster county, N. Y., and in 1819, when nine years of age, came to Ohio with her father, William Woolsey, who settled at Little Sandusky, in Pitt township, where he entered land from the government, but died there in 1829, when about fifty-five

years of age. The Woolsey family was also of English extraction. Mrs. Clayton died in 1862, at the age of fifty-two years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She had a family of eight children: Two of them died in infancy; the eldest of the adults, Jasper, died when about thirty years of age; Jeremiah was a member of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry during the Civil war, and is also probably deceased, as he has not been heard from for many years; John is a farmer in Wyandot county, Ohio; Julia is the widow of R. Steel, of Wayne county; Amanda is the wife of David Wallace, of Canton, Ohio, and the youngest is Darius D., the subject of this sketch.

Darius D. Clayton passed his boyhood days in Little Sandusky, and there attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, when he began teaching. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, during the years 1869 and 1870, from which time he continued his studies at Oberlin College until his graduation in 1876. In the meantime he paid his expenses from his earnings as a teacher. In 1877 he became superintendent of the schools of Upper Sandusky, which position he filled very satisfactorily during 1877 and 1878. He had been appointed school examiner in 1876 and held the office eight years. In November, 1878, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, and began practice in partnership with Curtis Berry, Jr., of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, which connection extended over a period of three years. He then practiced alone until the fall of 1882, when, at the age of thirty-two, he was elected probate judge of the county, a plain exhibition of the confidence the public had in his abilities and of his popularity with the

Democratic party, of which he is a staunch and active member. At the expiration of his term of office he was elected to succeed himself, thus serving six years. At the close of his second term he returned to the practice of law, in which he has since continued. His standing as a lawyer has been won not only by his undeniable legal ability, but by his strict integrity and conscientious attention to the interests of his patrons.

Judge Clayton was united in marriage July 29, 1877, at Oberlin, Ohio, with Miss Ella J. Eastman Strong, who was also graduated from Oberlin College. This union has been graced with five children, one of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Gertrude L., who is now teaching in the public schools of Upper Sandusky; Cora M., who is attending the School of Applied Arts in Philadelphia, Penn.; Clarence L. and Edward E., still at school.

Mr. Clayton and his wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they liberally contribute financially, and Mr. Clayton is a member of the Royal Arcanum, National Union, and the Foresters, and the social standing of the family is with the best people of the city.

GEORGE A. KLAHR.

This successful young banker and prominent citizen of Sycamore, Wyandot county, Ohio, is a native Buckeye and was born in Bloomville, Seneca county, October 13, 1864. His parents, Conrad and Catherine Klahr, were born in Rieken, Baden, Germany, and were early pioneers of Seneca county, where the father was a prosperous

farmer and a gentleman of great influence in the community. He was one of the benefactors of the village of Bloomville, and platted that part known as Klahr's addition. In fact he laid out the greater part of that town. Although these parents came from Germany, they were married in this county, and their happy union was graced with five children, viz.: Dr. F. P., now in active practice in Harrison, Wis.; J. A., cashier of the Exchange Bank of Bloomville, Ohio; Mrs. H. S. Samsel, now a widow; Miss Ella C.; and George A., the subject proper of this biographical notice.

George A. Klahr passed his youthful days and earlier manhood on his father's farm, but was blessed with excellent educational opportunities. After being prepared in the usual manner at the Bloomville high school, and at the Normal University at Ada, Ohio, he entered the Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, in which he passed the freshman, sophomore and junior classes, and then relinquished his studies to engage in banking; but in the meantime he had taught school for three years. Mr. Klahr was but twenty-four years of age when, in 1889, he embarked in monetary transactions at Sycamore, in which, up to the present time, he has displayed the keenest insight and most profound sagacity, and has exercised an executive ability somewhat surprising in one who may still be considered as within the limits of adolescence. He is possessed of a broad and comprehensive public spirit and a commendable pride in the progress of Sycamore, the territorial limits of which he has expanded by laying out Klahr's addition, consisting of one hundred and ten lots. He has also erected an elegant public building, known as Klahr's

Opera House, as well as the Telephone Exchange, and otherwise manifested his business acumen by entering the bank as cashier at its organization.

In politics Mr. Klahr is a gold Democrat, as might naturally be inferred from the nature of his business pursuit, and under the auspices of his party he has filled the office of township treasurer several terms and likewise that of treasurer of Sycamore corporation. He is also a charter member, director and treasurer of the Sycamore Fire Association and holds the same relations with the Building & Loan Association.

Fraternally Mr. Klahr first became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Sycamore, and so sympathetic was he, and so active in the work of the order, that he was rapidly advanced from chair to chair until he attained the dignified office of past grand. Later he became a Freemason, is a charter member of his lodge in Sycamore, and in his lodge now presides as worshipful master. He was also at one time a member of the encampment at Bucyrus, Ohio, but his attendance at the meetings of that exalted body, so far away from his home and so interfering with his business, were found to be inconvenient and he withdrew his membership.

The religious connection of Mr. Klahr has been with the German Reformed church since he was fourteen years old. As an evidence of his sincerity in this faith he became a charter member of the church at Sycamore, has been superintendent of its Sunday-school since its organization, and also elder of the congregation since its organization. He has twice been elected by Tiffin classis to represent that body in the general synod of the United States at its

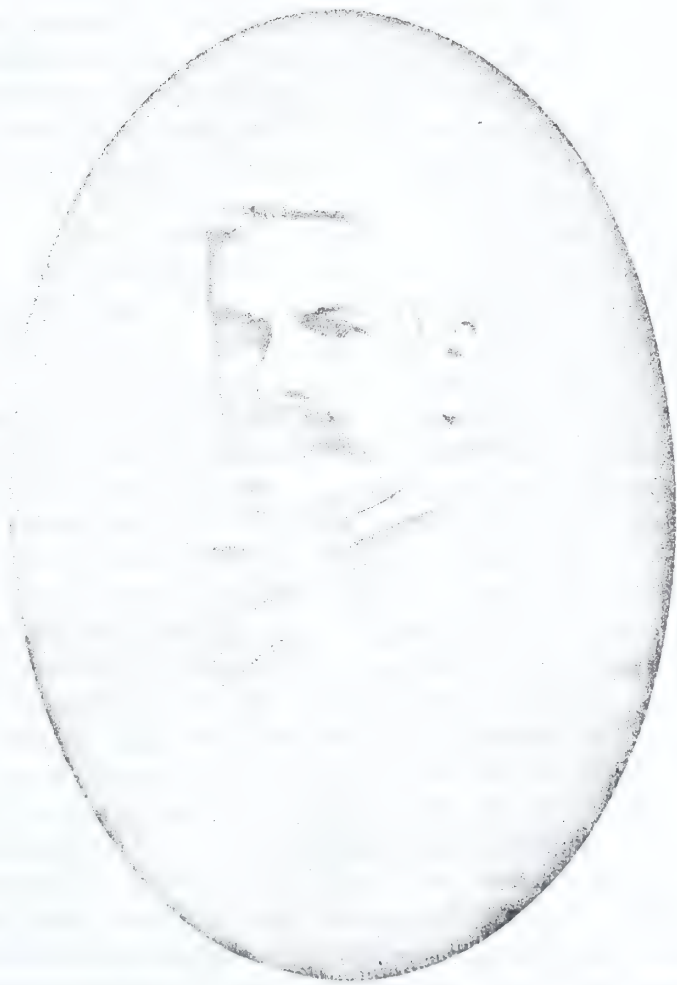
sessions held in Tiffin, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md.

June 24, 1888, George A. Klahr was most happily united in matrimony at Chatfield, Crawford county, Ohio, in the German Lutheran church, with Miss Anna M. Kirgis, daughter of Henry Kirgis, Sr., one of the most extensive landowners of Seneca county, in the same state. This union has been crowned by the birth of one child, Herman A., born September 16, 1895. The family, it is almost needless to add, sustain the highest possible position in the social circles of Sycamore. Mrs. Klahr was educated at the normal school at Ada, Ohio, and for a number of years was a teacher in Seneca county, this state. She was also thoroughly instructed in instrumental music.

Mr. Klahr is now filling his second term as a member of the board of education and of the board of visitors of Heidelberg Theological Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio, having been elected to that office by the Ohio synod of the Reformed church.

ROBERT CAREY.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and determination fully to utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern



Robert Carey.

conservator of justice; and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be encountered and overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the banner of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the legitimate result of capability. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, Robert Carey stands today among the eminent practitioners of Wyandot county, Ohio.

Mr. Carey, who is the senior member of the well-known law firm of Carey & Parker, was born on the 17th of February, 1846, in Demorestville, province of Ontario, Canada. His father, Hugh Carey, was a native of County Belfast, Ireland, and came of a well-to-do family. The family was of Scotch origin and bore the name of McCarry, but gradually the "Mc" was dropped and the name merged into Carey. In his native locality Hugh Carey was reared to the life of a farmer and was also married there. Believing that better opportunities for advancement presented themselves in the new world, he emigrated about 1834 here and settled in Prince Edward county, Canada, where he engaged in farming and there spent the balance of his days.

The mother of the subject, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Hamilton, was also of Scotch descent, and a native of County Belfast, Ireland. She died in Canada, when eighty-two years old. To this couple were born eight children, all of whom grew to years of maturity. They are enumerated as follows: May became the wife of Luke Turney and died at the age of fifty years; Patrick, when a youth, served in the Union army during the Civil war, and died as the result of exposure; Archibald was a farmer

in Wyandot county, Ohio, and died at the age of fifty-eight years; John is engaged in the poultry business in Upper Sandusky; Robert, the subject of this review; Margaret is the wife of Edward Fisher, of Detroit, Mich.; James died when about twenty-eight years old and Hugh is a physician in the city of Detroit.

The boyhood of Robert Carey was passed in his Canadian home, where his energies were applied to the cultivation of the farm. His preliminary education was received in the village of Demorestville, and so proficient was he in his studies that at the age of seventeen years he began teaching in the country schools. During the period of his pedagogical labors, he also attended the Provincial Normal School, at Toronto, and received a certificate from that institution. He then taught for a while in the high school of Picton, Ontario, but later came to Upper Sandusky, Ohio. In 1873 he became superintendent of the schools at Marseilles, this county, holding the position one year; he then located in Upper Sandusky, where he was superintendent of schools from 1874 until June, 1876. While in this city, he turned his attention to the legal profession and, as a preparatory step, went to Detroit, Mich., and read law in the office of D. W. Brooks. In October, 1876, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and pursued a full course in that institution. After his graduation in the fall of 1879, he returned to Upper Sandusky and spent the winter in the further study of the law. On May 5, 1880, Mr. Carey was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of his profession. In May, 1887, he formed a partnership with David C. Parker, a business arrangement

which has continued ever since. Mr. Carey's success as a legal practitioner was pronounced from the start and he has always had his full share of the business in this county.

In 1898 Mr. Carey was appointed the United States referee in bankruptcy for this district, and upon the expiration of his term was reappointed. He is the owner of a two-hundred-and-twenty-acre farm near Mar-seilles, this county, while his wife owns three hundred acres of land in Pitt township, both of which tracts are under his management. In connection with farming, he also breeds and raises stock extensively.

Robert Carey was first married February 23, 1876, the lady of his choice being Miss Adelaide Terry, daughter of Ethan Terry, one of the early settlers of Wyandot county. She was a graduate of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and an active member of the Presbyterian church. Her entire life was spent in Wyandot county, and she passed into the other life July, 1890. She was the mother of four children, named as follows: Robert H. died when about nineteen years old; Edmond died at the age of fifteen years; John T., a lawyer, was graduated from the law department of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, in 1901, and Annabel is at home. The second marriage of Mr. Carey took place in November, 1893, Miss Edith Straw becoming his wife. She was the daughter of Lewis Straw, of Wyandot county, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. This union has been without issue.

Mr. Carey is a staunch Republican in politics and has taken a prominent part in the campaigns of his party. One fact in his career worthy of notice is, that in 1896 he

was elected mayor of Upper Sandusky, a city normally Democratic, by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for the office. Socially Mr. Carey is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was a charter member of the lodge in Upper Sandusky, and was its first chancellor commander. He was also its first representative to the Grand Lodge. Religiously his sympathies are with the Presbyterian church. He is now president of its board of trustees, having held that position when the present fine temple of worship was erected.

He and his wife hold enviable positions in the social circles of their city and are earnest in their support of all moral and educational interests. As a lawyer Mr. Carey is rated among the leaders of his profession in Wyandot county, having much more than local reputation. His life record is unclouded by wrong or suspicion of evil. He has always clung to whatever is of good repute and his name is a synonym for all that is honorable and straightforward.

WILLIAM NAGEL.

For many years the subject of this review was one of the leading agriculturists of Wyandot county, but since 1898 he has been living a life of retirement in Upper Sandusky, enjoying the well-earned fruits of his long and arduous labors.

Frederick Nagel, his father, was born November 17, 1812, in Germany, and in early life learned the tailor trade, which he followed in his native country until about 1833, when he came to the United States and located in Philadelphia, Penn. He

continued at his chosen calling in that city until 1844, at which time he moved to Upper Sandusky, where he did a successful tailoring business until purchasing a farm two years later. Mr. Nagel's land consisted of one hundred and twenty acres in the township of Salem and shortly after moving to the same he bought an eighty-acre tract near by, both places being heavily timbered and containing at the time but little improvement worthy of note. By hard and continuous toil he removed the greater part of the forest growth and in due time had a well improved and valuable farm, upon which he continued to live and prosper until about 1876, when he retired from the place and took up his residence in Upper Sandusky, where he resided about two years, then returned to his farm and resided there until called to the other world on January 18, 1880, in his sixty-ninth year. In many respects Frederick Nagle was more than an ordinary man. In his native country he enjoyed good educational advantages and, endowed by nature with strong mentality, he became remarkably well informed upon the questions of the day and enjoyed a position of local prominence among his neighbors and fellow citizens. He was an active politician of the Democratic school and as such was a number of times elected trustee of his township, besides serving for a number of years on the school board. Additional to these two positions, he was called from time to time to various other official stations, in all of which he acquitted himself ably and in every relation of life proved himself worthy the confidence reposed in him by the public. As a member of the Church of God he did much to promote the cause of religion and morality in the com-

munity where he lived, and for a number of years he was a leader and an official in the local congregation in Salem township. He was a successful business man and at the time of his death was the possessor of a handsome property, among which was the old homestead, a part of which is now owned by his son, the subject of this article. Mr. Nagel was married in Philadelphia, Penn., to Eliza Fallbright, who was a native of that city, and was born January 13, 1813. She survived her husband some time, dying September 10, 1895, in her eighty-third year. Like her husband, she was an humble and devout communicant of the Church of God, and possessed those elements of character which made her popular in her neighborhood and caused her memory to be cherished by all who knew her. The family of Frederick and Eliza Nagel consisted of six children, the youngest of whom, Catherine, died when but three years old. The others are: Mary, wife of Joseph Warner, of Kansas; Henry C., member of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers in the late Civil war, was killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., when twenty-one years of age; Elizabeth, who lives in Wharton, this county, is the widow of the late George Drew; Hannah is the wife of Moses Kear, a retired farmer living at Wharton, this county; and William, the subject of this review, is the next to the eldest member of the family. He first saw the light of day in Philadelphia, Penn., on the 14th day of January, 1842. At the age of four years he was brought by his parents to Upper Sandusky, and two years later he went to the farm, where he grew to manhood's estate. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he early became a

strong and vigorous lad, capable of performing a man's duties on the farm long before attaining his majority. In the district schools he obtained a knowledge of the common branches, and though not educated in the sense the term is ordinarily used he has always been a reader and close observer, by which means he came into possession of a large and valuable fund of information which placed him among the most intelligent men of his community.

Mr. Nagel remained with his parents until twenty-two and a half years old, when he purchased of his father forty acres of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits upon his own responsibility.

On the 31st of August, 1865, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Rebecca Gantz, and immediately thereafter began housekeeping on the above place, where he had previously prepared a comfortable dwelling for the reception of his bride. From that time until his retirement from the active duties of life, in 1898, he devoted all of his time and attention to his farming interests and became quite successful, adding to the acreage of his place from time to time and laying aside his surplus earnings until he found himself the possessor of a handsome competence. He always tried to be an up-to-date farmer and spared no pains in the improvement of his place, making it one of the model rural homes in Wyandot county. By carefully studying the nature of soils he learned how to obtain the best results from the amount of time and labor expended, in addition to which he also paid considerable attention to live stock, thereby adding greatly to his income. His home farm, consisting of one hundred and two acres, contains many val-

uable improvements and is in a high state of tillage. He also owns an eighty-acre tract two miles to the west, which is cultivated according to the latest and most approved methods of modern agriculturists. As already stated, Mr. Nagel continued farming and stock raising with most encouraging financial results until 1898, at which time he rented his farms to his son and son-in-law and moved to Upper Sandusky, where, surrounded by everything conducive to his comfort, he is now spending his declining years in the enjoyment of the peace and quiet which those who have battled long and successfully with the world know so well how to appreciate. He has a beautiful and comfortable city residence, the abode of a genuine old-fashioned hospitality, which he delights to dispense to his many friends and neighbors in Upper Sandusky and elsewhere. On June 6, 1896, Mr. Nagel lost his beloved wife by death. She was a native of Richland county, Ohio, and the daughter of David and Mary Gantz, who were among the pioneer settlers of Salem township, this county. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a successful farmer and for many years a Democrat of much more than local prominence, having been one of the leaders of his party in the early days of Wyandot county. He was a zealous Christian, a member of the Lutheran church, and departed this life at the age of sixty-nine. His wife, also born in the Keystone state, was of German lineage, and died in her sixtieth year. Mrs. Nagel was twelve years when brought to Wyandot county and she spent the remainder of her life within its borders. She was reared in the Lutheran faith and remained loyal to the church till death, having been active in

all its good work and untiring in pressing the claims of religion on the minds of her children and others with whom she came in contact. Six children resulted from Mr. Nagel's first marriage, namely: Ida May, wife of Joseph Bachman, the present recorder of Wyandot county; Cora, now Mrs. J. K. Dilley, lives on one of her father's farms; Henry C., a farmer and stock raiser of Salem township; Nettie A. died when twenty-five years old; William Frederick, who farms one of his father's places; and Stella, wife of George Krebs, of Upper Sandusky. Mr. Nagel's second marriage was solemnized with Mrs. Jennie Everhart, widow of the late James Everhart. She is a native of New York, and was born on January 26, 1843, the daughter of Isaac and Sarah M. (Jewel) Harvey.

In his religious views Mr. Nagel adheres to the creed of the Church of God, in which he was reared and in which for a number of years he has held the responsible position of elder. He is one of the leading members of the local branch to which he belongs, earnest in his efforts to disseminate the principles of religion and liberal with his means in supporting the gospel at home and in foreign fields. In politics he is a Democrat, but by no means a partisan, being more liberal in his views than the majority of party men. He has been honored by his fellow citizens of Salem township with different official positions, among which were clerk, constable, trustee and treasurer, in all of which he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the public. Indeed he has been in office of one kind or another the greater part of the time since his twenty-second year, a fact which speaks well for his ability and integrity.

Mr. Nagel is classed with the most enterprising and successful agriculturists of Wyandot county, and in every walk of life he is widely respected as a courteous, kind-hearted, generous man of perfect integrity and pure moral worth. Thus far he has acted well his part in life, and the future awaits him with abundant rewards.

DANIEL L. INGARD.

The record of Mr. Ingard is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of affluence and influence in the business world. His life has been of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has followed have won him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens of Upper Sandusky and Wyandot county.

Daniel L. Ingard was born February 24, 1858, in the town of Rainsburg, Bedford county, Penn., the son of William and Rebecca Ingard, both natives of the Keystone state. By occupation the father was a farmer, and he lived and died in the county of his birth. He was a self-made man, accumulating through his own industry and economy a liberal share of this world's goods, owning at the time of his death a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres besides valuable personal prosperity. Descended from sturdy German ancestors, he inherited many of the characteristics of that race and his influence, always potent, was exerted in behalf of the moral and spiritual advancement of the community in which he resided. He died at the age of sixty-one.

honored and beloved by all who knew him. Rebecca Ash, wife of William Ingard, is still living, having reached the age of seventy-eight years, in full possession of her mental and many of her bodily powers. Like her husband, she has been a lifelong and devout member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in the rearing of her children, ten in number, she failed not to implant in their youthful minds and hearts the principles of morality and religion and to impress upon them a reverence for things sacred. Of the children born to William and Rebecca Ingard, but three are living at the present time, Daniel L. being the youngest of the number.

The boyhood and youthful years of our subject were spent on the home farm, and, like the majority of country lads, his early life was comparatively uneventful, being spent amid the routine of labor in the summer time, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools of his native town. After becoming familiar with the rudimentary branches he took a course in a first-class select school in Rainsburg, and such was his progress that while a youth of sixteen he was sufficiently advanced to obtain a license entitling him to teach in the public schools of Bedford county. During the three succeeding years he taught during the winter months, spending the remainder of the time on the farm as his father's assistant, strengthening his mental faculties by diligent study and developing his bodily powers by vigorous and healthful out-door exercises.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Ingard came to Wyandot county and engaged as a farm hand near Upper Sandusky. While thus

employed he secured a school in Salem township for the ensuing winter. During the two years following he taught successfully in the country and then accepted a position as teacher of the A grammar grade in the Union schools of Sandusky, which position he held for one year. While successful as an instructor he did not see fit to make educational work a profession; accordingly, in 1881, he severed his connection with the schools and engaged with Henry Waters as a general utility man in the latter's lumber yard in Upper Sandusky. He remained with that gentleman until 1884, and then accepted a lucrative position with his successor, Mr. S. A. Dennis, in whose employ he continued until 1886, in January of which year he effected a copartnership with D. A. Smith and purchased the lumber yard and planing mill, going into debt for the greater part of his interest in the concern.

The firm thus constituted began operation under very favorable auspices and lasted three years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Smith disposed of his interest to a Mr. Young, with whom the subject maintained business relations until 1892, when the firm suffered a severe loss by fire. This proved a serious disaster, the mill and machinery being completely ruined, but the lumber was saved, thus preventing a total collapse of the enterprise.

For six months following the fire Mr. Ingard operated the lumber yard alone and succeeded in greatly retrieving his fortune and establishing the business upon a sound financial basis. He then took in as partner Mr. Frater, the present postmaster of Upper Sandusky, and continued the relation until January 1, 1897, when the latter re-

tired from the business and the present associate, Mr. Gregg, became a member of the firm.

Since casting his lot with the citizens of Upper Sandusky Mr. Ingard has won an honorable place in the business and industrial circles of the city by perseverance and a willingness to take hold of large and important enterprises. Such qualities as he possessed are always in demand, and it was not long until he found himself on the sure highway to success and affluence. The business of which he is now executive head and financial manager has continued to grow in magnitude until, in due time, it became the largest and most prosperous concern of the kind in the city. The firm manufactures all kinds of doors, frames, sash, wood mouldings, indeed every article in the building line, and additional thereto handles all kinds of hard and soft wood lumber, doing an annual business conservatively estimated at from forty-five to fifty thousand dollars. They control the trade in this city and enjoy a reputation in commercial circles here and elsewhere second to that of no other firm in this section of the state. Mr. Ingard is also connected with the Ohio Brick Company, which has recently been fitted with a steam dryer, and has a daily capacity of fifteen thousand.

Mr. Ingard is essentially the architect of his own fortune, and his career presents a series of continued advancements until he now occupies a conspicuous place in the front rank of Upper Sandusky's most enterprising and successful business men. His name is a synonym for honorable dealing and his record demonstrates the utmost conformity to the ethics of commercial life.

Not infrequently is it the case that men of large business interests often neglect the duties devolving upon them as citizens and factors in the social circle. Mr. Ingard has not only contributed liberally to church and benevolent work, but has given much of his time and energy to the promotion of that splendidly organized and systematic charity known throughout the world as the Masonic fraternity. For many years he has been an humble and devout communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for nearly a quarter of a century his name appears in connection with various official positions. As an active member of Warpole Lodge No. 176, F. & A. M., he has done much to disseminate the principles of that noble order in the city of his residence. He is also identified with the Pythian Brotherhood of Upper Sandusky, and for some years his name has adorned the records of the local lodge, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Ingard is a Democrat in his political preferences and as such was elected in 1892 mayor of Upper Sandusky, serving four years and making an enviable record as an able and popular executive. As a member of the city school board, on which he served for a period of fifteen years, he did much to promote the cause of education in the city, taking an active and influential part in the inception and erection of a number of splendid school buildings and exerting his influence to secure a corps of teachers of recognized ability and high professional standing. He was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the Commercial National Bank of Upper Sandusky, and has since been connected with the same as a stockholder and director. Possessing finan-

cial ability of a high order, his counsel has much weight in all matters pertaining to the above institution.

From the beginning of his business career Mr. Ingard has been actuated by a laudable ambition to succeed in the enterprise to which his time and attention have been devoted, but at the same time his interest in the material growth and prosperity of the city has never faltered, nor has he lost sight of the fact that the public has certain property rights in each of its citizens. In view of the latter fact he has ever taken an active part in all public affairs, and endeavored under all circumstances to discharge worthily his duties as a factor in the body politic. On the 19th day of September, 1878, his marriage was solemnized with Miss Dora J. Moody, of Upper Sandusky, a union blessed with two children, Ralph, who works for his father, and Mamie, her mother's assistant and confidant. The son when but seventeen years old enlisted in Company B, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the Spanish-American war, being the youngest member of the regiment. He accompanied his command to Chickamauga, Tenn., and served till the cessation of hostilities, proving himself a capable and popular soldier. Like her husband, Mrs. Ingard subscribes to the Methodist creed and the congregation worshipping in Upper Sandusky has in its membership no more earnest or pious communicant. She is alive to all good work of the church and is noted for her many kindly offices in behalf of the poor and unfortunate of the city.

Thus briefly, but we believe correctly, have been set forth the salient facts in the life and character of one of northern Ohio's

intelligent men of affairs. His career and position illustrate most happily for the purpose of this work, the fact that, if a young man possesses the proper attributes of mind and heart, he can unaided attain to a position of unmistakable precedence and gain for himself an honored position among the men who are the foremost factors in shaping the destinies of cities, communities and states. His life proves that the only true success in this world is that which is accomplished by personal effort and consecutive industry. It also demonstrates that the road to position is open to all who possess the courage to tread its pathway and serves as an inspiration to the young of the present and future generations, teaching by incontrovertible facts that true success is ambition's legitimate answer.

ROBERT N. McCONNELL, M. D.

This distinguished physician and enterprising business man has figured conspicuously in the recent history of Wyandot county, and is entitled to mention as one of the representative citizens of this section of the commonwealth. His father, Dr. James McConnell, for many years the leading physician of Upper Sandusky, was a native of Huntingdon county, Penn., born on the 2d day of March, 1802. John and Sarah (Armstrong) McConnell, parents of James McConnell, were also natives of the Keystone state and descendants of old and respected families that came to America about 1750 from the north of Ireland.

Dr. James McConnell was educated in the pioneer schools of his day and while a



R. A. McConnell M.D.

youth began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. John Henderson, a well-known physician of Huntingdon county. After a course of preliminary reading he entered the Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated in due time. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of his profession at Lewiston, Penn., where he remained until 1845, when he disposed of his property and removed to Upper Sandusky, Ohio. He soon built up a large and lucrative practice in his new field of labor and it was not long until he took rank as one of the leading physicians and surgeons in this part of the state. He was faithful to his calling until advancing age compelled him to abandon the practice, which he did with great reluctance in 1868. From that date until his death he lived a life of honorable retirement, turning over his large business to his son, Dr. Robert N. McConnell, who has proven a worthy successor to such a distinguished man. He was eminently successful in his profession and accumulated a large amount of property, consisting principally of lands, lots, business houses, all of which are in possession of his descendants.

Dr. James McConnell was married at Columbus, Ohio, in 1842, to Miss Margaretta Nelson, daughter of Robert Nelson, of that city, and five children resulted from the union, only one of whom is living, Dr. Robert N. The deceased are John B., Martha S., Jane and one that died in infancy. The Doctor was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Upper Sandusky, possessing a character of stern excellence, while his social as well as his professional career was characterized by the utmost sincerity and candor. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and in politics he

was a staunch supporter of the Republican party. In his prime he was a splendid specimen of robust physical manhood, a fine constitution, which he carefully maintained by correct habits, extending to him its results to the extent that he rarely suffered bodily afflictions. As already stated, he was one of the early physicians of Upper Sandusky, and he never lost faith in the ultimate growth and prosperity of the place. In some respects he was regarded as eccentric, yet this phase of his nature was a pleasing one, which greatly endeared him to the people. His it was to be enthusiastic and positive, but the silver lining to this peculiar quality was always a willing consideration for the opinions of others, with whom he was almost sure to be at variance. Ever kind and genial, with a heart overflowing with sympathy and good fellowship, he took a deep interest in all that affected the people and for many years he was a forceful factor in the public affairs of both city and county. He had a strong attachment for neighbors and friends, especially those connected with the early settlement of the town; this preference was made quite manifest in his daily walk and conversation. During the last fifteen years of the Doctor's life he contented himself with looking after his valuable property interests, which was the result of judicious investment in an early day when real estate of all kinds was remarkably cheap. His long and eminently successful career as a professional man and citizen was without a blemish and, although positive in his conclusions and never loth to assert his convictions he had not one enemy. He was one of the purest and best of men, honest and upright in all of his actions, living with a desire to see others enjoy life and was never

negligent in his response when a friend needed his service or advice. In short the Doctor was an exemplary citizen, living a life worthy of imitation, and his career may be profitably studied by those whose destinies are yet to be achieved. His death occurred on the 12th day of April, 1884, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years.

Dr. Robert N. McConnell, whose name appears at the head of this review, was born in Lewiston, Penn., April 29, 1843. He came to Upper Sandusky with his parents when but two years old and received his preliminary education in the public schools of the town. Subsequently, 1859, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he took a preparatory course and later became a student of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Penn., with the object in view of completing a classical course. This arrangement was thwarted, however, by his enlistment, September, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Infantry, to serve as private in the late Civil war. Soon after entering the service he was commissioned hospital attendant, in which capacity he continued until the battle of Winchester, June 15, 1863, when the entire regiment was captured and confined on Belle Island. After four weeks the Doctor was released on parole, and returning home, attended a course of lectures at Starling Medical Institute, having begun the study of medicine while in the service. In the spring of 1864 he was discharged from the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio by special order from the war department to accept a commission as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio National Guards. He continued with the latter com-

mand until the expiration of its term of service, in the fall of the same year.

Leaving the army the Doctor entered the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1865, in the first class that ever completed a course in that institution. Immediately after receiving his degree he was appointed by his uncle, Gov. Brough, assistant surgeon general of the state and continued in that position until the office was abolished, one year later. The Doctor then returned home and during the winter of 1866-67 attended Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, after which he opened a drug store in Upper Sandusky in connection with the practice of his profession. In 1869 he disposed of his interest in the drug trade and devoted his entire time to the practice, attending a course of lectures in the winter of 1870-71, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city. In order to lay the foundation for more complete success in his chosen calling, Dr. McConnell went to Europe in 1878 and attended the Imperial Medical University, at Vienna, Austria, returning to Upper Sandusky after an absence of about one year. In 1878 he was appointed by Gov. Allen director of the Ohio Penitentiary, in which capacity he served with credit to himself and to the institution, for a period of two years. In 1882 he entered into a partnership with Dr. Isaac N. Bowman and has continued in practice since.

As a physician Dr. McConnell has spared neither pains nor expense in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession and by common consent he has long ranked with the most learned and distinguished medical

men of the state. His success has been commensurate with the ability and energy displayed in the practice and for many years his services have been eagerly sought by the best people in his city and county and not infrequently has he been called long distances to minister to critical cases, requiring much more than ordinary skill in treatment. He is widely and favorably known in medical circles throughout Ohio and has personal acquaintances with many of the most eminent professional men of the country, among whom he is considered as standing in the very front rank as a profound student and successful healer. He is an honored member of the F. & A. M., having attained the thirty-second degree; he is also a member of Marion Commandery, K. of P., and is a charter member of the Ohio Sons of Revolution, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and, like all good citizens, takes an active interest in political matters, having wielded the election franchise in behalf of the Republican party since his twenty-first year.

Not as a physician only has Dr. McConnell achieved distinction in Wyandot county, but as a progressive man of affairs, largely interested in the material prosperity of Upper Sandusky, his name has been long and favorably known. He has manifested commendable zeal in public enterprises and by the judicious investment of capital has added materially to the beauty and attractiveness of the city of his residence. A few years ago he erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars the large and elegant opera house, known as the "Auditorium," which was opened in 1899; he was also one of the promoters of the gas industry here and its president as long as it had an ex-

istence. While the latter enterprise did not prove financially successful, he has not hesitated since that time to encourage, by his means and influence, any laudable movement tending to promote the industrial and business interests of the city and county. Shrewd and farseeing as a business man, his various enterprises, as well as his practice, have resulted in large gains, and he ranks to-day with able financiers and wealthy men of this part of the state. He still practices but confines his attention principally to cases in the city where his profound knowledge long ago placed him at the head of his profession. He is a large-hearted man, broad and liberal in his views and in many ways has proven a benefactor of his race. Liberal in the expenditure of his means for the aid of the poor and unfortunate, his name is cherished in many households where his benefactions have been felt, and hundreds of his fellow men are ready to call down the blessings of heaven upon his head. In the language of another, "He is a good man and a just," than which no more worthy compliment was ever passed upon a mortal.

Dr. McConnell was married March 4, 1891, to Miss Leefe Beery, daughter of Isaac H. and Leefe (Fowler) Beery, the father a native of Fairfield county, this state, where his birth occurred on the 19th of February, 1820. Isaac H. Beery was the son of George and Catherine (Cradabaugh) Beery and lived in the village of Bremen in the above county. He was reared to agricultural pursuits in Bern township and at the age of twenty-three engaged in the mercantile business at Bremen in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Ashbaugh. He continued merchandising there until 1850, at which time, in company with two brothers,

he came to Upper Sandusky and erected a frame building on the site now occupied by the Beery block. Here he opened a general store, which under the firm name of J. H. & B. Beery, at once grew into popularity and in time became one of the leading establishments of the kind in the town. Later the frame building gave place to the substantial brick structure which now occupies the site, and beside this, the grain elevator, the handsome residence and many other buildings erected by the firm, attest the prosperity which marked the career of these enterprising business men. Mr. Beery continued merchandising until 1880, from which time until his death, on the 21st day of March, 1884, he was not actively engaged in any kind of business. He was a stockholder in the Wyandot County Bank, and to him, as much as to any one man in the city of Upper Sandusky, is that institution indebted for the large measure of prosperity which it now enjoys. He was an energetic business man of the strictest integrity, ever one of the foremost citizens of the community and amid all his efforts to advance the material interests of the place he wore the white flower of a blameless life. His marriage to Miss Leefe Fowler, daughter of Dr. Stephen Fowler, of this city, was solemnized in September, 1852, and resulted in the birth of four children, namely: S. Fowler, Leefe, Foster and Minnie Beery.

Mrs. McConnell was born in Upper Sandusky and has spent her life, thus far, within the limits of her native town; she is the mother of two children, Robert and Beery, both bright and promising lads in whom are centered many fond hopes for the future.

DANIEL STRAW, DECEASED.

This old settler, who has been dead many years, came to the county of Wyandot when much of the land was covered with primeval forests and many wild animals were to be seen in the vicinity of the clearings. He was born in Montpelier, Vt., in July, 1810, and grew to maturity in that city. He received a good education in youth, which he supplemented later by study, reading and self-study and culture. Possessing by nature a good mind, he was able to grasp the problems of our civilization and our public institutions, and therefore was always regarded as one of the most intelligent members of the community in which he resided. In early life he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he became very skillful.

On November 17, 1833, while yet in Vermont, Mr. Straw married Miss Flavia Neal, a native of Canada, born August 17, 1815, a lady possessing more than the ordinary graces and refinements of womanhood. Three years after their marriage they came west to Bowersville, Pitt township, this county, where they remained for a short time, removing finally to Brownstown, where he entered a tract of government land and erected thereon a rude log cabin with one room, into which he moved his little family. Soon after locating here he secured the necessary room and started a tavern, which he conducted with success for a period of twenty-two years, or until his death, January 13, 1858. During his lifetime Mr. Straw was one of the prominent men of this section of the county. He served sixteen years as justice of the peace, which

fact alone attests the respect and esteem in which he was held. At the time of his death he was the owner of one hundred and forty acres of land. For many years he carried on the dairy business with much success and upon an extensive scale. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school, and took much interest in the success of his party and the advancement of public improvements of all kinds. His widow lived many years after his death, passing away on the 16th of May, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Straw were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are living: Julius, who resides in Butler county, Kan.; Chester M. lives in Ashley, Okla.; William R., a resident of Mifflin township; and Mary E., the wife of Charles Malifsky. Mary E. was united in marriage April 23, 1889, to Mr. Malifsky, and they are the parents of three children, as follows: Frank, who died in infancy; Stella M., born March 18, 1893; and Julia, who was born March 11, 1896. Mrs. Malifsky is the owner of eighty acres of excellent land in Mifflin township, and has a beautiful home supplied with many of life's comforts and conveniences. She and her husband are among the highly esteemed people of their community, respected by a large circle of friends for their many sterling qualities.

GEORGE WISE.

Any person who will investigate the facts in the case will be surprised to learn of the great number of people of Germanic descent now living in the United States. Unquestionably the greatest number of emigrants reaching the shores of the new world

comes from that nation, and statistics show that there is more Germanic blood in the United States than any other. This being a fact, it is easy to account for the prosperity and morality of this country. Not only that, but it will afford an explanation for the love of learning shown by the people of this vast nation. Germany is famous the world over for its remarkable universities, for its educated men, for its poets and philosophers, and for the industry, patience, intelligence, morality and sturdiness of its citizens. These qualities have been brought to this country by the immigrants, and are now part and parcel of our wonderful nation—its progress in domestic economy, its advancement in every branch of material improvement, and its love of country and home.

George Wise, of Mifflin township, is a member of this sturdy European race. He was born in the province of Baden, December 24, 1841, and is the son of George and Christinia (Hoover) Wise, both natives of the Fatherland and people of well-known respectability. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and while thus engaged received a good education, such as is given to all youths in the German empire. Desiring to improve his condition and learning that he could undoubtedly do so in the United States, he crossed the Atlantic ocean in 1863, while the country was engaged in the throes of a gigantic civil war, and landed at New York city; he made the voyage on a steam vessel and was ten days en route. He soon afterward came to Upper Sandusky and secured employment in a brewery and was thus employed for a period of three years. He then engaged in the manufacture of brick, which business occupied his atten-

tion for the succeeding two years. At the end of that time he possessed sufficient means to begin operations on his own account; accordingly he bought the place where he now lives, there being no clearing or improvement of any kind when the purchase was made. He erected a log cabin of two rooms in the heavy timber and began the hard work of removing the dense forest growth. The farm now consists of eighty acres, all of which is cleared except five acres, and every foot is well ditched, drained and tiled. He replaced the original dwelling in 1868 with an excellent residence, which is one of the best houses in the neighborhood. The soil is extremely fertile. Mr. Wise carries on general farming and stock raising, and is prosperous and contented. He takes considerable interest in public affairs, and in politics is a member of the Democratic party. He is not a member of any church, but is a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises and improvements. His wife, to whom he was married December 26, 1868, was formerly Miss Maggie Horn, of this county. After a happy wedded life of a little over thirty-four years duration Mr. Wise was called upon to part with his faithful and loving companion, who died on the 2d day of February, 1902. Amid the silent shades of Oak Hill cemetery she was laid to rest, and there her body sleeps the sleep which is only to be broken by the angel of the resurrection.

JUDGE ALLEN SMALLEY.

In Perry township, now Ashland county, Ohio, on the 20th of December, 1841, Judge Allen Smalley was born. His fa-

ther, Isaac Smalley, came with his parents from Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1814, when he was only four years old and settled with them in the wilderness on the muddy fork of the Mohican, in what was then Wayne county, Ohio. The grandparents had come from New Jersey to their Jefferson county home on Yellow creek in 1806. Upon the lands so entered in Wayne county, in 1814, the grandfather, Richard Smalley, continued to reside until his death in 1844.

In 1836 Isaac Smalley married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Lydia Pittenger Smith, of Perry township. These maternal grandparents trace their lineage to Ireland and Wales, while the paternal line goes back to England and Holland.

Judge Allen Smalley, the subject of this sketch, found himself in both branches of his family in the direct line of succession to the occupation of farming. In those days the active services of a healthy boy were utilized at a very early age, and Allen was no exception to the rule. In the spring of 1848 he removed with his parents to an humble log house on sixty acres of land near Perrysville, for which the father had traded, located among the everlasting hills of Ashland county. Here almost constant work upon the partly cleared, little hill-farm with intermittent attendance at the district school, filled the measure of the fleeting seasons until October, 1853, when the family removed to a new purchase near Crawfordsville, in Wyandot county, Ohio. Here the ordinary work of the farm was closely attended and a good sized "clearing" opened so that grubbing brush, burning, logging, rail-making and the like claimed all time that under present conditions would be enjoyed as holidays.

The winter term of the common school, usually of four months duration, was as constantly attended as circumstances would permit, so that by the close of the winter of 1860-61 Allen had completed the local common-school course and sought increased educational facilities. In the fall of 1861 he attended one term at the Seneca County Academy, under the direct supervision and control of Prof. Aaron Schuyler. Immediately after the close of this term at the academy he commenced teaching his first school at Crawfordsville, boarded at home and did the "chores." The day after this school closed he enlisted as a private soldier in Company I, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under that gallant colonel, William Gibson.

On the march from Battle Creek, Tenn., to Nashville during the celebrated military race between the armies of Generals Buell and Bragg, Allen was taken sick, as the result of undue exposure, so that he with all of the sick of the Cumberland army was left at Nashville while the two armies raced on to Louisville, Ky. As a result of this illness he was honorably discharged at Nashville in December, 1862. He regained sufficient health and strength to finish the winter in teaching school. At the close of this term he entered upon a special course of study in the Ohio Wesleyan University. During the summer of 1863 he was commissioned by Gov. Todd as a captain in the State Guards. He resigned this commission and again enlisted as a private volunteer for three years or during the war in the United States Signal Corps, and was finally assigned to the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans, La. In the capacity of a signal officer he served twenty-

eight days on the United States man-of-war "Ossipee" in Admiral Farragut's Mexican Gulf squadron, and during this time participated in the terrible battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. In November, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the regular army, and this discharge contains this unique certificate, which was unsought, and therefore came as a pleasant surprise, viz: "Distinguished for intelligence and courage; a brave soldier and a reliable man."

In the fall of 1866 Allen Smalley entered the law department in the University of Michigan and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1868. Thereafter he taught school in Illinois and Indiana and returned to Wyandot county, Ohio, in the spring of 1870, and ever since he has continued to reside in Upper Sandusky. He was chosen as superintendent of the Upper Sandusky Union Schools, served in that capacity for one year and then entered into a law partnership with ex-Judge Chester R. Mott. In 1890 he was elected to the office of common pleas judge, in which position he continuously served ten years.

On the 3d of September, 1867, the subject was married to Miss Ellen Burke, of Crawfordsville, and she continues to preside over the home on Honey Hill in Upper Sandusky. Nine children were born of this union, only three of whom are now living.

The Judge has always been and continues to be a Jeffersonian Democrat, has taken an active interest in politics and is a frequent attendant at state and national conventions, while his services from the stump are appreciated far and wide. He believes in the Christian religion, but has never united with any branch of the church. He is a friend of mankind, regardless of wealth,

rank or station, and his friends are legion wherever he is known. His name has frequently been mentioned in connection with high political stations, but he is now marching with the minority in the ranks of the great common people.

In 1898, at the organization of the Imperial Building and Loan Company, of Toledo, Judge Smalley was chosen to act as president. This company has since been reorganized and reincorporated under the name of the Imperial Savings Company, with an authorized capital of one million dollars, and the subject of this sketch has retained the office of president.

SAMUEL L. WALTER, DECEASED.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article was long a prominent, well-liked citizen of Wyandot county, and a contractor whose efficient and painstaking business methods gave him an enviable reputation—a reputation not bound by the confines of his own county.

Samuel L. Walter was a native of the Keystone state, having been born in Philadelphia on the 15th of September, 1833. In that staid old Quaker city he was reared and he received his education in its public schools. Being taken to Chicago, Ill., when a boy by his parents, he learned there the trade of a mason and for a time pursued that vocation. Becoming a very proficient workman, he went to Kenton, Ohio, and there entered into the business of contracting on his own account, continuing this business about three years. About this time he was married and in 1863 moved to Upper Sandusky, Wy-

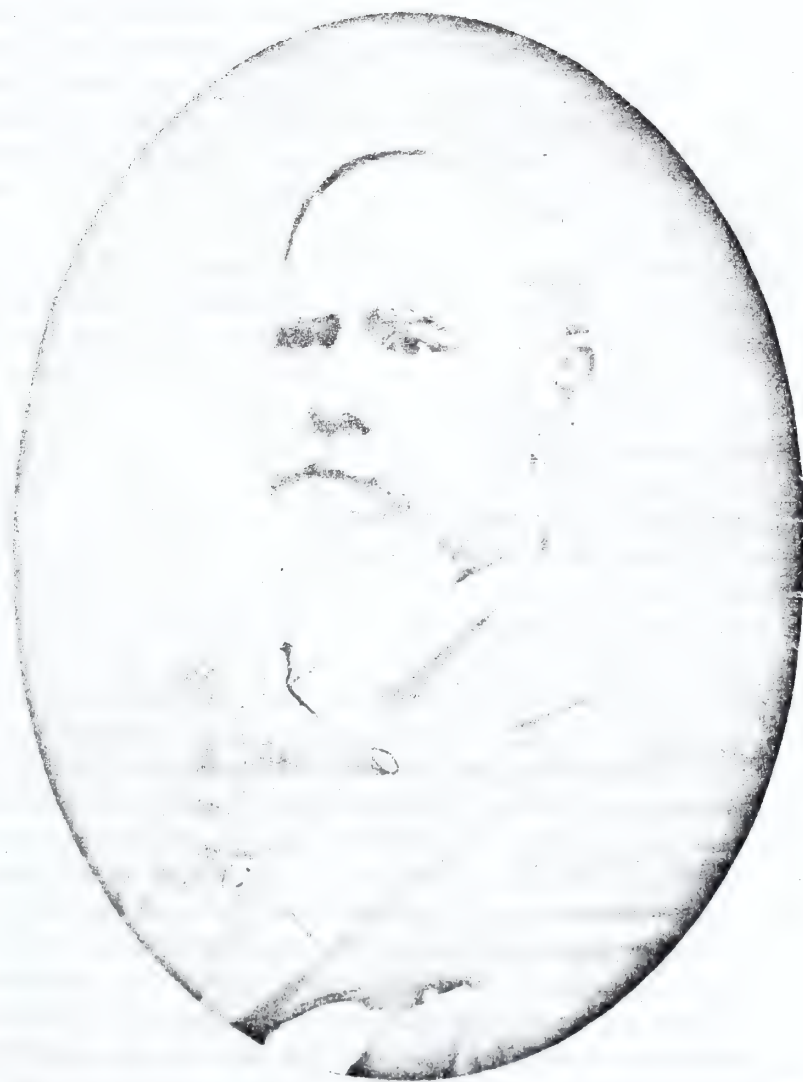
andot county, which place he made his home for thirty-six years, or until the time of his death. He passed away on the 27th of July, 1899, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Mr. Walter has been twice married, the first time in Chicago, to Miss Harriet Powell, who died about one year after the celebration of the nuptials, leaving one son, Charles P.; a traveling salesman for a Chicago furniture house; his home is in Tomah, Wis.

On the 2d of January, 1861, occurred Mr. Walter's marriage to Miss Candace A. Stevenson, who was born and reared in Bucyrus, Ohio. This union was a happy one, blessed with the birth of six children, namely: William S., a printer living in Toledo, Ohio; Samuel L., a mason and contractor of Upper Sandusky and prior to his father's death had worked with him for several years; Ella, wife of Albert Katzenmyer, of Upper Sandusky; Mary Ann, wife of Charles Shealy, who is the proprietor of a large lumber yard and manufacturing establishment in Upper Sandusky; Grace is the wife of Virgil H. Gibson, a veterinary surgeon, and Hazel is at home with her mother.

In his political belief Mr. Walter was a Democrat and was active in his efforts to advance the party interests. For several years he was a member of the city council of Upper Sandusky and enjoyed the high esteem of his fellow citizens because of his honesty of purpose and his activity in endeavoring to advance the varied interests of the city. Socially he was a member of the Masonic Order, Warpole Lodge, No. 170, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

While engaged in the business of contracting he erected the Wyandot county jail,



S. J. Walter

the Billhardt block and a large number of other business blocks in Upper Sandusky. In the truest sense of the expression he could be called a "self-made man;" starting with little capital besides those elements which contribute so largely to success—sound judgment, energy and determination, he attained to a commendable position in life, and left to his widow a comfortable home, besides six other pieces of real estate in Upper Sandusky.

The subject's father, Rev. Samuel L. Walter, was for many years a Methodist Episcopal preacher, and moved from Philadelphia, Penn., to Chicago, Ill., when Samuel L. was a boy.

MICHAEL CORNELY.

The well-known farmer and gallant ex-soldier of the great Civil war whose name appears above is a native of Germany and son of Jacob and Magdalena (Kunert) Cornely, both parents born and reared in Luxembourg. Paternally the Cornely's are of French descent and it is matter of family history that the subject's great-grandfather gained distinction as a brave and gallant officer in the army of the great Napoleon. When the star of that renowned conqueror of kingdoms and creator of dynasties went down in defeat at Waterloo Mr. Cornely's ancestor settled in Germany, married there and became the father of a large family, numerous representatives of which are still living in various parts of the Fatherland. Jacob Cornely, a farmer by occupation, remained in his native country until 1853, at which time he carried out a desire of long

standing by disposing of his worldly effects and emigrating to the United States. The voyage was an eventful one by reason of the ship being wrecked in midocean, resulting in the loss of forty-five passengers by drowning and the death of quite a number by starvation. A violent storm struck the ship, stripping it of its rigging and causing a break in the hull through which the waters rushed with such force and volume that all the able-bodied passengers were obliged to take turns at the pumps, which were kept going night and day to prevent the vessel from sinking. The storm continued several days with unabated fury and for nearly a week after the winds subsided, the passengers meantime suffering untold mental and physical anguish on account of hunger and the immediate prospect of going to the bottom. Four days after the storm the ship was sighted by a small vessel which rendered all the assistance possible, but on account of its size could take but few of the passengers on board. Later two other ships came in view and in due time the remnant of the nine hundred people who had taken passage were rescued and relieved of their sufferings. Mr. Cornely and family consisting of eleven members in all, were fortunate enough to be rescued by the first vessel, but by reason of the over-crowded condition of every available space and the lack of provisions they were compelled to undergo the pangs of hunger and other terrible sufferings until reaching the harbor of New York a number of days later.

On reaching his destination Mr. Cornely at once proceeded westward to Tiffin, Ohio, near which place he purchased twenty acres of timber land containing no improvements

beyond a small log cabin. Into this rude structure he moved the few effects still in his possession, the greater part of his goods, including bedding, clothing, household utensils, in fact almost everything except the raiment on the backs of the family, having been lost in the wreck. Mr. Cornely at once set to work to make his family comfortable, but he was not destined to realize this desire as death overtook him eighteen months after moving to his new home in the forest of Seneca county. He was fifty-four years old at the time of his demise and is remembered as a kind husband and father, a devout Catholic in his religious belief and a man of honesty and sterling worth. After his death, which occurred in the year 1855, his widow and children continued to look after the farm, some of the older boys contributing to the support of the family by working for farmers in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Cornely remained where the family originally settled until February, 1864, when she sold the place and moved to the county of Wyandot, purchasing a farm of sixty acres in Salem township, where she made her home until called from the scenes of her earthly labors and trials. She was a woman of energy and determination and demonstrated great wisdom and prudence in caring for those dependent upon her after the death of her husband. She, too, was a pious member of the Catholic church, and throughout her long and arduous struggles while providing a livelihood for her family never failed to impress upon the minds of her children the importance and necessity of observing the claims of religion and morality. At the time of her death she was seventy-nine years of age, having spent a goodly part of her life in the United States.

Michael Cornely was born December 25, 1841, in Luxembourg, Germany, and spent the first thirteen years of his life near the place where he first saw the light of day. He experienced, with the rest of the family, all the sufferings and horrors of ship-wreck, and on reaching the new home in Ohio was set to work to assist his father on the farm. After his father's death he started out for himself and for several years labored as a farm hand in Ohio, subsequently traveling over parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Louisiana, meantime working at any honest employment he could find. After roaming about for a couple of years he returned to Ohio and at the breaking out of the war enlisted in Company G, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, for three months' service. During his period of enlistment he took part in one campaign in Virginia and participated in several minor engagements. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to his home in Seneca county, and shortly thereafter, November 8, 1862, entered the army the second time as private in Company H, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, with which he served for a period of three years. Mr. Cornely's experience as a soldier embraced some of the most exciting campaigns and bloody battles in the south and southwest, including Shiloh, Corinth, Yazoo Bayou, Morning Sun, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Raymond, Black River and Missionary Ridge, after which he was detailed as nurse in a field hospital with the army under Gen. W. T. Sherman. Serving eleven months in the latter capacity, he rejoined his command and took part in the operations against the Confederate forces under General Hood and shortly thereafter received his discharge.

having served his full time and proved his gallantry and patriotism in some of the most sanguinary engagements of the war.

On leaving the army Mr. Cornely came to Wyandot county, his family meantime having taken up their residence in the township of Salem. During the six months following his return home he made a livelihood by cutting cordwood, and then went back to Seneca county, where for about three years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits on rented land. Discontinuing farming, he purchased a sawmill in the above county and for some time did a lucrative business as a manufacturer of lumber. In 1872 he built a flouring mill, in which he retained a half interest, but continued as before to devote his time and attention to his lumber interests, which he carried on successfully until 1880. In that year he traded the sawmill for land in Seneca county, which he sold two years later and invested the proceeds in an eighty-acre farm in Richland township, Wyandot county; there he lived the life of an enterprising and successful tiller of the soil until his removal, in 1898, to the town of Kirby.

The maiden name of Mrs. Cornely was Johanna Sprunk; she is a native of Luxembourg, Germany, and daughter of John and Catherine Sprunk, who came to America when she was a little miss five years of age. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cornely, Charles V. and John J., the former agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Kirby, and the latter manager of one of his father's farms.

Mr. Cornely has proven himself a remarkably successful financier and it is a well

attested fact that every undertaking to which he has addressed himself has fully met his expectations. By his own unaided efforts he has accumulated a handsome property, including a fine farm in Richland township and a beautiful place containing an elegant residence and ten acres of ground adjoining the town of Kirby, where he now lives practically retired from active labor. He started in life a poor, penniless lad, dependent entirely upon the work of his hands for a livelihood, and the position he now occupies among the successful and well-to-do men of the community demonstrates good judgment, keen discernment and sound business principles. He has always been an industrious man, and it is his honest conviction that labor and consecutive effort, directed by intelligent foresight, are the primary requisites to success in every laudable endeavor. As a citizen he is loyal to his adopted country; he proved his patriotism by following the stars and stripes throughout the critical period that tested the stability of our free institutions.

In politics Mr. Cornely may be termed a Democrat. He entertains intelligent views relative to the great questions before the American people, but has never been an active partisan, nor has he ever been an aspirant for public honors. At one time he was elected a justice of the peace, but refused to serve as such; later, much against his wishes, he was chosen mayor of the town of Kirby. He discharged worthily the duties of the latter position for two years and retired therefrom with a fixed determination of never again permitting his name to be used in connection with official station of any kind. He was born and reared a Catholic and throughout life has remained

loyal to the church, active in all of its good works and zealous in defending the faith of his ancestors.

JACOB P. BEAR.

This old soldier and well-known citizen is a native of Franklin county, Penn., having been born near Chambersburg on January 26, 1839. He grew up amid the usual surroundings of a country boy, having his share of hard work and his meager supply of schooling in the old schoolhouse of the neighborhood. But nature gave him a good constitution and fitted him for the severe hardships he was destined to undergo in the service of his country in the great war for the preservation of the union of the states. At the age of twenty-one years he began an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade, which he faithfully completed, and then came to Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, opened a shop and began working at this trade. Thus he continued for some time, or until the beginning of the Rebellion, when, on August 28, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was soon afterward sent with his regiment to the front, which meant active service and plenty of it, accompanied with great danger and numerous hardships. The first engagement in which he participated was the first battle of Winchester. All students of history know the bloody nature of that memorable struggle, but Mr. Bear came through the ordeal unscathed and with an enviable record among his comrades for distinguished bravery. In his second engagement, June 15, 1863, he was taken prisoner, and was

taken to the famous Libby prison, in Richmond, and later to Belle Isle for a period of twenty-four days, when he was exchanged and sent to parole camp at Annapolis, Md. In the fall of 1863 he rejoined his regiment at Martinsburg, and later participated in the famous battles of Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Piedmont, and in the historic raid to Lynchburg under General Hunter. In all of these movements Mr. Bear bore an honorable and conspicuous part. The marches were long and arduous, the skirmishes and battles bloody, the fevers and fatigues of the camp were wearing and hazardous, but all were submitted to with patience and fortitude, all knowing that the result in the end would pay the dreadful cost. Later Mr. Bear fought at the battle near Winchester, at Snicker's Ferry, after which his regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all its famous marches, countermarches, skirmishes, battles, retreats, defeats and successes. Mr. Bear was engaged with his regiment at Petersburg and in the movement on Richmond, and the following day, while far in the front, was taken prisoner again with nine companies of his regiment and kept with the army of General Lee until the surrender, which occurred soon afterward. With flaunting of scarred flags and with martial tread his gallant old regiment came marching proudly home from the field of war, to be received first with the pomp and circumstance of victory in public functions, as they swept down Pennsylvania avenue, at Washington, and then to be received with joyous acclamations and delight by their friends and neighbors at home. Mr. Bear immediately laid down the arms he had carried so bravely and honorably through the

bloody battles and harassing campaigns of the Rebellion, and took up the tools of peace and resumed his work at his old trade. He worked for a time at Sandusky, but later went back to Chambersburg and continued at the carpenter business for four years, when he returned to Ohio, locating in Mifflin township, Wyandot county, where he settled upon the farm where he now resides. He now owns one hundred and three acres, all the improvements on which have been made by himself.

Upon his return from the army, while at Chambersburg, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hite. They have had six children, as follows: Alice G., John W., Edward I., George W., Laura E. and Emery E. Mr. Bear takes much interest in public questions and in politics affiliates with the Republican party. The esteem in which he is held by his neighbors is shown by his election to the position of township trustee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His long and distinguished service in the army, his steady habits, his love of country and its institutions and his sound judgment constitute him one of the most prominent men in this section of the county.

GEN. ISAAC MINER KIRBY.

Gen. Isaac M. Kirby, one of the bravest soldiers that ever carried a musket or drew a sword during the fearful struggle to preserve the nation from disruption in 1861-65, and who rose from the ranks through sheer bravery, personal merit and force of character, is now living in retirement in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio,

where his integrity as a business man has won him almost as high a position in civil life as that which he achieved in his military career, both of which will be more fully dealt with as this biographical mention progresses.

Moses H. Kirby, father of the General, was a native of Halifax county, Va., born in 1798. There he was reared on the homestead, but was educated at Chapel Hill, N. C., where he was a schoolmate of the late James Knox Polk, who became President of the United States in 1845. The mother of Moses H. came to Ohio before the latter had completed his education and located at Hillsboro, Highland county, and after the son had finished his collegiate course he, too, came to the same town and read law under the tutorship of Richard Collins, and was there admitted to the bar when about twenty-two years of age. He was also in practice in the same town and represented Highland county in the legislature. He was appointed the first secretary of state, in 1832, and then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he was actively engaged in his profession until 1841, and then came to the village of Wyandot, Wyandot county, and thence to Upper Sandusky in 1843, making a fine reputation at each place. To Upper Sandusky, however, he came as Indian agent and receiver of the land office, and, being a Whig in politics, was in the land office in Upper Sandusky from 1843 until 1845, when, the Democratic party coming into power, he was displaced. He then resumed the practice of law, served as prosecuting attorney several years, was judge of the probate court for several terms, and was sent to the state senate when eighty-two years old, just sixty years after

he had been a member of the legislature, and in the senate he served two terms.

In his politics Moses H. Kirby was first a Whig; was next a Republican, and next, in President Andrew Johnson's time, became a Democrat. As a Republican he was a delegate to the first presidential convention held by that party. Mr. Kirby was a most eloquent orator and keen debater, and "stumped" the state in support of Harrison for the presidency. He was made a Mason in North Carolina when twenty-one years old, and was probably the oldest Mason in Ohio at the time of his death, which took place in 1897, when he was ninety-one years old. He retained possession of all his brilliant faculties until after he had reached ninety years of age. The Masonic lodge and chapter were his church, but he was a true Christian at heart and his life was without a stain. He was generous to a fault, however, and (and this was his only fault) would give his last dollar to any one that might ask for it.

Jacob Kirby, M. D., twin brother of Moses H. Kirby, led the same boyhood life, and both these boys came to Ohio with their widowed mother. The Doctor had an extensive practice in Hillsboro, but was possessed with the same excess of generosity that characterized Moses H. He practiced his profession in Hillsboro for about sixty years, and was never known to make a charge on his books nor to ask for payment by a patient of even one dollar, and when he passed away, at the age of eighty years, the ladies of the town erected a monument sacred to his memory.

These twins had an elder brother, Samuel, who was captain of a Virginia company in the war of 1812 and was killed in the

service; of two other brothers, John, a farmer, died in Wyandot county, Ohio, in middle age, and Pleasant died in Kansas.

Obadiah and Ruth (Hendrick) Kirby, parents of Moses H. Kirby, were both natives of Virginia, where the father was a planter on a large scale and owned many slaves. At his death, when about fifty years old, his widow, who was a Quakeress, disposed of her human chattels and came to Ohio with her five sons. The parents were of English and Holland descent.

The mother of Gen. Isaac Miner Kirby was Emma Miner before marriage and was a native of Ohio (probably of Franklin county) and a daughter of Judge Isaac Miner, a native of York state, also of English descent and who traced his first ancestor in America to Thomas, one of the Pilgrim fathers. Judge Miner came to Ohio in an early day, purchased a large tract of land near the future Columbus, was one of the canal commissioners and a very prominent man in state affairs, and died when about fifty years of age. The General's mother was reared near the site of the present capital, and died in 1850, at forty-two years of age, leaving five children, viz: Isaac M., the subject of this sketch; Emma, the deceased wife of Curtis Berry, of Upper Sandusky; Thomas and George, twins, the former of whom served as a private in a Kansas regiment all through the Rebellion—three years in the cavalry in the west and then in Hancock's veteran corps in the East; he died in 1899, when fifty-nine years old. George served in the Civil war in the Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, and died in a military hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in December, 1861. Anna, the youngest of the family, died on the Mis-

Mississippi river, near Vicksburg, in 1870, while making a trip.

Gen. Isaac M. Kirby, the subject proper of this biography, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 10, 1835, and was eight years of age when brought to Upper Sandusky. Here he attended the public schools until the spring of 1847, when he went to Hillsboro and attended the old Hillsboro Academy until the fall of 1850, when, at the death of his beloved mother, he returned to Upper Sandusky and was himself sick until the spring of 1852, when he became connected with a civil engineering corps employed in surveying for the Pittsburg Railway.

At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Kirby had charge of the construction of a railway west from Havana to Pino del Rio, Cuba, but relinquished this contract and hastened home to join the military forces being raised for the defense of the national flag. He arrived at home on a Monday, and on the following Saturday (April, 1861) enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to a captaincy before the company had left the state. The regiment was sent to West Virginia, and at the expiration of the term of enlistment the regiment was re-organized for three years and the company name was later changed to D; of this company Captain Kirby had command, and during this time his brother was with him. The Fifteenth Regiment was now assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and after the battle of Shiloh, under General Buell, Captain Kirby returned home and assisted in forming the One Hundred and First Ohio Regiment, in which Captain Kirby was given command of Company F, in July,

1862. Just prior to the battle of Stone River, in December, 1862, Captain Kirby had been promoted to major, and on the first day of the big fight the colonel and lieutenant colonel of the regiment were killed and Major Kirby was placed in command. He was promoted colonel soon after the battle, and was given command of a brigade at the opening of the campaign of 1864. He was made a brigadier-general at Nashville in December, 1864, which rank he held until the close of the war. He fought in all the battles in which his regiment had a part. He was wounded several times, sustaining five wounds in one day at Kenesaw Mountain, but never missed a day from duty, either from wounds or sickness. He received his honorable discharge June 15, 1865.

On his return to Upper Sandusky General Kirby engaged in the hardware business, in which he met with well-deserved success. After about twenty years passed in this trade the health of General Kirby began to fail and he retired to private life, having among business men a pure and unsullied name, of which his fellow townsmen, as well as himself, may well feel proud.

The marriage of General Kirby took place at Newark, Ohio, June 6, 1867, to Miss Anna White, a native of Ohio, and the highly accomplished daughter of Rev. John W. White, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. This union has been blessed with four children, namely: John W., whose untimely death occurred when nineteen years old; Mary E. and Anna C., at home; and Thomas W., who is a student in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

In politics General Kirby has been a

Republican ever since he has been entitled to exercise his franchise, but has never held a public office. Fraternally he is a member of the F. & A. M. of Upper Sandusky and Robbins Post, No. 90, G. A. R., and of the latter he has served as past commander one term and was also one of its charter members.

Any comment upon the esteem in which this brave soldier, useful citizen and progressive business man is held, although retired from the activities of life, would be a work of supererogation.

REV. ALOYSIUS HUTHMACHER.

This gentleman is the revered pastor of St. Peter's (Catholic) church at Upper Sandusky, and deserves especial mention in a work of this character. He was born September 17, 1856, in the province of Westphalia, Germany, and is a son of Francis and Louisa (Giese) Huthmacher, the former of whom was born in the same province in 1823 and is a grain merchant and postmaster of his native town of Polsum.

The father is of German and the mother of French extraction, and have had born to them six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth, and all his brothers are respectable business men.

Aloysius Huthmacher received his preparatory education in private schools and then for two years attended a normal college, walking seven miles each day to and from school. He afterward attended St. Lawrence College at Warndorf for one year, in preparation for a classical education.

But, on account of the May laws, it was unlawful to ordain a priest in the German Empire and because his studies there for the ministry would avail him nothing he came to the United States.

On arriving in this country in 1875 Mr. Huthmacher passed a year in Canisius College, conducted by the Jesuits, at Buffalo, N. Y., and the following five years was spent at Saint Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, Ohio, where he was made sub-deacon March 30, dean, March 31, and ordained priest June 2, 1882, by Right Rev. Bishop Gilmore, being the only one of his graduating class that was ordained, and he was two months in advance of his time even at that. The same day he was assigned to the pulpit of Rev. Father Vatman at Canal Fountain, Ohio, was next given charge of the congregation at Shelby, Richland county, Ohio, its mission, Chicago Junction, Huron county, Plymouth, Richland county, and a station at Shiloh, also in Richland county. At Attica, Seneca county, he erected St. Peter and Paul church, the only Catholic church ever built there, and also built St. Aloysius church, at Republic, Seneca county.

November 2, 1888, Father Huthmacher came to Upper Sandusky and took charge of St. Peter's church, but found the congregation to be in debt for eight thousand three hundred dollars, which sum Rev. Huthmacher has paid. In 1891 he purchased an acre of ground for a school building and Sisters' house, which he himself paid for, but held it until 1897, when his congregation had become able to reimburse him, and the property is now theirs. The reverend father also expended several thousand dollars in improving the interior of the sacred edifice. He placed in a new altar, forty-five feet high,



A. Huthmacher.



ST. PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

with life-sized statues imported from Paris, France; two side altars, thirty-five feet high, adorned with life-sized statues, and the fourteen stations of the cross.

St. Peter's congregation comprises one hundred and fifty families, chiefly of German and Irish nationalities. It had only one school room, with one teacher when Father Huthmacher took charge, but now has four rooms and four teachers, the Sisters of St. Dominic, from Jersey City, N. J.

Father Huthmacher is very energetic and takes an active interest in the affairs of the city and its population. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, of which he was the first vice-president, and he still holds that position. He takes pleasure in aiding all worthy plans for the improvement of the city and for increasing the happiness of its residents and is very popular with all classes, both within and without the pale of his church, his list of friends being limited only by his range of acquaintance. As an orator he has few equals in or out of the pulpit, being eloquent, but never grandiloquent, always logical and convincing and, moreover, very persuasive. He is a profound scholar and thinker and his library is probably the most expensive as well as most extensive in the city, being stored with volumes that treat on every subject within the scope of human knowledge, including Bibles of the ninth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, some of them written with a pen by monks prior to the invention of printing with movable type.

In 1898 Father Huthmacher invited the Grand Army of the Republic post of Upper Sandusky to attend certain memorial services at St. Peter's church and in recognition

or acknowledgment of this courtesy the Robbins Post subsequently, June 25, 1889, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, duly appreciating the courtesy extended us on last memorial Sunday by St. Peter's Catholic church, fully enjoying the beautiful and solemn ceremonies of the celebration of high mass and listening with keen delight to the able, eloquent and patriotic address of Rev. Father Huthmacher, we hereby extend our grateful thanks to Father Huthmacher and his congregation and venture to express the hope that he may be long spared to do good for his people and his country.

Resolved, That the Post Commander convey in person a copy of this resolution to the Rev. Father Huthmacher.

I. M. KIRBY,
Post Commander.

H. W. PETERS,
Adjutant.

The following description of the exquisite interior decorations of St. Peter's church will prove interesting to the readers of this volume. However, the pen is absolutely incapable of rendering adequate description—its beauty and magnificence must be seen to be appreciated.

As one enters the church he is awed by the beautiful scene which confronts him. Suspended from the high ceiling at intervals are four handsome chandeliers, with twenty-five electric bulbs encased in handsome smoked glass globes and casting a mellow light upon a scene which would require a Claud Melnot to describe. The ceiling is beautifully decorated with paintings of angels and flowers, and in the middle nave of the auditorium, divided into groups encircled by gold and silver leaves, are fourteen pictures, decorated in different colors, and appropriate streamers with flowers and inscriptions, denoting respectively the following sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation,

Holy Eucharist, Penance, Matrimony, Holy Orders and Extreme Unction; the four Evangelists in their proper representations; a book with seven seals on which a lamb with a cross is resting, and a pelican opening its breast and with its bill feeding its young with its own blood, insinuating the verses of Christ saying: "My blood is drink indeed, and my flesh is meat indeed." The side walls contain fourteen large oil paintings, namely: Ecce Homo, Christ Among the Doctors in the Temple, The Holy Family, Jesus and His Foster Father, Joseph, Mater Dolorosa, Father Marquette Teaching the Indians, Pieta, Christ Praying in the Garden of Olives, and St. Ann Teaching Blessed Virgin.

The pulpit in the auditorium was newly varnished and inlaid with silver and gold, and the choir balcony presents a splendid appearance, while the baptismal has also been decorated in handsome style. Pictures of flowers and a painting representing the Holy Ghost adorn the ceiling, while the fount itself is a most beautiful work of art. The altars are artistic triumphs. On the walls of the chancel are two fine oil paintings, the one on the right representing Christ giving the shepherd's staff to St. Peter—"Feed my sheep, feed my lambs." On the left the painting represents the Savior saving St. Peter from drowning. On each side of the high altar is a picture of the angels incensing. On the high altar are sixteen fine imported French statues, namely: St. Boniface, St. Mary Magdalene, Sorrowful Mother, Crucifixion, St. John the Apostle, St. Monica, St. Paul, St. Isadore, St. Lawrence, St. Elizabeth, St. Agnes, St. Theresa, St. Sebastian and two adoring angels. The Last Supper, Melchisedech and Abraham,

and Abraham and son Isaac are magnificently done in bas-relief in panels in the lower section of the altar.

On the right of the high altar is St. Joseph's altar, above which are two angels with inscription, and around and above, sixteen American song birds, in natural plumage, for, as the Bible teaches, every creature should praise the Lord. Here are the statues of St. Joseph with Infant Jesus, Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. Patrick and St. Peter. On the left is the altar of the Blessed Virgin with statue of angels holding inscriptions of the Ave Maria and two angels pointing heavenward. This altar is also decorated with sixteen birds in natural colors, statues of the Blessed Virgin, Immaculate Conception, Sacred Heart of Mary, St. Aloysius (the pastor's patron saint), and St. Anthony with the infant Jesus in his arms.

The sanctuary is illuminated with four electroliers, two ten-light brackets and twenty other lights arranged round the sanctuary arch. The pillars in the auditorium are inlaid with gold, silver and ebony and their foundation in Egyptian marble, giving them truly an appearance of splendor and grandeur. Ribbed glass windows have been placed on the outside of the stained glass windows, producing a beautiful mellow light. The images in the windows represent St. Joseph, St. Peter, St. Michael, St. Francis Assisim, St. Francis Sales, St. John the Baptist, St. Cecilia, St. Henry, St. Charles, St. Patrick, St. Jane and the Blessed Virgin.

The decorations, mural paintings and designs melt and enter seemingly into one grand idea—perfect harmony. It can, however, be said with emphasis, that the ensemble effect is rich without being gaudy. The myriad tints employed merge impercepti-

ly one into the other and, without any attempt at high coloring, are alike "soft" and brilliant—an almost impossible effect produced by a plentiful use of gold and silver leaf. The fluted pillars alternate gold, silver and ebony, colors in radical contrast with the delicate tints of the vaulted roof. The walls, of a delicate shade, merge from a wainscoting of lightly mottled white marble. Over each of the "stations" are mural paintings, excellent drawing and coloring and faithful reproductions from the masters. Above the arched windows are festoons of vines and below imitation of onyx. Both the central and side altars, edged with gold and silver, are set in frames of twining vines, decorated with native birds and flowers. No matter which way you look there is something new—something in perfect good taste to please and attract the eye. Though great praise is due the skillful artists who so capably performed their tasks, yet the full value of credit due Rev. Huthmacher, who designed and superintended it all, cannot be estimated in words. He gave the matter years of study and thought and surely he and his congregation have just reason to be proud of its magnificent results.

AMBROSE C. HUNT.

The methods of making money by the farmer are not confined to the cultivation of the soil merely, nor to the rearing of superior grades of stock, although both of these are of the first importance. Very often an excellent opportunity is offered to make several hundred dollars at one transaction, or even several thousand dollars, by

the judicious buying and selling of other farms. But to enable the farmer to do this it will be necessary for him to keep a good bank account so as to be able to buy on short notice some farm that is offered at a sacrifice, which is quite often the case. The farmer of large means can do this without much trouble, but the small one should keep back near the shore. One of the thriftiest farmers of the county, one who is qualified to judge a good bargain and the courage to make a venture, is the subject of this memoir, Ambrose C. Hunt. His birth occurred in Pitt township, on the farm where W. S. Hunt now lives, on October 10, 1842. He is the son of Snowden and Lydia (Updegraff) Hunt, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of five children: Elmira, who became the wife of George Baldwin, of Harpster; subject; Elvira, now living in Pitt township; Nancy, who also lives in Pitt township; and W. S., who lives on the old home place. Snowden Hunt came with his father from Virginia to Pickaway county, Ohio, at an early period in the history of the state. Later they came to Wyandot county and bought a tract of land where John Wood now lives. There he resided until his death, in 1852, while comparatively young. His widow survived him many years and was the head of the family until her death, in 1878. Both were exemplary people, good neighbors, kind friends, and their lives were replete with benefactions and humane actions.

Ambrose C. Hunt was reared on his father's farm in Pitt township. He secured the usual country school education and became familiar with the responsibilities of his surroundings. His father dying when he

was ten years of age, he was placed in charge of the farm and was required at that early age to assume its duties and carry on its operations. His cares were at first partly divided, but when he was eighteen years old he assumed full charge of the same and continued thus engaged until his marriage, in 1877, to Miss Sarah J. Swartz. By her he has one child, who is living at home with her parents and whose name is Iva E. She has taught in Pitt township. After his marriage the subject moved onto a part of the old place and improved the same. After one year he moved to Harpster, where he conducted a hotel for two years. He then came back to the farm, and later he bought the place where he now lives. At this date he owns one hundred and fifteen acres of good land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. In addition to this he is engaged in buying and selling stock of all kinds. He is an excellent judge of the grades and of the condition of cattle, sheep and horses. He has been quite successful in his outside transactions, is recognized as one of the leading business men of this portion of the county and is highly respected for his good character and his sound and far-seeing judgment. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and has held the position of township trustee for twelve years. He takes a warm interest in the success of the principles of government which he believes best fitted to build up the republic.

WASHINGTON HORICK.

The Hollanders who came to America in the colonial days were prime factors in the development of the sentiment which led

to revolt against British misrule, and were also among the sturdiest of those who afterward came to the shores of the new world and assisted in redeeming the northeastern Atlantic states from the savage aborigines. From one of these Dutch pioneers the subject of this biographical sketch descends.

Washington Horick's grandfather, John Horick, came from Holland to America in 1799, or about sixteen years after hostilities between England and America had been definitely concluded, and first located in Allegheny county, Penn., but later came to Ohio, and settled in Trumbull county, where his death occurred.

John Horick, son of John Horick and father of Washington Horick, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in 1800, and there married Mary Grimes, a native of the same county. Yet, although a Pennsylvanian by birth, Mr. Horick was reared in Trumbull county, Ohio, and was by trade a blacksmith. He also lived in Ashland county for some years and in 1839 came to Wyandot, then part of Crawford, county, and first entered an eighty-acre tract of land in Eden township. He later added one hundred and twenty acres, but in 1865 sold his property here and removed to Indiana. He had cleared up about one hundred and sixty-five acres of his Eden township land; had built the first barn in 1844, 44x70 feet in size; constructed the first bridge across the Broken Sword on the county line; was land appraiser and helped to lay out roads; was a township trustee and also township treasurer, and in politics was a Whig. In Indiana he bought two hundred acres of land, farmed in all about forty years, and died in the latter state in 1883. In both states, Ohio and Indiana, he was a well-known and useful citi-

zen, being greatly respected by all who knew him, and he had many acquaintances wherever he lived. His wife, who was born in 1803, died in 1890; both had long been members of the Disciples church.

The children born to John and Mary (Grimes) Horick were nine in number, namely: Two who died young; Jefferson, who died in 1852, when thirty years old; Washington, subject of this sketch; Harriet, deceased; James, deceased; William, a farmer in Warsaw, Ind.; James, farming in the same county; and Stephen, who died in November, 1899, at the age of forty-nine years.

Washington Horick, the subject proper of this biography, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, April 10, 1830, and lived with his parents on the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he married, December 28, 1854, Mary Souder, a native of Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Nancy (Stevens) Souder. This congenial union has been blessed with six children, namely: Ida, wife of Owen Forrest, of Lima, Ohio; Queen, who is married to Wilbur Edgington, of Warsaw, Ind.; William, in Bucyrus, Ohio; Elmer, who is farming in Washington; Blanche, wife of Henry Pittenger, near Warsaw, Ind.; Joseph A., married to Addie Edgington and farming in Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio.

In 1848 Mr. Horick, the father, had bought a tract of eighty acres of land in Eden township, all in heavy timber, such as walnut, oak, maple, etc., and after his marriage Washington Horick located on this wild land. He put up a log cabin, 18x20 feet in size, and started in at once to clearing away the forest, leaving but eleven acres

in timber. Here he conducts general farming, in which he has met with undeniable success.

In the war of the Rebellion Mr. Horick gave proof of his patriotism by enlisting, May 2, 1864, at Camp Gibson, in Upper Sandusky, in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the Sixth Army Corps and its services were rendered altogether in Maryland, where it took part in several engagements of a minor character and many skirmishes. Mr. Horick served out his short term of enlistment without being wounded or being attacked by sickness, and was honorably discharged September 1, 1864. He is now a member of Leith Post, No. 127, G. A. R., at Nevada, this county. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been an office seeker.

Mr. Horick has always been an industrious and frugal citizen and has done his full share toward developing and improving his neighborhood and township in general and is greatly respected wherever he is known.

FREDERICK SCHLUP.

This well-known resident of Millin township was born in Salem township, Wyandot county, January 22, 1850, being the son of Urs Schlup, a native of Switzerland, whose birth occurred November 28, 1823. The father, when a young man, joined a party of emigrants and boarding a sailing vessel crossed the Atlantic ocean to America, landing duly in New York and coming soon afterward to Tuscarawas county, Ohio. He there secured employment on the

Ohio & Erie Canal, which was then being built across the northern part of the state, continuing thus engaged for some time and managing to lay aside a goodly sum of his earnings. Succeeding this he learned the cooper's trade, serving several years of apprenticeship in order to become a proficient workman. While thus employed he married Miss Barbara A. Kiser, who presented him with seven children, as follows: Samuel, who now resides in New Philadelphia, Ohio; Frederick, of this review; Catherine, wife of Frank Becker; Enul, a farmer of Salem township; Anna, the wife of Samuel Stevens and living on the old home farm; Edward, who died at the age of two years; Elizabeth, who died when seven years old.

Mr. Schlup came to Wyandot county in the year 1845, walking the entire distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, and buying, while here, eighty acres of government land at the rate of two and a half dollars per acre. He returned to Tuscarawas county in 1848, again covering the distance on foot, and the following winter came again to this county to commence operations on his tract of wild land in Salem township. He immediately erected a substantial log cabin and began the herculean task of clearing off the timber and at the same time began, also, to work at his trade, carrying on the same in conjunction with his farming operations. In fact at this time he turned his attention to any honorable employment that would return him an honest penny. He was not averse to hard and continuous work and did not spare himself in his efforts to get ahead in the world. The result was what always happens in this world of strife—he steadily added to his

earthly possessions and to the respect in which he was held by his neighbors. His first wife died in 1860. He chose for his second wife Miss Maria Woolford. Upon this farm, laboring as he had always labored, he spent the remainder of his days, leaving behind him a goodly property and an unblemished name. He was an industrious, God-fearing man, a friend of the unfortunate and a supporter of all worthy undertakings. He was a consistent member of the German Reformed church and wielded a wholesome influence in his community.

Frederick, his son, was born and reared on the old home farm, remaining to assist his father until he had attained the age of twenty-six years. At that time he was joined in matrimony to Miss Margaret Karg, a native of Salem township and daughter of Philip Karg. To this marriage have been born the following children: Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Fink, of Jackson township; Bertha A., wife of William Stalder; Carrie, at home; Samuel A., at home, and Maud S. Soon after his marriage Mr. Schlup moved to Mifflin township, where he had previously bought fifty-eight acres of excellent land. There was standing on this tract a small log-cabin and a few acres had been cleared. Later he bought the forty acres where he now resides. He now owns a total of ninety-eight acres in the home farm, and forty acres in a separate tract. On this land he has made all the improvements himself. He carries on general farming and stock raising. He also follows the trade of plastering a portion of his time. He is a Democrat, and with his wife belongs to the Reformed church.

WILLIAM NEEDS.

The early agriculturists of Wyandot county, Ohio, will ever be held in the grateful memory of the present generation and of the active young farmers of to-day, and the husbandman who came here a half-century ago and hewed from the extremely dense forest a breathing-place and erected for himself and venturesome family of wife and children a rude log cabin, and opened the country, then roadless, for the advance of a higher civilization, well deserves the respect which is accorded him after he has passed the allotted span of life. Of such as these is the subject of this brief biographical notice.

William Needs was born in Fayette county, Penn., October 6, 1828, and was a child when brought to Ohio by his elders, who located in Springfield township, where he lived on a farm until twenty-one years old. After passing some years of industry in various locations, he came to Wyandot county in 1854 and was employed by Thomas Beard in Crane township for some little time, made a good reputation as a farm hand, and found ready employment in the township for nine years, coming then to Eden township.

On the 8th of March, 1854, our subject wedded Elizabeth Brown, who was born in Wyandot county, Ohio, March 24, 1832, the daughter of Abraham and Frances (Coon) Brown. The parents of Mrs. Needs were early settlers of Sycamore township and among its most respected residents. The father died in Crane township and the mother in Eden township. Mr. and Mrs. Needs became the parents of seven children, all born on the homestead and all yet living, as

follows: Abraham is a farmer in Eden township, is married and has three children; James, a farmer residing in Crane township, is married and has one child; Mathew is a farmer and resides with his father on the home place; Frank is also at home; Mary Francis is the wife of S. Hefford, a resident of Tymochtee township, and is the mother of four children; Sarah Elizabeth is the wife of Frank Shafer, of Sycamore township, and the mother of four children; Ida May married Dennis Bloom and resides in Tymochtee township. The mother of these children passed away on Sunday evening, September 10, 1901, and her remains were interred in the Pleasant Ridge cemetery, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. Bender. She was a woman of many excellent qualities, and had endeared herself to a large circle of friends. She was a faithful wife and affectionate and loving mother, and is sadly missed in the bereaved home.

After marriage, Mr. Needs worked on the old Brown homestead for three years and then purchased his present farm of forty-four acres of wild land, as the expression runs, meaning of course land that had been touched by neither ax nor plow. Of this land he has cleared thirty-six acres, but has made of it a most comfortable home and has reaped from it a satisfactory competence. His crops, which are the general product of the latitude, have been prolific, and he has had cause to congratulate himself upon his invariable success in reaping bounteous fields at harvest time.

Mr. Needs has worked hard as a farmer and has never absented himself from home any great length of time, excepting that passed in the military service of his country. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company A,

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but his army life was of short duration, as he was seized with rheumatism and heart trouble and was honorably discharged in September, 1864, on account of disability.

In politics Mr. Needs is a Democrat, his religious creed is the Golden Rule, and as a citizen he stands very high in the esteem of his neighbors. Notwithstanding the limited opportunities afforded him in his early days for educational purposes, the log school-house which he attended being a mile away from his home and to which he was compelled to walk through a dense forest, he has mastered a fair knowledge of books and current literature such as newspapers, etc., furnish, and being a close observer of men and their ways, has acquired a stock of sound practical information.

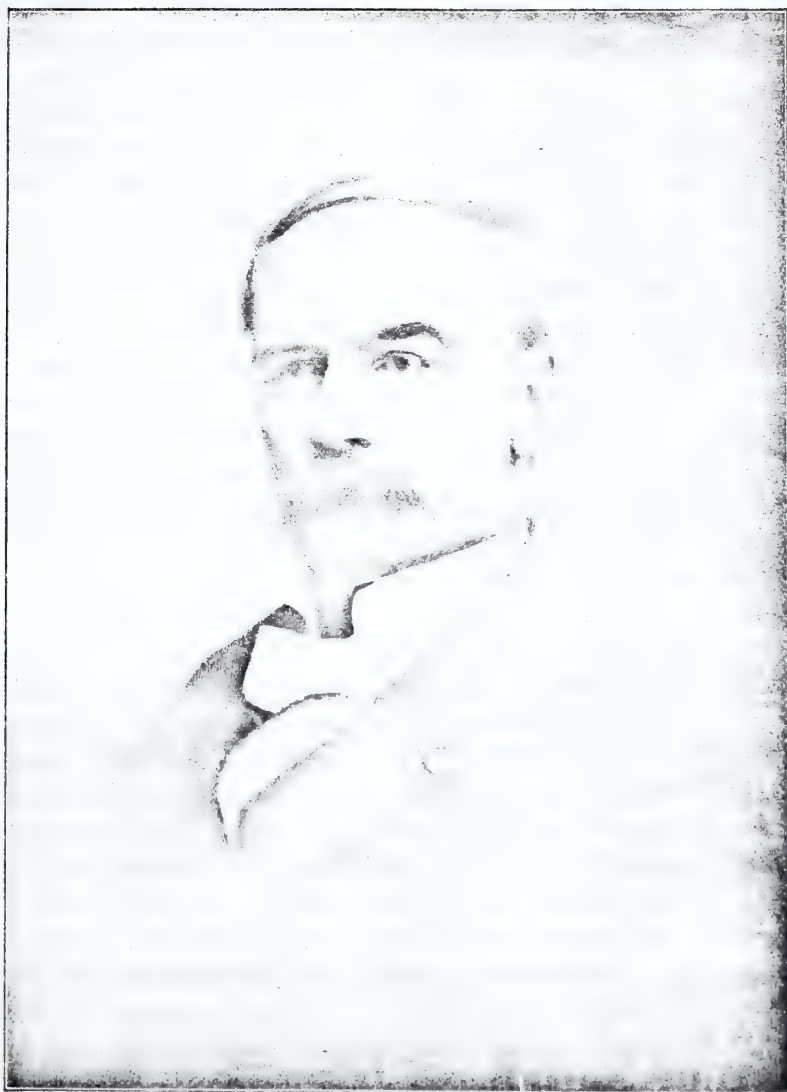
WILLIAM A. GIPSON.

In the daily laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career on the part of a business or professional man there is little to attract the casual reader in search of a sensational chapter; but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, conquers adversity and, tiring on, finally wins, not only pecuniary independence but, what is far greater and higher, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years

have brought him in contact. Such a one is found in the person of William A. Gipson, whose honorable course as a business man and citizen and whose distinguished career as a soldier have conferred credit and dignity upon himself and heightened the fame of the county of which he has long been a resident. Of strong mentality, invincible courage and determined individuality, he has so entered into the history of his section of the state as to make his presence felt as a factor in its industrial affairs, and in a large sense he may be classed as a director of thought in matters of business coming within his special province.

Tracing the family history it is learned that the subject's grandfather, Michael Gipson, a native of Vermont, moved in an early day to Virginia, and thence migrated to Richland county when that part of the state was on the very verge of western civilization. He is said to have been the third actual settler in what is now Plymouth township of the above county and, as a typical pioneer of the period in which he lived, bore his full share of the hardships and privations which were necessary accompaniments of life in a new and undeveloped country.

By occupation Michael Gipson was a shoemaker, but later in life became a farmer and as such continued until his death, which occurred at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Philips, a native of Michigan, was also blessed with remarkable longevity, departing this life in Richland county when ninety-five years old. Both belonged to the Lutheran church and are remembered for their piety as well as for their industry and the quiet, unostentatious lives they led. Michael Gipson was a young man when the war



W. G. Gipsen

of 1812 broke out, but he entered the service as a private and served with a creditable record until the cessation of hostilities.

Among the children of Michael and Catherine Gipson was Lorenzo Gipson, whose birth occurred in Vermont. In an early day he removed to the shores of Lake Champlain, where he resided on a farm until 1849, when he joined the exodus to California and took part in many of the stirring scenes for which the Pacific slope at that time was noted. While in the far west he was engaged, principally, in bridge building and carpentering, which he continued for about three years, returning to Ohio at the end of that time and settling in the city of Mansfield. During the eleven years following he was in the employ of a firm named Sherman & Eminger, who at that time operated a large sash and door factory in that city.

Severing his connection with his employer at the expiration of the above period, Mr. Gipson engaged in business for himself in the manufacture of cooperage and, after spending three years in Mansfield, changed his location in 1860 to Upper Sandusky, where he started a large cooper shop in connection with a distillery, both enterprises proving reasonably successful. Subsequently, in partnership with his son, the subject of this article, he began the manufacture of lumber and so continued until his tragic death, which occurred in 1868, when he was fifty-four years old. It was while working at the mill that his life was crushed out by a rolling log, an event which cast a shade of gloom over the entire community.

Lorenzo Gipson was a man of strong personality and took an active interest in the public affairs of his city and county. He was

a representative Democrat of the Jacksonian school, served for several years as coroner of Wyandot county, and as a business man and citizen did much to promote the material welfare of Upper Sandusky and add to its standing as an important industrial center.

When a young man, Lorenzo Gipson married Martha A. Fenner, a native of Bucks county, Penn., and daughter of Felix and Elizabeth Fenner, of that state. These parents preceded the Gipsons to Richland county by a short time; according to local annals, they were the second white family to locate within the present limits of Plymouth township. Felix Fenner was a locksmith by trade. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he entered the American army and was frequently detailed to make locks for muskets and otherwise repair and keep in good condition the arms of his comrades. After the war he became a blacksmith, at which he was very prosperous, and later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, clearing and developing a good farm in the county of Richland, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-five, while his wife lived to be ninety-two years old. Mr. Fenner was prosperous in all of his undertakings, accumulated a handsome competence and in the true sense of the term was an enterprising, self-made man. The Fenner family consisted of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, all growing to maturity and becoming useful in their various spheres of life.

Lorenzo and Martha Gipson were the parents of seven children, as follows: Hiram M., who served in the late Rebellion as private in Company F, One Hundred and

Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died at Cumberland, Md., of brain fever, when twenty-one years old; William A., whose name introduces this sketch; Mahlin D. died at the age of thirteen; Arlon F., who came to Upper Sandusky in 1860 and died here in 1896, when about thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age; Tillie married Adam Stevens and lives in the city; Lucy, the wife of J. M. Craig, resides in Van Wert, this state, and Alice, who became the wife of William Cook, resides in South Whitley, Ind.

The mother of these children survived her husband some years, departing this life at the age of seventy-five. She was a woman of beautiful moral character, amiable disposition and as a member of the Lutheran church, lived a singularly pure and exemplary Christian life until called to rejoin her loved ones in the other world.

William A. Gipson, whose name forms the caption of this article, was born on the old paternal homestead in Richland county, Ohio, on the 26th day of January, 1843. His boyhood, spent on the farm in Plymouth township, was characterized by no tragic scenes or notable digressions from the routine of labor which marked his early years. After reaching an age when he could earn an honest dollar of his own, he was employed of mornings and evenings by the Hon. John Sherman, in whose service he continued about two or three years, attending school the meantime and obtaining a fair educational training.

Later he secured employment in the factory in which his father worked, and, proving a valuable assistant there, subsequently entered the large cooper shops in Mansfield where he continued until seventeen years of

age, when he came with his parents to Upper Sandusky.

In the latter place young Gipson was similarly engaged until his nineteenth year when the trend of national events changed very materially his course of action. Patriotism and loyalty still ran in the family which had been so highly honored by ancestors in the second war with Great Britain. As soon as the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter Mr. Gipson became imbued with the loyal fervor which was then so infectious throughout the North, and, as soon as he could arrange his affairs, tendered his services to the government. On the 4th of August, 1862, when still in his teens, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, Curtis Berry being the captain and Col. W. T. Wilson commander of the regiment. To narrate in detail the experience of Mr. Gipson while fighting for the honor of an insulted flag and giving some of the best years of his life that the government of his fathers should not be disrupted by the hosts of treason, would far transcend the limits of a sketch of the character of this review. At best but a brief outline can be attempted, as the history of the campaigns in which he took part and the bloody battles in which he participated, has been permanently recorded by the pen of the historian and now forms an important chapter in the annals of the nation. He served three years as a brave and patriotic soldier, faced death on many bloody fields and made a record for gallantry of which any defender of the Union might well feel proud.

Mr. Gipson entered the service as private, but was soon promoted corporal and as such continued until mustered out at the

cessation of hostilities. During his military experience, he took part, among other engagements in the battle of Morefield, Va., May 15, 1863, and Winchester, June 15 of the same year, being captured at the latter place and taken to Libby prison, where he was kept three days, thence to Palmer, two days, and during the next sixty-two days was in the prison on Belle Isle. At the expiration of that period he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., thence proceeded to Martinsburg, Va., where he rejoined his regiment, which was reorganized in October, 1863. The following spring the One Hundred and Twenty-third fought in the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Sigel and on the 15th of May, 1864, in the battle of New Market, Mr. Gipson received a slight flesh wound in his left side by a spent ball. On May 28, 1864, he started with his regiment up the valley on what is known as the Hunter raid, during which was fought the engagement at Piedmont, where Gen. Jones, the commander of the Confederate forces, lost his life. Thence the command turned southwest, via Staunton, to Lexington, Va., where large military stores collected by the enemy were destroyed. From Lexington the force made its way to Lynchburg, Va., where, after a stubbornly contested fight, it was defeated and withdrew to Parkersburg, thence moved to Opequon Creek.

Mr. Gipson served under Gen. Sheridan in Virginia, and while following that matchless leader participated in the battles of Opequon Creek, on September 19, Fisher's Hill, September 22, and on the 10th of October following, while camped at Cedar Creek, the tide was turned by the noted Confederate general, Early, who completely routed the Federal forces there assembled. It

was during the latter's retreat from the field that Sheridan appeared upon his wild ride of twenty miles, celebrated in story and song, and, rallying the fugitives, returned to the affray and did what Napoleon never accomplished, converted a defeated, demoralized army into a victorious host, turned the tide of pursuit, and gained a victory the parallel of which cannot be found in the history of warfare.

Shortly after this battle Mr. Gipson's regiment was transferred to the Army of the James, and subsequently took part in the fall of Petersburg and other celebrated battles of that campaign, among which was the reduction of the last of the enemy's strongholds, Ft. Gregg. Subsequently he started with the victorious army for Richmond, after the fall of which he again encountered the enemy at High Bridge, where eight hundred Federals were captured by the Confederate cavalry, and remained prisoners with Gen. Lee's forces until his surrender at Appomattox Court House, at which time they were paroled as prisoners.

After his parole Mr. Gipson was sent to Washington, thence to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged June 15, 1865. It was while lying at Columbus that Mr. Gipson's regiment volunteered to do guard duty over the body of President Lincoln, after which service the soldiers were mustered out and at last exchanged the deadly implements of warfare for the peaceful pursuits of private life.

On leaving the army Mr. Gipson returned to Upper Sandusky and engaged with his father in the cooperage business, which they carried on until purchasing a sawmill and embarking in the manufacture of lumber. It was at this mill that the

father met with his death, as already described, after which the subject disposed of the business and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. After farming a few years he became foreman in a large cooper shop at Upper Sandusky and as such continued until 1875, when he resigned the position and engaged in business for himself as a dealer in ice. For some time he carried on a large and lucrative trade, cutting and putting up ice and retailing it to the people of Upper Sandusky, subsequently starting a wood and coal yard in connection therewith, both of which more than met his most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Gipson conducted the three enterprises jointly until 1893, when he disposed of the ice business, since which time he has greatly extended the area of his operations in coal until he is now the largest dealer in Wyandot county and one of the most extensive handlers of coal in the northern part of the state. He also sells immense quantities of wood, lime, cement, oil, etc., in all of which he leads the market in this section of Ohio, besides devoting considerable attention to other business affairs, notably Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, of which he has been the representative at Upper Sandusky since 1892.

As an all round business man Mr. Gipson has few equals and no superiors in the lines he represents. Much of Upper Sandusky's prestige in the industrial world is due directly to him. His efforts toward advancing the material interests of the city are so widely recognized that they can be considered as no secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. He belongs to that class of representative Americans, who, while gaining individual success, also promote public pros-

perity, and today he stands pre-eminent among those who have conferred honor and dignity upon the place of his residence, no less by well conducted business interests than by his upright life and commendable career in all of his undertakings.

Mr. Gipson was happily married June 12, 1870, to Miss Addie Beistle, of Upper Sandusky, daughter of Christian and Catherine Beistle, a union blessed with one child, Blanche. Miss Gipson is a young lady of varied culture and refinement and no means have been spared in providing her the best advantages obtainable. She was graduated from the city high school at the early age of seventeen and has before her a future bright with promise.

In the midst of Mr. Gipson's large and complex business interests he has found time to devote to public and political affairs, upon both of which he has sound convictions and practical views. For a number of years, he has been one of the stalwart Democratic leaders in the section of the state, taking an active part in local politics and performing effective service for the party at large. His pride in his home town has prompted him to make many sacrifices that its welfare might be promoted and there are no enterprises looking to its material and intellectual advancement that he has not either inaugurated or befriended by his influence. He has long been a friend of higher education and has done much to advance the standard of the schools of Upper Sandusky. As a member of the school board for six successive years, he used his utmost endeavors to select teachers of high character and superior professional training, also made many needed improvements in the matter of buildings and apparatus, and the commendable standing

the city's educational system today enjoys has in a large measure resulted from the careful interest with which he looked after it.

Not only in his home city has Mr. Gipson been recognized as a valuable factor in matters educational, but elsewhere and in a larger and equally as important sphere he has demonstrated his ability to manage worthily high trusts. By reason of his practical wisdom and discreet judgment, he was recommended some years ago as a person eminently fitted for a member of the board of trustees having in charge the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. He was strongly recommended for the place by many of the leading men of Upper Sandusky and elsewhere, and in compliance therewith the appointment was made in 1892 by Gov. William McKinley. His elevation to a position carrying with it great responsibility as well as honor was a graceful compliment to a most deserving man, and the manner in which he discharged his official functions soon demonstrated the wisdom of his selection. During his ten years' service as executive head of one of Ohio's most sacred trusts his record was far above the shadow of a suspicion, and he retired from the station with the unanimous good will of every one connected with the institution, as well as with the approval of the public at large. While serving as president of the board Mr. Gipson, at the suggestion of Gov. Bushnell, was made chairman of the committee having charge of the erection of new buildings for the institution, which duty he discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned. The structure erected under his supervision is one of the finest public edifices in the state

and for the purpose for which intended is not excelled by any similar building in the union.

A pleasing event in connection with Mr. Gipson's retirement from the presidency of the board of trustees is worthy of note in this connection. On Thursday, March 14, 1901, the board met in regular session in the city of Columbus and, after transacting its official business, gave a reception in honor of Mr. Gipson's retirement from the office which he had so long and faithfully held. There were present at this notable gathering the members of the board, all of the officers and teachers of the institution, together with their wives and many other friends and prominent citizens. After an eloquent and touching address by the superintendent, in which he referred to the active part taken and distinguished services rendered by the retiring president in behalf of the institution during his ten years' incumbency, a beautiful and costly diamond stud was presented him as a mark of the high appreciation and esteem in which he was held by the officials and teaching corps, between whom and himself such pleasant and agreeable relations had existed. Mr. Gipson prizes this memento very highly, not on account of its intrinsic value, although it is a rare and costly gem, but by reason of the warm hearts and kindly spirits that promoted the gift.

The usefulness of such a man as Mr. Gipson cannot be estimated—it is beyond comparison. Additional to the business enterprises and honorable positions which have engaged his time and attention he is, and has been, connected with various other movements in which men of his character would naturally be interested. He is secretary of

the First Building and Loan Association, organized in Upper Sandusky, having filled the office since 1896, and is also a stockholder in the Upper Sandusky Electric Light & Power Co., and the president of the Wyandot Plaster Works, for the manufacture of hard wall plaster, has been local agent for the Standard Oil Company since 1888, and at the present time is treasurer of the Board of Trade at this place, in the establishment of which he was a prime mover and leading spirit.

Fraternally Mr. Gipson is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the Warpole Lodge No. 176, McCutcheon Chapter No. 96, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 36, K. T. He was also largely instrumental in organizing Robbins Post No. 91, G. A. R., in Upper Sandusky, and since then has been one of its active members and prominent officials. To meet and converse with his old companions in arms is one of his chief pleasures, and a needy soldier, if worthy, never appeals to his generosity in vain. He is also a liberal contributor to religion and charitable enterprises and his hand is always ready to extend aid to those whose misfortunes have caused the dark clouds of discouragement to dim their worldly prospects. Mr. Gipson is a believer in religion in its broadest sense and most practical acceptance. Subscribing to the Lutheran creed, his mind is sufficiently broad and liberal as to bid God speed to all churches and other means whereby the principles of the Gospel and true morality may be disseminated among men. There is nothing intolerant in his nature and, belonging to that class of men who believe that religion is largely a matter of conscience and politics a matter of principle, he has little patience with the bigot, but is

ever ready to accord to others the same rights which he claims for himself. He is appreciative of whatever is noble in man and recognizes in every human being, however humble, the spark of divinity which bespeaks a heavenly origin and a noble destiny. Socially Mr. Gipson is an affable gentleman, genial in manner, vivacious in conversation, popular with all who know him well—in short, a most agreeable and entertaining companion. Believing in using the good things of this world to useful and practical ends, he has surrounded himself with many of the comforts and luxuries of life, not the least of which is the large and commodious home he now occupies, a model of beauty and convenience and considered one of the finest private residences in the city of Upper Sandusky. In closing this review, it is not too much to say of Mr. Gipson that no man in the county of Wyandot enjoys a greater degree of popularity or is more worthy the success he has achieved or the honors that have been conferred upon him.

HON. CURTIS BERRY.

Distinguished as an official, legislator and public-spirited citizen, the name of Curtis Berry has long been closely interwoven with the history and development of Wyandot county. Few men in northern Ohio are as widely and favorably known and none have exercised a more potent influence in moulding and directing public opinion during the years he was actively identified with the political and official interests of this section of the commonwealth. The family of which he is an honorable representative, is

old and eminently respectable, its history in this country going back to a period long antedating the war for independence.

Thomas Berry, the subject's grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania and a Revolutionary soldier. In the prime of life he moved to Virginia and settled near Winchester, where he became a successful planter. He was three times married and became the father of twenty-one children, nearly all of whom grew to maturity and earned the reputation of good men and women. By his third wife, Sarah Curtis, he had seven children, one of whom, Curtis, was the father of the subject of this review. Sarah Curtis was born in Philadelphia, and it is reliably stated that she tied the handkerchief around Colonel Crawford's neck when that ill-fated man started on his disastrous expedition against the Indians. Thomas Berry died at the age of eighty-five, leaving his widow with seven children dependent upon her for support. In the year 1806 she settled in Richmond, Ross county, Ohio, and lived there the remainder of her days, dying when about seventy years old. Her son Curtis was born in Pennsylvania, January 15, 1786, and when four years of age was taken to Virginia. Being the oldest of the seven children, and the family quite poor, he was early obliged to contribute to their support, and while still a young lad he worked early and late at anything to which he could lay his hand. When about twenty years old he accompanied his mother to Ross county, Ohio, where he found employment in the salt works, and he remained there until his removal, in 1827, to the county of Wyandot. On coming here he rented a farm in Tymochtee township and two years later pur-

chased eighty acres in the township of Crawford, which he cleared and improved and on which he lived the remaining years of his life. Curtis Berry served in the early Indian wars under General Harrison, and it was while a soldier that he first set foot upon the soil of what is now Wyandot county. The old fort erected by General Harrison stood on the identical spot now occupied by the house of the subject of this sketch, a beautiful and elevated site overlooking the country for many miles around and commanding a view of the Sandusky river in both directions. This is the place the subject of this sketch afterward purchased and on which he now resides. Curtis Berry, Sr., was a man of local prominence, a pronounced Democrat in his political views and is said to have been the first convert to Methodism in the county of Wyandot. He served as justice of the peace twenty-one years, took an active interest in the cause of education and in many other ways did much to promote the material, intellectual and moral advancement of the community where he lived. He died on the home farm in Crawford township, December 29, 1855.

Sallie Cavitt, wife of Curtis Berry, was born near Harrisburg, Penn., the daughter of Francis and Anna (Doherty) Cavitt, both parents natives of Ireland. The father, a tailor by trade, came to the United States when a young man and died in Ross county at the age of sixty-five; the mother lived several years after the death of her husband, dying in Wyandot county, aged seventy-four. Mrs. Berry was taken to Ross county when a young girl and departed this life in the county of Wyandot, September, 1855, when about fifty-seven years old. She

was one of the early Methodists of Crawford township and did much in shaping the destinies of her children, nearly all of whom grew up to call her blessed. Curtis and Sallie Berry had seven sons and three daughters, namely: Rachel, who died at the age of sixty-three, was the wife of Roderick McKenzie; Francis died in his nineteenth year; Jane died, aged thirty-eight, wife of Levi Hare; Thomas was killed in a runaway when eight years old, some Indians frightening the horses which he was driving; Jehu went to California in 1849 and became prominent in the affairs of that state, dying there at the age of seventy; Robert went to Colorado in 1857, and now resides at Leadville, engaged in the mining business; Curtis, whose name introduces this article, is the next in order of birth; John, deceased, was for many years the leading lawyer of Wyandot county and one of the distinguished jurists of Ohio; he represented the district of which Wyandot forms a part, in the congress of the United States, and was no less eminent as a statesman than as a lawyer; Samuel, who died in 1859, at the age of twenty-two years, was the youngest of the family.

Curtis Berry, the direct subject of this review, was born in Crawford township, this county, April 19, 1831. He was reared on the homestead until nineteen years of age and received only such educational training as the indifferent schools at that time could impart. When nineteen he began teaching in Tymochtee township and, after spending two years there, took charge of a school in Upper Sandusky, where he was engaged in educational work for a limited period. Desiring to increase his scholastic knowledge, Mr. Berry, in the summer of

1852, entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he pursued his studies until the following fall, and then became assistant to the county treasurer at Tiffin, his duty being to collect the taxes of Seneca county. Subsequently he taught what was known as the Seneca school and returning to Wyandot county at the close of his term, was elected in the fall of 1853 clerk of the courts to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. C. Worth. He was re-elected in 1857 and again in 1860, serving in all seven years and four months and proving himself in every respect a most capable and popular official. During the interim between his first and second elections to the clerkship, 1854-1857, he was chief clerk in the office of the general ticket agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, discharging the duties of the position at Fort Wayne and Pittsburg, remaining one year at the former place and the rest of the time at the latter.

While serving as clerk of the courts Mr. Berry read law under the direction of Hon. Robert McKelly and was duly admitted to the Wyandot county bar at Upper Sandusky in 1858. He opened an office and practiced alone until 1865, when he formed a partnership with his brother, John Berry, under the firm name of Berry & Berry. This firm took high rank, both members being recognized as lawyers of exceptional ability and their names were connected with nearly every important case tried in the courts of Wyandot county for a number of years thereafter.

In 1866 Mr. Berry was elected to represent this district in the upper house of the general assembly and at the expiration of his term was chosen his own successor

by a very large majority. His record as a legislator is a part of the history of Ohio and need not be described at large in this connection. Suffice it to say, however, that he rendered efficient service to his constituents and to the people in general and was instrumental in passing a number of laws which have been of great value to the state. He was the author of the Homestead Law, which was passed after a long and bitter contest, and he also introduced the bill providing for a state reform school for girls, which through his efforts also became a part of the statutes. As a politician he early became a power and to him is due the credit of changing Wyandot from a Republican to a decidedly Democratic county. He was one of the promoters of the society organized in this part of the state in the early 'sixties, to counteract the influence of "Know Nothingism," and from that time to the present he has been one of the party leaders in Wyandot, contributing by his wise counsel and superb management to the success of Democracy during the last half century of the county's history. In 1889 he was elected probate judge of this county and served as such until 1895, having been once re-elected to the office. He served as vice-president of the County Agricultural Society three years and as secretary five years, and was also instrumental in organizing the County Pioneer Society, continuing an active member of the same during its existence. He also served several terms as township treasurer, besides holding various other positions of minor importance.

Mr. Berry has borne his part in all the public improvements and enterprises of the county. In securing the Columbus & Toledo Railway, he took an active part, mak-

ing the first speech in its favor at Marion and later, with Hon. George W. Berry, addressing the people at various points along the line of the road; while in the senate he was chairman of the committee on railroads, and to him more than to any other man is due the credit of building the line from Newark to Straitsville, so as to reach certain rich coal fields that had been abandoned for over twenty years by reason of a lack of shipping facilities.

Mr. Berry continued the active practice of his profession until 1882, when a severe attack of rheumatism, terminating in a paralytic stroke, compelled him to retire from business; since that time he has been closely confined to his home, leaving his room only in pleasant weather. For some years past his affliction has been very grievous, resulting in total paralysis of his lower extremities, in consequence of which he is only able to move about by means of a wheel chair. While afflicted thus, his mental powers retain all of their wonted vigor and he still takes an active interest in worldly affairs and bears his part in molding and directing public opinion. He still looks after certain parts of his law practice and is frequently consulted in important cases embodying complicated legal principles, his profound knowledge of the profession making him a safe and reliable counselor.

From the beginning of his professional career he exhibited a high order of legal talent, coupled with which was the ability to present and successfully maintain the soundness of his opinions in cases at issue. Courteous in his treatment of opposing counsel and possessing the profound regard of the court, he became a very popular as well as judicious practitioner, and while

actively prosecuting his large legal business occupied a conspicuous place among the leading members of the Upper Sandusky bar.

Mr. Berry was married May 1, 1860, to Miss Emma Kirby, daughter of Col. M. H. Kirby, by whom he had six children, namely: Florence, wife of William H. Darrah, of Upper Sandusky; Robert died when two years old; Frederick, connected with the wagon works at Galion, Ohio; Anna, wife of Charles A. Snyder; Louisa, teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Columbus, and Fanchon, who married Charles E. Fink, of Cambridge Springs, Penn. Mrs. Berry, a lady profoundly respected for her many excellent qualities of head and heart, a pious member of the Episcopal church, departed this life on the 30th day of July, 1883.

Mr. Berry's forced retirement from the great world of activity is a matter of regret, not only to himself, but to the people of the city, among whom his splendid abilities long made him a leader and a forceful factor. In every relation of life he had been a manly man, broad and liberal in his views, with neither the arts nor practices of the demagogue. A firm Democrat in principle and for many years a standard bearer of the party in this section of the state, he was eminently honorable in his partisanship and always sought to win victory by unquestionable methods. Standing in the front rank of his compeers as a lawyer, he has been equally renowned as a citizen, winning by his courteous manner and genial companionship the esteem and admiration of the people of his city and county. To see Mr. Berry at his best socially it is necessary to meet him in

the midst of his home circle. There his easy dignity, generous hospitality and cordial ways mark him at once as the true gentleman. His friendships are deep and strong, his disposition genial and sympathetic and his feelings always tender. With a character open and transparent, and a sense of honor strong and decided, he is a striking example of what is noblest and best in manhood, and he will always be accorded a high place among Wyandot county's representative citizens.

ADOLPH BILLHARDT, M. D.

In presenting the record of this successful and representative member of the Billhardt family, the reader will not only find much that will prove interesting, but may profit by those experiences which, when properly applied to those conditions that quite generally fall to the average man, invariably lead to success. The record is largely taken from his autobiography, prepared for his immediate family. He was born in Mutzschen, a small town in the kingdom of Saxony, January 30, 1833, baptized in the house of his parents by a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and confirmed in Leipzig, March 28, 1847. The first years of his childhood were passed among young disciples of music, playing promiscuously on diverse instruments. His father was a "Stadt Musicus," and as such was engaged in giving lessons to those who had chosen this trying profession.

It may be mentioned here that the subject's father, Adolph Erdmann Billhardt, who was born in Lausigk, Saxony, Septem-

ber 28, 1808, had been compelled to learn instrumental music for a trade, as apprentices were received by the master without pay. His father, Christian Erdmann Billhardt, born June 21, 1772, in Weissenfels, was rather poor and could not pay for an education of his children in the common schools. He followed the vocation of a cabinetmaker, managing during the wars of Napoleon, then existing, to eke out a scant existence.

The subject of this sketch was sent to school when four or five years old. He was considered a bright boy, being especially gifted with a clear, high voice, and was frequently called upon to sing solo parts in church. He was prevented, however, from following his musical inclinations. As his character showed deviation to childish mischief, his mother had to be rather strict with him, keeping him as much as possible from the streets and playgrounds. He grew up a healthy and happy boy until an event occurred which altered the course of his juvenile, and in fact, his future life.

By chance he was discovered by Carl Flemming, pastor of the Lutheran church in Zschoppach, who was looking for a suitable companion for his son, Arthur. Adolph's parents gladly gave their consent to his removal to the neighboring parsonage, inasmuch as his education would then be materially advanced. In the autumn of 1842 he was, therefore, received almost as a member of Pastor Flemming's family. The reverend gentleman and his wife were excellent educators. While the former taught the common branches of learning, even the first lessons in Latin and Greek, the latter instructed the boys in morals, manners and economy. The pastor kindly advised how

to observe the natural laws and to gain knowledge methodically, at the same time encouraging the enjoyment of the legitimate pleasures of life. Many hours were spent in playing social games and in trips and visits into the neighboring country. Having been prepared for college by the pastor during a stay of three years, he entered the Thomas school in Leipzig, in September, 1845, being admitted to the fourth class and promoted to a higher room every one and one-half years, thus spending six years in a preparatory course for the university. Those school years were happily spent, and hopeful appeared to him the future. His characteristics then were more inclined to indulgence in worldly pleasure than to the pursuit of study. During this time occurred the revolution of 1848. He remembers well the great political excitement. Too young to take an active part, he attended political meetings, sympathizing altogether with the revolutionists. They were subdued by the reactionary forces after a strife of two years; but, later on, at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, a union of the German states under Emperor William I was effected without a struggle.

Vacations, during his college time, were turned into festivals. He spent most of them in his native town, where play and song were the order of the day. But the great drawback was always the want of money. His father could not assist him sufficiently, so that he was obliged to accept free dinners from distant relatives living in Leipzig. He was "one of the boys" in spite of financial embarrassments. He, however, kept pace with the average scholar, even applying himself diligently to close study, at times, and excelling in some branches of

learning. After the final examination in the different grades of sciences, which he passed satisfactorily, he was matriculated a student of medicine at the university in Leipzig in the autumn of 1851. Like all others who neglect the course of lectures, at least during the first terms, he plunged also into the stream of pleasure and passed a great deal of his time in all kinds of amusements. Being almost without means he was obliged to contract debts. On account of arrears with the landlord, he was frequently obliged to change his lodging and this was easily effected as he did not possess many chattels. The most glorious time of his student life was reached when he became a member of the Academical St. Paulus Singing Society, which at that time consisted of nearly one hundred members, gifted with vigorous voices. Concerts under the very able leadership of Dr. Langer were frequently given, balls arranged and excursions made to cities and resorts of the fatherland. One of the most delightful was the trip to Ballenstedt, near the Harz mountains, where a musical festival was given, the subject thinks in the year 1852. Here, under the direction of Liszt, Wagner's music was introduced. He remembers that there and then the "Pilgrim March" from "Tannhauser" was sung for the first time from the manuscript. A trip to Dresden for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of King Friedrich August, who was serenaded at his villa in Pillnitz, was also one of the enjoyable events. The society was frequently called upon to assist in the famous concerts of the Gewandhaus. It gave the members a chance to meet the most prominent musicians of the day, composers as well as artists. While Mr. Billhardt had seen Mendelssohn Bartholdy directing the

orchestra in 1847, he met afterwards Wagner, Liszt, Gade, Rietz, David, Dreischock, Schuman, Spohr, Joachim, Mrs. Henriette Sonntag, Jenny Lind and others.

His entire time, however, was not spent in amusement. The serious side of life appeared, especially when want, with its grim consequences and thoughts of the future, pointed out the necessity of strenuous efforts which had to be made. He went to work and lectures were attended. After having passed the examination in anatomy he directed his earnest attention to the practical knowledge of medicine, studying obstetrics under Prof. Joerg, clinical science under Wunderlich and surgery under Guenther and Bock, serving even as recorder in the hospital for one year. In the meantime his financial condition had become precarious, so that he longed for the time when he could be self-depending. His mother had died and his father had again married. Unsuccessful speculation had brought the latter continually into pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of which the son's supplies became more scanty. He found himself in his normal condition, that of being absolutely penniless, and the few things that belonged to him had to be given into the care of a business friend. When his studies were finished and examinations in the different branches of medical science passed, his stepmother requested him to bring back her daughter, Emilie, who had accompanied her uncle, Eberius, to America. He started at once, in 1857, by way of Bremen and New York, for Washington, Franklin county, Mo., where the uncle owned a farm of six hundred acres. He remained there until fall, then returned home safely with Emilie.

Life in America had pleased him very

much and prospects for a medical practice seemed promising, so he carried out his intention to emigrate to America in the spring of 1858. This trip and the two preceding ones were made on sailing vessels, each voyage occupying a month's time. The last one especially was eventful, as small-pox broke out on board. The care of the sick became his task, he receiving in return special favors. After remaining in quarantine for ten days, he landed, quite destitute, in New York on a beautiful May day. He went to Philadelphia, where he spent several months with Dr. Rudolph Greiss, a former university friend, and then started for his destination in Missouri. For this purpose he had borrowed ten dollars from his friend Greiss, but this took him only to Upper Sandusky, Ohio. He had a letter and garden seeds to deliver here to a former acquaintance, a Mr. Magnus Blueher, a son of Pastor Blueher in Saxony. This acquaintance received him very kindly and provided for his physical welfare. As he was assured that one place in America was as good as another, he decided to stay here, especially as he had, as aforesaid, no pecuniary means and no knowledge of the English language. At first everything seemed strange to him. Unpractical, like all other newcomers, he passed through the different stages of "greenhornship," finally determined, though, to lead an active life and to lay the foundation of his future prosperity. He rented an office, hung up a doctor's shingle and waited for patients. They came. Soon he secured a medical practice which became more and more lucrative, though burdensome on account of the long rides into the country over bottomless roads. Besides this, he tried teaching at intervals, giving German lessons, privately and in

school, and also taught music in the elementary branches. Mr. Blueher, who was a very practical man, assisted him considerably with advice. His self-respect was awakened and spurred him to further efforts. In 1860 he went with seven members of the German Saengerbund, which he had organized, to the Saengerfest at Buffalo. What delightful days must have been spent there?

We will refrain from giving a description of the Saengerfest, but will refer only to the important consequences it had for him. The longing for a life companion had taken a tangible shape. It was a case of "love at first sight." He came, saw and conquered. After a short correspondence with his intended in Buffalo he journeyed thither again, and on the day of their first personal meeting he was united in marriage with Rosalie Fistler by H. B. Burt, a justice of the peace, in Buffalo, August 31, 1860. She was the youngest daughter of the family, which had seventeen years before, when Rosalie was only one year old, immigrated from Luetzlow, near Prenzlau, Germany. On the evening of their wedding day they went by steamer via Cleveland to his adopted Indian village, where they were received with a hearty welcome. After a temporary residence at the McCutcheon hotel, they began housekeeping. The changed situation now presented stern realities. He devoted himself with still greater zeal to his increasing work. The following year, after the first son was born, another great event occurred which changed somewhat the course of his life. The war of the Rebellion had begun in April, 1861, and calls for volunteers followed in quick succession. His friend Blueher was enthusiastically determined to join the

army and even recruited a part of Company F, of the Thirty-seventh German Infantry Regiment of Ohio. Persuasion, love of adventure, desire to gain knowledge, prospect of promotion and, last but not least, patriotism were the powerful motives which induced him to join the ranks of volunteers. August 8, 1861. The war would only last six months, at least so he calculated. The recruits were taken to Cleveland, into Camp Brown. After some drilling the regiment was organized and moved to the front. Before this the subject was appointed hospital steward. His wife with their child visited at that time her parents at Buffalo and stayed there until his return. He has the history of the regiment, from which can be learned the various movements and encounters of the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

First being marched from place to place in the Kanawha valley, W. Va., without having occasion to satisfy martial impulses, the days were mostly passed in reconnoitering until an advance was made in the spring of 1862, by the way of Cotton Hill, Fayetteville and Raleigh to Princeton, W. Va. There, after an engagement with the Confederates, he was taken prisoner by the order of Gen. Cox, so that he could take care of the wounded, while our troops returned to Flat-top Mountain. Unfortunately his friend, Magnus Blueher, was shot through the knee, the wound proving fatal. The prisoners were paroled and transported back to Raleigh. After a short stay in the hospital he obtained a furlough and went to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y. Intending to rejoin his regiment in West Virginia, he met it accidentally in Cincinnati, Ohio, in December, 1862, it having been ordered to Vicksburg, Miss. The trip by steamer, in-

cluding a stop at Louisville, Ky., took several weeks. During that time he received his commission as assistant surgeon. After the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, his regiment proceeded, under Gen. Sherman, to Memphis, Tenn., and marched overland to Chattanooga, Tenn.

They arrived at Missionary Ridge the day before the battle in November, 1863, and took part on the last day of the three days' fight, being stationed at the extreme left wing. During the subsequent march to Knoxville, Tenn., the subject became seriously ill. Having been exposed to the hardship of trying marches, with the insufficient food of bacon and hard-tack, and camp in the open air, he suffered continually with malaria and dysentery. He was obliged to leave the regiment on the march and went to Bridgeport, Tenn., returning later to Larkinsville, Ala., where their military baggage was stored. After a sick leave of absence of two months, which he spent in Buffalo, he met his regiment unexpectedly in Cleveland, Ohio, on his return. It had received a furlough in the meantime, as the members had volunteered in a body to serve three more years. At the expiration of the furlough they returned to the field and took part in the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, at Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, the passage over the Chattahoochee, capture of Decatur and the battle at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

The description of his part therein and the incident of his capture is contained in the printed history of the regiment. While until that time the sufferings of a soldier in the field had been excessive, and his task of caring for the sick and wounded especially

trying, there came a period when his trials became almost unbearable. That time was certainly the darkest of his life. He was taken to Macon, Ga., where the prisoners were placed in an enclosure and, after being deprived of what little they possessed, they were transported on cattle cars to Charleston, S. C. There they were incarcerated in the work-house, exposed to the fire of the guns of their own battleships, which were blockading the harbor, their rations consisting of coarsely ground corn meal and spoiled bacon. He fell sick unto death. Reduced to a skeleton and too weak to walk, he was finally admitted into a private hospital established by the Sisters of Charity from Fort Sumter. With good care and strengthening food he soon recovered and was able to leave the hospital to make room for others. Meanwhile it had been decided to release doctors and chaplains as non-combatants. Therefore, in September, 1864, he was taken with thirty-six others to the United States fleet stationed in the harbor of Charleston and sent to New York on an old rotten government boat. He arrived there in a deplorable condition, bare-footed, and clad in rags so that they objected even to receive him in the hotel. After having obtained his back pay he left for Buffalo, where he joined his wife and children. A daughter, Emma, had been born in the meantime. Not being able to join his regiment, then with Sherman on the march to the sea, he was mustered out and honorably discharged as assistant surgeon by reason of expiration of term of service, October 13, 1864. Thus ended his military career.

Mr. Billhardt then returned to Upper Sandusky and resumed his former occupation. With his small savings of one thou-

sand one hundred dollars he bought a residence property on Fifth street and in 1866 established a small drug store on Main street. To this business he has chiefly devoted his attention since, and, gradually increasing it from the start, he was enabled in 1868 to occupy a larger store, where, in the same room, the postoffice was kept at that time.

In 1873, having left his business in trusted hands, he, accompanied by his wife and two of his children, Adolph and Oscar, was able to undertake a journey to Germany. He visited his father in Leipzig, went through Thueringen Cassel, traveled on the Rhine between Mainz and Cologne, visited Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, traversed the mountain road to Heidelberg, went to Stuttgart, along the Schwarzwald and met his wife in Zuerich, where she had previously gone with their son, Oscar. They remained there three months, made excursions to Luzern and Mount Rigi and took boat-rides on the Vierwaldstaedter Sea. From there he ascended the St. Gotthard, the Berner Alps and returned by way of Interlaken, Thun and Bern to Zuerich, then went to the Bodensee, Friedrichshafen and by rail to Munich. His wife and Oscar returned to Leipzig, while he made a trip to Tyrol and to the Vienna Exposition, Prague and Dresden, then back to Leipzig.

In connection with this journey we must mention an unpleasant incident. He had a letter of credit from J. Cook & Co., New York, allowing him to draw money when and as much as wanted, the amount not being limited. The day before their departure for America, J. Cook had failed and further payments were stopped. This was the more unfortunate as he had made purchases to the amount of seven hundred dollars which he

had not yet paid. Luckily, he could bridge over this dilemma, his father loaning him the money for the return journey, etc. The entire trip took six months.

From this time on Mr. Billhardt's ship glided in calmer water. Days, months and years passed monotonously. In 1874 he bought of J. H. Anderson a lot containing two acres and a spacious house situated on North Eighth street, Upper Sandusky, which has been his residence until the present. In 1880 he built a business block of three stories on the corner of Sandusky avenue and Johnson street, and transferred his drug-store thereto. The structure is the finest business house in Upper Sandusky. He identified himself closely with the business affairs of the town, and attended faithfully to his own, combining work, however, with the legitimate pleasures of life. The cultivation of vocal music especially was, and yet remains, his delight and recreation. The Wyandot Saengerbund, of which he was the director, arranged many entertainments. He recalls the participation in many large Saengerfests of the North American Society, held in Buffalo, Columbus, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New Orleans, and Buffalo in 1901, and also those arranged by the societies of the Central Ohio Saengerbund in Sandusky City, Toledo, Columbus, Akron, Dayton, Springfield, Canton and Lima. It may be mentioned here that he was elected an honorary member of the Columbus Liederkranz and the Findlay Harmonia. A mixed chorus, called the Euterpean Chorus Club, contributed also, under his leadership, its share to social pleasures and assisted in many public entertainments in the town. He was often asked to take part in concerts and church services.

Mr. Billhardt has been a member of Robbins Post No. 91, of the Grand Army of the Republic, since June 25, 1881, was frequently elected its post surgeon and was sent as a delegate to the state conventions at Toledo and Youngstown. He also attended the national encampments at Columbus in 1888 and Milwaukee in 1889. His visit to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 is likewise worthy of mention. If we further name the happy hours spent in the cozy circle of friends, the celebration of birthdays, the agreeable visits of relatives, and enjoyable card parties, then we have enumerated the chief pleasures of his life.

In 1872 the subject was appointed agent for the Adams Express Company. The office added considerable work to his manifold duties and is still conducted by his sons. While business flourished in the years after the Civil war, it became from 1882 on less lucrative and competition greater, prices of goods fell, profits diminished, collections of book accounts and promissory notes, which had accumulated through the pernicious trust system so extensively and injudiciously introduced in this community, were more difficult and occasional losses were sustained. Several honorary positions were accorded him. Although he played no important role in the political field, he was twice elected a member of the board of education, served as its secretary for six years, was once a member of the Democratic central committee and frequently took part in political conventions. He was also a stockholder, and for one year vice-president, of the Central Bank, now defunct. Having been assigned to the post of weather observer in Upper Sandusky, another burdensome duty was added to his various obligations. Taking an active in-

terest in the projected enterprises for the purpose of improving the town, he invested money and experienced backsets, especially at the time when natural gas (which invariably turned into saltwater) was discovered in the county. The pursuit of honorable and legitimate enterprise degenerated into a rage for speculation and turned the heads of the people. He was appointed gas trustee July 12, 1889.

Finally our subject's career as a Freemason is worthy of record. He was initiated in Warpole Lodge No. 176, January 17, 1860, exalted in McCutcheon Chapter No. 96, May 8, 1871, elected its secretary in 1882, and re-elected as such from year to year till 1894. He connected himself with the Bucyrus Council about 1877, and, after its suspension, with the Marion Council No. 22, in December, 1897, having joined the Marion Commandery, No. 36, March 14, 1889.

From the above it can be seen he had no lack of honors. His mind, however, was set on a greater distinction. Having endeavored to obtain a consulship in Germany under President Cleveland's first term in 1885, without having been successful, he renewed his application during Cleveland's second term, being assisted by Hon. D. D. Hare. He observed that aspiring thus required the greatest effort of his life. On February 28, 1894, he was appointed consul of the United States to Moscow, Russia. Before his departure from Upper Sandusky many banquets, parties and impromptus were given in his honor, on which occasions compliments and presents were showered upon him. From all sides he was the recipient of verbal and written communications of good wishes. Indeed eighty-seven friends sent him tele-

grams and letters of congratulations which contained expressions of most sincere joy, while eighty editors of German and English newspapers wrote flattering articles pertaining to his appointment. Space will not permit the reproduction of same. They, however, serve as an excellent medium at times to place him in a pleasant humor. Leaving his drugstore in the care of his three sons, Adolph, Edwin and Oscar, he left April 7, 1894, for his new field of labor. The following summer his wife and daughter, Ida, joined him, and in the spring of 1896 also his daughter, Emma. Although his knowledge of consular duties was limited and the archives in a condition of great confusion, as he found them on his arrival, he soon made himself familiar with his obligations and re-established order. He states that consular work is not difficult to perform, but requires intelligence, general information and sound judgment. The attendance to manifold unofficial demands made on a consul afforded an interesting change from the red-taped character of the pure official duties, and the variety of all these obligations formed an agreeable diversion from the monotony of every day life in Upper Sandusky. New experiences were made and new impressions formed. The numerous inquiries from merchants and manufacturers in the United States seemed to him sometimes troublesome, and inasmuch as prompt and conscientious compliance with requests is evidently considered by them to be a part of a consul's duty, attention to them appeared at least courteous if not imperative. To give an idea of the extent of his correspondence we will mention that he received one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven letters and sent one thousand seven hundred and ninety-

seven during his term of office. American tourists, whose calls were mostly pleasant, claimed also some attention.

Life in that old historical and semi-oriental city, Moscow, with a population of one million, presents many interesting features and affords a peculiar charm for strangers. That which is mostly feared is the cold weather, but this is easily endured on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, and winter is considered the gay season. As to enjoyments, special opportunities were afforded the subject and his family. By joining the Liedertafel Society, they were admitted to all their entertainments, thus enabling the formation of many new and pleasant acquaintances. Besides, they often received invitations to dinners and suppers, attended concerts and theaters, enjoyed sleighrides and made excursions to neighboring places. He remembers a trip to St. Petersburg and another one, accompanied by his family, to Nijni Novgorod. The first was a business trip, while the latter was one of pleasure, a visit by steamer on the Volga to the Russian Exposition held there. The arrangement of the exhibition and the display of original and interesting Asiatic productions pleased them very much. During their stay in Moscow several memorable epochs occurred in the empire of the Czars. We refer to the death of Alexander III, the grand funeral procession through Moscow, the ascension to the throne of Nicholas II, his marriage, the birth of the crown princess Olga, and finally the coronation. Having assisted in a serenade tendered the Emperor, at his uncle's summer palace, Iljinski, by the Moscow Liedertafel, he received a silver medal bearing the likeness of the Czar.

The scenes attending the coronation fes-

tivities beggar description. Prominent persons were drawn thither from all over the globe. None the less prominent were American visitors present. Many demands were made on him to assist in finding lodgings and accommodations, to all of which he responded to the best of his ability. Great pressure was brought to obtain tickets to points of vantage, and the trials and tribulations of others were added to those of his own. Crowds of people at public places were immense and jams awful. Upon the occasion of a festival for the people on the Chodinski field three thousand persons were killed by mob violence. The lack of knowledge of the Russian language, which is very difficult to learn, was a great drawback. Further the expensiveness of life in Moscow, compared with the small income of a consul, cast a shadow on the bright side of the picture. However his object to once more visit his native country was accomplished and his ambition for fame satisfied. The small success he attained in this direction was after all the result of labor.

As indicated above, Mr. Billhardt found his small income from office inadequate to sustain life in Moscow any longer. Consequently he gave up, voluntarily, what had seemed to him so desirable to obtain, and resigned his position as United States consul. He started, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, in the latter part of May, 1897, on his return trip to his adopted American home. They traveled leisurely through Europe from place to place, spending four months of real pleasure. It was a delightful time. The first stop was made at St. Petersburg, Russia. This city, with its broad, straight streets, elegant palaces and costly churches, is of a modern type, differ-

ing in this respect from Moscow. After a stay of one week, during which time they visited the prominent places, such as imperial palaces, St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Hermitage, the Fortress, Mausoleum, Peterhof and the isles at the mouth of river Neva, they took a steamer for Stockholm, Sweden, passing the Baltic Sea along the southern coast of Finland, Helsingfors, etc. They were pleasantly surprised to find Stockholm a beautiful, clean, picturesque city, inhabited by an industrious, intelligent people and governed by the plain and clever King Oscar, whom they saw intermingling freely with the public. The attractions were at that time an exposition and a Scandinavian Saengerfest. The one excelled in display, the other in perfect performances. Via Malmoe and Stralsund, they arrived in Berlin during very hot weather. Here they viewed the principal palaces, monuments, museums, galleries, theaters, and gardens, even taking in Potsdam, Sans-souci, etc. With their proverbial good luck, they chanced to meet the Emperor of Germany, his wife and youngest princess. Dresden was their next station, where they made a halt of three weeks and enjoyed a rest. Having completed the rounds among the places of interest, including opera and concerts, they made a side trip to the Saechsische Schweiz, renowned for its beautiful scenery. Daily walks from ten to twelve hours were made here and became the rule, later on, in Thuringen.

On the road from Dresden to Leipzig they stopped for a few days in Mutzschen. This is the subject's birthplace and his uncle and two of his sons reside there yet. The small town he found almost unchanged, but nearly all of his personal friends were gone. The few remaining had forgotten him and

took little interest in his affairs. He was disappointed. The next stopping place was at Leipzig, his alma mater. They stayed here five weeks, being pleasantly quartered in a hotel with garden, at Gohlis. Frequent calls on old friends and small excursions in the neighborhood were made. But the most prominent feature was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the St. Paulus Academical Singing Society, held from July 18 to 22, 1897, in which he participated with his family from beginning to end, having been a former member and being now "ein Altes Haus des Vereins." Concerts, Fest-actus, parade, banquet, operetta and ball followed each other in pleasing succession. The festival reminded him very much of his student-time. It surpassed anything of that character witnessed before.

From Leipzig Mr. Billhardt traveled to Weissenfels, anxious to visit his ancestral home. Weissenfels is a very pleasant city situated on the river Saale. After occasional trips on foot through the forests and over the hills in Thuringen, they made short stops in Gotha, Eisenach, Wartburg, Cassel, Wilhelmshoehe, Frankfurt and Wiesbaden. From there they went by steamboat on the beautiful Rhine to Cologne. The cathedral and a concert by Edw. Strauss were the attractions there.

After a journey by railroad through Belgium they reached Paris. During a stay of ten days they visited all the conspicuous places, even the catacombs, with its horrors, and Versailles, with its delightful surroundings. They saw President Faure on the day of his return from Russia, and also met the King of Siam afterwards in Southampton. On their way to London they had a very rough passage crossing the English channel

from Dieppe to New Haven. In foggy and smoky London they traversed the innumerable narrow streets in every direction and by every customary conveyance, viewing the sights pointed out in the directories. London is too big for small country folks. They were tired and longed for home.

After waiting in Southampton five days for the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, it finally arrived. It was then the newest, the largest and fastest boat in the world, making its initial trip in five days, twenty-two hours and thirty-five minutes. They landed in New York and soon afterwards, September 29, in Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Their reception at the depot by relatives, friends and people, accompanied by a brass band, was cordial and magnificent. Since that time the subject has settled down to former normal conditions and now leads an uneventful life. Having left his business in the hands of his three sons, he is at present a gentleman of leisure.

Notwithstanding the discouragement of being born in humble circumstances he courageously strove for existence, elevation and refinement and, succeeding, benefited mankind in general. He does not expect to be quickly forgotten after death, but his prayer is that he may fill a niche in the hearts of his friends in Wyandot county.

OTTO C. STUTZ, M. D.

Each calling or business, if honorable, has its place in human existence, constituting a part of the plan whereby life's methods are pursued and man reaches his ultimate destiny. Emerson said that "All are needed

by each one." And that is as true in one avenue of life's activities as in another. However, the importance of a business or profession is in a very large measure determined by its beneficence or usefulness. So dependent is man upon his fellow men that the worth of each individual is largely reckoned by what he has done for humanity. There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than to those self-sacrificing, sympathetic, noble-minded men whose life work has been the alleviation of suffering that rests upon humanity, thus lengthening the span of human existence. There is no known standard by which their beneficent influence can be measured; their helpfulness is as broad as the universe and their power goes hand in hand with the wonderful laws of nature that come from the very source of life itself. Some one has aptly said: "He serves God best who serves humanity most." The skillful physician, then, by the exercise of his native talents and his acquired abilities, is not only performing a service for humanity, but is following in the foot steps of the divine teacher himself, who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

One of the prominent and successful physicians of Wyandot county, Ohio, is Dr. Otto C. Stutz. He is of German ancestry and in his make-up there stand out prominently those sturdy qualities of the Teutonic race. His father, Adam Stutz, was a native of Germany, and was there reared and educated. When about thirty years old he left the Fatherland and came to the United States. For a number of years he was in the employ of the Hudson Railway & Ship Company, acting in the capacity of inter-



O. C. Stutz m. d.

preter, and afterwards for a time on the police force of New York city. In 1864 he came to Upper Sandusky, where for several years he was engaged in the saloon business, also taking an active part in political matters; being a man of much shrewdness and sound judgment, he was elected to the office of recorder of Wyandot county, and upon the expiration of his term was chosen his own successor. He afterwards served four years as deputy in the same office, holding this position at the time of his death, in 1891, aged sixty-nine years. He was a Democrat politically and always fair and honorable in his business affairs. His wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Hinkelman, was also a native of Germany; she was brought to America by her parents when a very young girl, and is still living in Upper Sandusky at the age of seventy-two years. She was the mother of twelve children, five of whom are dead.

Otto C. Stutz, the second in order of birth in this large family, was born in Albany, N. Y., on the 17th day of April, 1862. He was but two years old when brought to Upper Sandusky by his parents, and here he was reared, securing his preliminary education in the public schools of Upper Sandusky. The medical profession held an allurements for him, and so, as preparatory step, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and commenced reading medicine with Dr. Hyme, of that city. He matriculated in the Starling Medical College at Columbus, this state, in 1881, and pursued three courses of study in that institution. He also attended two terms at Wooster University, Cleveland, being graduated at the latter institution in 1885. He at once returned to Upper Sandusky and entered upon the active practice of his pro-

fession. He soon secured a liberal and remunerative patronage and has won recognition as one of the leading physicians of this section of Ohio.

Under the administration of President Cleveland, Dr. Stutz held for four years the office of secretary of the board of pension examiners. He has held the position of county physician for fourteen years, is the present county coroner, and has been health officer of the city for seven years. He takes a keen interest in educational matters and for two terms has been a member of the school board. These positions were mostly along the line of his profession, but he has also been interested in the general welfare of his city, as is shown by the fact that he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Upper Sandusky Board of Trade, and is still a member of that body.

In January, 1895, Dr. Stutz was commissioned by Gov. McKinley assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment Infantry, Ohio National Guards, with which rank he served for a period of three years. He has been identified with various public enterprises, prominent among which is the Tiffin and Marion Electric Railroad, now in course of construction. When completed this road, consisting of a double track, will connect the cities of Tiffin and Marion and pass through the towns of Melmore, Sycamore, Bellevernon, Upper Sandusky, Little Sandusky, and places of lesser note, besides opening to traffic one of the most fertile and populous areas in this section of the state. Under the management of such promoters as the Doctor and men of his energy and enterprise, the work is being rapidly advanced, and the completion of the road is in no distant future.

In 1886 Dr. Stutz was united in marriage to Miss Cora A. King, a daughter of William C. King, of this city. His marriage is blessed with one son, Paul K., aged twelve years.

Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Democrat and takes a keen interest in the success of his party. Dr. Stutz and his wife are active and consistent members of Trinity church. The Doctor is a gentleman in full possession of the youth and vigor which act as a stimulus to greater and far-reaching accomplishments in his much loved profession, while his skill and experience far outreach his years. Possessed of an energy which is second only to native ability, he devotes much time to study and research, penetrating the hidden mysteries of science and medical lore, and by this method keeping thoroughly in touch with the latest advances in his profession. He is a genial gentleman, always courteous and considerate, of broad human sympathies and tolerance, and possessed of that sincere love for his fellow men without which there can never be the highest success in the medical profession. His friends are legion and the history of Wyandot county would not be complete without a record of his life and work.

MICHAEL ULRICH.

Mention is made of the well-known Ulrich family in another place in this volume in the record of B. J. Ulrich, a brother of the gentleman whose name heads this biographical notice, and to it the attention of the

reader is respectfully invited. A portion of the paternal history, however, will here bear repetition.

Peter Ulrich, father of subject, was a native of Maryland, and married, in Pennsylvania, Miss Catherine Bowser, who was born in York county, that state. He was a carpenter by trade and worked in York county, Penn., and also in New York state at various places. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1834 he came to Ohio, and at first located in Stark county, where he bought a small farm of seventeen acres, which sufficed his purpose as he continued there to follow his trade. In 1846 he came to Wyandot county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land in section 24, Eden township, on which he settled with his family. He here rose to considerable prominence and on the Democratic ticket was elected to several township offices, which he filled with much credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. He and wife were members of the German Baptist church, and in that faith both passed to the farther shore, leaving behind them five children.

Michael Ulrich, subject of this notice, was born in Baltimore county, Md., October 9, 1822, and was a lad of about twelve years when brought to Ohio by his parents. He attended school in Maryland and Ohio, going a long way through the woods to the primitive log school-houses in each state, but was chiefly self-educated, and a very good education he has given himself.

Michael Ulrich lived at home on the farm with his parents, doing his full share toward the development of the place, until his marriage, February 21, 1850, with Catherine Heistand, daughter of Isaiah Heistand, a history of whose life is given in full on an-

other page of this work. Mrs. Ulrich was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, March 5, 1826, and passed away in September, 1896, after a happy married life of almost half a century. She was of German extraction and could readily read and speak the German language. To this marriage were born two children: Isaiah, who died at the age of six years, and Lavina, who is married to W. P. Lafollette, a farmer of Eden township. To Lavina and her husband have been born the following named children: Laura, Sarah, Esther, Lottie, Maggie, Nannie, Ralph and William, the last named being now deceased.

After his marriage, Mr. Ulrich located on forty acres of land cut off from the old homestead, and to this tract he subsequently added another tract of forty acres, which he bought with his savings while at work on the home place. Mr. Ulrich erected a dwelling on his premises and for some years worked at the carpenter's trade, and then sold the property. In 1861 he bought his present farm in Little York, this county. This farm comprises eighty acres, and here Mr. Ulrich has made all the improvements that are necessary to make life on a farm pleasant as well as profitable. He has been very successful in his management of his affairs and now owns one hundred and twenty acres in all, which yield a gratifying compensation for his care and labor. He did not confine himself to farming, however, but occasionally worked at carpentering and erected several buildings in his neighborhood, besides constructing those on his farm.

Mr. Ulrich is now living in comparative retirement, which his long life of usefulness certainly entitles him to, and there is no man in the township more sincerely respected, for

he has always been a truly public-spirited citizen, ever ready with his means to advance and with his practical experience to suggest necessary improvements in the public works of the township. But although he is and has been one of the most popular men in the community in which he has so long lived, he has invariably declined to accept a nomination for public office, and yet he has frequently been solicited to do so. He has, however, done all in his power to promote the interests of the Democratic party, of which he has been a member since reaching voting age. He cast his first ballot for James K. Polk for president and has ever since stanchly supported all the nominees of the Democratic party. Since early manhood Mr. Ulrich has been a member of the German Baptist church, in which he has now attained the dignity of deacon, and aided both financially and by work in the erection of the church.

GEORGE MODD.

Among the citizens of English birth who have made this county their homes may be mentioned the subject of this brief notice. He was born in Lincolnshire, of that country, on the 14th of October, 1823, and is thus one of the oldest citizens of the county. He was born on a farm and at an early age was taught to know what hard work meant. At the tender age of thirteen years he was put out on the world to make his own living. He continued to employ his time industriously for many years, slowly adding to his meager store, and so continued until 1850, when he crossed the ocean to America, desiring to

improve his circumstances. The vessel on which he sailed was six weeks in crossing the Atlantic, but finally landed its cargo of passengers at New York. Mr. Modd came to Hardin county and worked there by the month for one year. In the fall of 1851 he came to Marseilles township and began to assist Charles Merriman at farming. He continued working out for the period of six years, at which time he had managed to save up enough to commence operations on his own account. All these years were times of trial and perplexity, but through them all Mr. Modd bore his burden uncomplainingly, determining to build up a home of his own as soon as he could. He married Elizabeth Spencer, and moved on his present farm in 1867. There he has continued to reside down to the present time. He owns forty acres and raises grain, hay and stock. Notwithstanding the hardships of his early life, Mr. Modd has managed to educate himself by reading newspapers and books, so that he is well informed on the affairs of the county, state and general government. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the Methodist church for fifty years.

THOMAS EWING BEERY.

There could be no more comprehensive history written of a city, or even of a state and its people, than that which deals with the life-work of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of "prominent and progressive," and in this sketch will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active and less able

trodders on the highway of life, one who has taught the golden lesson of a career unsurpassed by that of any other in northern Ohio.

The ancestors of Thomas E. Beery, of this sketch, were of German extraction, the paternal branch coming from Switzerland in the latter part of the sixteenth century and settling in Pennsylvania and Virginia. The stanch little republic whence they came was not, nor is it now, altogether German in its constituency, but the German element is largely predominant and constitutes the ruling moral and political features which give the nation its chief characteristics,—industry, progressiveness and love of liberty,—and these commendable qualities are carried to every part of the world in which the Swiss have a foothold.

George Beery, father of Thomas Ewing Beery, was born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1783, and there was reared until he had nearly reached his majority. In 1800 he came to the Buckeye state and was the first of the Beery family to place foot on Ohio soil. He came down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers on a flat-boat, and up the Hocking river to the Falls, thence through the woods on foot to the almost unbroken wilderness near Lancaster in Fairfield county, and there went to work with an ax to clear off the land for other parties. He there entered eighty acres of government land, and in 1809 married and settled down to backwoods farming and housekeeping. He was a very public-spirited citizen, took a leading part in establishing schools and in promoting or advocating public improvements, and was in all respects a prominent and patriotic man and citizen.

In the war of 1812 Mr. Beery was in the



L. E. Barry

military service of his country, and was encamped at Fort Ball (now Tiffin) and there impatiently listened to the guns of Major Crogan, who with his troops was defending Fort Stevenson at Lower Sandusky, while Mr. Beery was idly whiling away the time and ardently longing to take part in the conflict.

Mr. Beery was a personal friend and sincere admirer of Ohio's eminent statesman, Hon. Thomas Ewing, claiming that, both as a statesman and a lawyer, that gentleman never had an equal, let alone a superior, and in his honor Mr. Beery named his son, the subject of this sketch. George Beery died on his beautiful farm, five miles east of Lancaster, Ohio, in 1856, sincerely mourned by a host of warm-hearted friends and to the incontrollable grief of his widow and his large family of surviving children.

Mrs. George Beery, the mother of the subject of this sketch, bore the maiden name of Catherine Cradlebaugh. Her father was a native of Germany, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was also a German Reformed clergyman, for the ministry of which church he was educated in Germany. Mrs. Beery was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1789, came to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1806, and died in 1870. She was a lady of great force of character and the mother of twelve children, of whom three survive and remember her with deep affection as a mother of the good old style.

Thomas E. Beery, the youngest child of this family of twelve, was born in Fairfield Ohio, July 6, 1835, and in youth enjoyed such advantages as the schools of a country district afforded, and these he attended in the winter, but assisted on the home farm during the spring, summer and fall. He after-

ward attended the high school at Lancaster, and the Otterbein University, and, being an apt student, progressed very rapidly.

In 1855, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Beery entered into mercantile trade in partnership with his brother, Simon, at Bremen, Fairfield county, a town laid out and named by his father. In 1857 Mr. Beery came to Upper Sandusky, where he has since been engaged in various kinds of business and now stands in the foremost rank of the most successful business men of the city. His successes have been in such lines as dry goods, hardware, grain, wool, banking and manufacturing, in all of which he has decidedly made his mark.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Beery was one of the organizers of the Wyandot County Bank and was one of its stockholders until 1868, at which date he severed his connection with the institution. In 1876, in company with Samuel Walters and Jacob Aegeter, he was awarded the contract for macadamizing the streets of Upper Sandusky. In 1882 he assisted in organizing the Strawboard Company, but soon afterward disposed of his stock and became a member of the Upper Sandusky Gas Light Company and managed its business several years. In 1895 he assisted in organizing the Commercial Bank, of which he was elected president, served in that capacity two and a half years, and then resigned to devote his attention exclusively to his present manufacturing business.

The first marriage of Mr. Beery took place in October, 1855, to Miss Emma E. Witt, of Dublin, Wayne county, Ind., and a daughter of the Rev. De C. W. Witt, but this lady was untimely called away in April, 1858, without issue. Mr. Beery's second

marriage took place in 1859, when he led to the matrimonial altar Harriet A. Osborn, and to this genial union have been born three children, all now deceased. Two of these passed away in infancy, and one, Edward L., born December 14, 1861, grew to maturity, a bright, noble, accomplished young man, but of him the fond parents were also bereft, his death occurring at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 2, 1882, when he was just on the verge of a life of usefulness. Mrs. Harriet A. (Osborn) Beery, a most amiable and accomplished lady, was born in the town of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1837, and at the age of eight years, in 1845, was brought to Ohio by her parents, who settled in Huron county.

In politics Mr. Beery has always been a Republican. In religion he is extremely liberal and thinks for himself. He believes in one common destiny for man—in the final holiness and happiness of all. This, he insists, must be so, and argues that God is a God of infinite wisdom, justice, love and mercy, and that any other destiny than that outlined above would not be in harmony with any one of His attributes. Mr. Beery has never harmed any man, and his life seems to have been controlled by one sentiment, "Be just." Socially, he and wife are welcome in the best circles of Upper Sandusky, and they are themselves very hospitably disposed.

CAPTAIN ROBERT W. POOL.

Among the residents of Wyandot county, Ohio, who are especially worthy of notice as having been active in the improvement and prosperity of the county, and have built

up reputations which shall endure for decades to come, none have figured more prominently or exerted a more beneficent influence on those about him than the gentleman whose history we here present. Captain Pool was born in Richland county, Ohio, August 18, 1837, and is a son of Ira and Margaret (Mitchell) Pool.

Ira Pool was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1809. At the age of five years his parents removed to Knox county, Ohio, where they remained until about 1820, when they located in Richland county, the father, John Pool, being a farmer of some pretensions. Ira Pool lived in Richland county until 1843, in the meantime uniting his fortune with that of Miss Margaret Mitchell, who was a native of Richland county. During that year he moved to Lagrange county, Ind., where the wife died a few years later, about 1848, leaving to his care six little children, namely: Robert W., subject of this biography; George W., a soldier in Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment, during the Civil War, receiving wounds at Chickamauga and Nashville, and dying in Upper Sandusky in 1877; Harvey L., a farmer of Eden township, who fought in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Regiment; Sarah A., widow of Samuel Harper and a resident of Goddard, Sedgwick county, Kan.; Almond M., who was a member of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Regiment and died in Texas in 1865; and Elizabeth J., who became the wife of Levi Higgins and resides in Union county, Ohio. After the death of his wife, Mr. Pool moved to Wyandot county, Ohio, and settled near Indian Mills, where he purchased a farm. In 1850 he placed at the head of his motherless household Miss Lucy A. Dille, who bore him four children, viz: Frank M.,

a farmer of Crane township; Rosetta M., who married Frank Hatlick and resides in Hiawatha, Kan.; Jessie M., who became the wife of a Mr. Walton; and Sherman, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in the prairies of Illinois. Mr. Pool continued to carry on his farm until 1864, when he passed through the veil which separates the known from the unknown. His widow was married, after his death, to J. Gump and now lives in Upper Sandusky.

Robert W. Pool attended the high school at Upper Sandusky and during the winter of 1856-57 entered Berea College, returning for the second year's work. After leaving school he engaged in teaching and continued this employment for seven terms, when the Civil war broke in upon his peaceful pursuits and his loyal heart prompted him to offer his services in defence of his country's flag and honor. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted as private for three months in Company G, Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, re-enlisting September 20, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-fifth Ohio. Here his valor and bravery caused him to be raised to the rank of captain, receiving his promotion August 1, 1863. He was in most of the hard-fought battles of the war, participating in the second battle of Bull Run; Gettysburg; Fredericksburg; the first battle at Philippi, W. Va.; Cumberland Gap; McDonald; Cross Keys; Chancellorsville; Lookout Mountain; Mission Ridge; Buzzards' Roost; Kenesaw Mountain; Peach Tree Creek; and was with the Army of the Cumberland through all their engagements, including the capture of Atlanta, when he was discharged on account of ill health. Returning to Ohio, he served in the provost marshal's office until the close

of the Rebellion, when he returned to private life.

Captain Robert W. Pool was united in the holy bonds of matrimony in 1863, while yet a soldier in the ranks, his bride being Miss Rachel E. Armstrong, who was a resident of Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, although a native of the state of Pennsylvania. Captain Pool taught school for eight terms after his return to private life and later engaged in the lumber business at Milton Center, Ohio, continuing two years, and in 1867 moved to the farm which he had purchased soon after his marriage. He began by buying fifty acres of heavily timbered land and afterwards adding an adjoining ninety. He cleared and improved one hundred and twenty-five acres of this and engaged in general farming, becoming one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers of the county. In 1891, he left the farm for a residence in Nevada, where he takes a leading part in looking after the interests of the community. He has been justice of the peace and notary public for a period of sixteen years and has done much toward establishing a high standard of law and order. He is a terror of evil doers, faithful in the discharge of his duties and one of the able officials whose administration is conducted in a manner which will bear the closest scrutiny and sharpest investigation. He has represented the Republicans of his township in a number of official positions and was elected mayor of Nevada for one term. His official life has been one of probity and honor, while his private record is above the breath of scandal and will appear clear and pure should the search-light of truth be turned upon it. Captain Pool is a popular man

wherever known and with all classes of people. He is now serving his third term as commander of Leith Post, No. 127, G. A. R., of Nevada, and is an honored member of Nevada Lodge, No. 343, F. & A. M. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for upwards of thirty years and has endeavored to shape his life in conformity to the Savior's teachings. Captain Pool is one of those honorable, upright men who wield a mighty but silent influence for good by the noble example of right living.

JOB MATTESON.

Eighty-six years complete the present life span of Job Matteson, one of the venerable and respected citizens of Wyandot county, and an honored pioneer who for nearly sixty years has resided in the township of Salem. He has long been one of the substantial farmers and progressive men of the community in which he resides, but of late, by reason of infirmities incident to advancing age, he has been living a life of honorable retirement.

Mr. Matteson is a native of New York and the son of Job and Malinda Matteson, who were born in New Hampshire and Vermont respectively. When twenty-two years of age, Job Matteson, Sr., went to Genesee county, N. Y., where he entered a tract of land and engaged in farming. He lived in the Empire state until 1829, when he migrated to Marion county, Ohio, thence, three years later, to Michigan, where he lived several years and then returned to Ohio, and made his home with his son, the subject of the sketch. He was an intelligent man,

only fairly successful in his worldly affairs, but rich in the elements of good citizenship. A Whig in politics, he took great interest in public affairs, and as a member of the Baptist church exercised a wholesome influence upon all with whom he was acquainted; he died in Salem township, aged seventy-five years and six months. Mrs. Matteson, also a pious Baptist and woman of great force of character, died in her forty-fourth year, loved and respected by a large circle of friends and neighbors.

Job Matteson, the direct subject of this article, was born January 4, 1815, in Genesee county, N. Y., and at the age of fourteen accompanied his parents to Marion county, Ohio. Three years later his mother died, after which sad event the home ties were severed and he went to live with an uncle. He remained with that relative until twenty-one years old, when he married Miss Hannah Messenger, of Marion county, and rented land which he tilled for a period of six years. At the expiration of that time, in 1842, he moved to Wyandot county and settled on the Indian Reservation in Salem township, leasing land from the red men, between whom and himself a feeling of friendship and amity at once sprung up. He remained on the land until the Indian title was extinguished and then purchased from the government eighty acres, at two and a half dollars per acre, which he at once began to improve. Five years later he bought an eighty-acre tract adjoining his original purchase and the same has since made it his home. Mr. Matteson, in May, 1868, experienced a sad bereavement in the death of his faithful and devoted wife, who was called away at the age of forty-eight years and six months. She was a consistent member of

the Church of God and became the mother of nine children, namely: Susan, who married James Karr, now residing in Kansas; Eunice, wife of Nelson Wolf, of Marion county, Ohio; Antha, deceased wife of Daniel Boone; Malinda, also dead, married Clay Parson; Mary became the wife of Amos Ewing; Minerva, wife of Sylvanus Coats, is dead; Lafayette is a farmer and stock-raiser, buyer and shipper, of Wyandot county; Olive married Charles Rouse, of Kansas City, Mo.; Newton J., a noted horse trainer and dealer in horses living in the state of Illinois; Orren and Allen, twins, are dead.

On the 15th day of November, 1869, Mr. Matteson married his present wife, whose maiden name was Miss Sarah (Maxwell) Scott. Her birth occurred in Pennsylvania, March 17, 1829. Her first husband was John Scott, by whom she became the mother of three daughters, as follows: Alice, who became the wife of William Kelley, an employe of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company at Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Belle is the wife of Charles Cryderman, a farmer and stock raiser of Solomon, Kan.; Mary Jane is the wife of Hiram Bogard, a resident of Wyandot county, Ohio. Mr. Scott was a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Matteson are the parents of two children, as follows: Isaiah Franklin, one of the prominent educators of Wyandot county, at the present time a professor in the Upper Sandusky schools; he was graduated from Ada College in 1897 and is noted for his scholarly attainments and professional ability. Ira, who is represented in this review.

Mr. Matteson has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party and with the exception of justice of the peace for thir-

teen years he has not held office nor aspired to public honors of any kind. For many years he has been a pious member of the Church of God and it was in the little school-house built on his land in an early day that religious services were first held in the part of the county where he now lives. Mrs. Matteson also belongs to the above church and, like her husband, is noted for a deep devotional spirit and a consecration to every moral and religious duty. Mr. Matteson named his home township of Salem. As stated in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Matteson is one of the few pioneers of Wyandot now living and his life since coming here has been very closely interwoven with the growth and development of the county. He recalls with pleasure the time when the county was new and the red men were his nearest neighbors, when the few settlers' cabins were but breaks in the dense forest and hard labor and many privations were the common lot of all. His leading aim had been to provide well for his own and do good to others, and those who have reason to know are authority for the statement that no one has dispensed his means with more liberal hand to the deserving poor than has the large-hearted, generous Job Matteson. He early realized the necessity of good citizenship and with strong mind and determined purpose addressed himself to the bringing about of this deserved result. His life has been a power for good and his influence has always been exerted in behalf of whatever tended to promote morality and religion in his neighborhood. When a mere boy he determined to become a good man and useful citizen, and

that he has successfully carried out his original intentions is attested by a long life fraught with so many beneficent results to humanity. He has always been optimistic enough to look upon the bright side, and, unlike the majority of old men, he still retains much of his youthful spirit and is popular with all who know him. He has indeed borne well his part and now as life wanes and he proceeds toward the twilight and the journey's end, he carries with him the respect and love of numerous friends whose prayers are that his years may yet be many in the land of the living.

CHARLES FREMONT PLUMB.

Charles F. Plumb, cashier of the First National Bank, of Upper Sandusky, was born about four and a half miles southwest of the city, September 17, 1857. His father was Thomas Plumb, a native of England and by occupation a landscape gardener. Thomas Plumb was reared to early manhood in the old country and when about twenty or twenty-one years of age came to the United States, settling in Wyandot county, where for some time he worked as a farm laborer for monthly wages. Subsequently he purchased forty acres of land in Milfin township, which he improved and devoted largely to gardening. He was a man of fine tastes and his place, though small, was highly cultivated and bore every evidence of being conducted by a gentleman of culture and refinement. After following agricultural pursuits a few years he disposed of his farm and removed to Upper Sandusky, where for a number of years he took contracts for con-

structing streets, highways, walks and paving of all kinds. During the latter part of the Civil war he served as private in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, responding to the last call for volunteers and remaining with the regiment until the expiration of one hundred days, the period of enlistment. Returning to Upper Sandusky on leaving the army, he resumed his vocation and continued in the city for a number of years, meeting with fair success in the various enterprises to which he addressed himself. He was a man of sobriety, earnest and thoughtful in demeanor and lived a quiet life, at peace with the world and his Maker. In politics he espoused the cause of the Republican party and in religion subscribed to the Methodist creed. After a long and useful life, he was called to the other world at the age of seventy-four. He was one of five brothers, all of whom became citizens of the United States, one of the number, Rev. Frank Plumb, having been a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ohio and the state of Iowa.

The wife of Thomas Plumb was Christina McCallum, who came from England with her father in 1850, settling in Wyandot county, Ohio, where she has since resided. Her paternal relations were of Scotch-English extraction, as the name indicates, the family being members of the famous clan Campbell, whose chief is the Duke of Argyle. Mrs. Plumb has reached the advanced age of eighty-four years and is remarkably active for one so old, retaining possession of her mental powers to a marked degree. Of her two children, one died in infancy, the other being the gentleman whose name initiates this article.

Charles F. Plumb was eight years old when his parents took up their residence in Upper Sandusky and he has spent the greater part of his life within the present limits of the city. Until his twentieth year he attended the public schools and became a good English scholar, meanwhile during vacations assisting his father in such work as the latter performed during that period. On leaving school he engaged with his father in the construction of streets and walks, grading and filling yards and similar labor, and was thus employed until 1879, when he accepted the position of collection clerk with the First National Bank. By reason of promptness and dispatch in the discharge of his duties he was promoted at the end of six months to the responsible station of bookkeeper and continued as such until made cashier in July, 1889. From the beginning of his services with the bank Mr. Plumb satisfied his employers by the efficient and painstaking manner in which he met all his duties, and the habits of punctuality and method then formed have since been among his most prominent characteristics. He is an accomplished accountant, familiar with every detail of banking and possesses sound business judgment and a clear and comprehensive knowledge of finance. During the thirteen years of his connection with the above well-known institution as cashier, the affairs of the same have been most creditably managed and its standing is now rated with that of the foremost banks of the state.

In political views Mr. Plumb is a Republican. He holds it to be his duty as a good citizen and patriot to keep well informed upon all the great national issues and question of the day. Like the majority of progressive men, he belongs to the Ma-

sonic fraternity, in addition to which he is also identified with the Pythian order, belonging to Wyandot Lodge No. 174 and Uniform Rank No. 94 of Upper Sandusky.

On the 1st day of March, 1894, Mr. Plumb and Miss Florence E. Demarest were united in marriage. Mrs. Plumb is the daughter of J. S. and Sarah (Terry) Demarest, and the granddaughter of Ethan Terry, one of the first commissioners of this county and the surveyor of the county-seat. She is a native of this county and was born April 18, 1863. They have a very attractive home, where, relieved from the cares of business, surrounded by numerous friends who at times claim his hospitality, Mr. Plumb finds his chief enjoyment in life.

JONATHAN PICKEREL.

Many of the settlers who came into the state of Ohio in early years were natives of Virginia, otherwise known as the "Old Dominion" or as the "Mother of Presidents." The migration from that state occurred soon after the army of Washington had driven the British from our shores. It was generally the case that residents of the slave-holding states, who were opposed to the institution of slavery, found one pretext or another to free their slaves there and move into the states north of Mason and Dixon's line. They did this through motives of humanity and in order that their children should not become familiar with the slave in a state of bondage. It is highly probable that some such motives actuated the father of the subject of this memoir when he moved his family from Virginia to

Pennsylvania in 1835 and later to Holmes county, Ohio. The father's name was John H. Pickerel and his wife was formerly Catherine Yeo. To them were born a family of eight children, of whom two were sons and six daughters. Upon their arrival in Holmes county they located near Millersburg and began farming. The father was an intelligent man and passed an honorable life.

When Jonathan was eighteen years of age he began working out on a farm and devoted his earnings to assist his parents, who were very poor. He continued thus employed until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he began for himself by renting land on shares, and was thus engaged during the years 1845 and 1846. In the fall of 1846 he took a trip over the states of Indiana and Michigan in a one-horse rig in order to inspect the country, with a view of changing his location. In the spring of 1847 he came to Wyandot county and began clearing land by the job or the acre and at intervals working on a farm by the month. The summer and fall of that year he took the contract to clear the timber from a tract of thirty-four and one-half acres and successfully accomplished his task. This meant an immense amount of the hardest work. He continued clearing land by the job for three years, and then rented land and farmed for himself for five years, laying up in the meantime a snug sum of money. He then bought a tract of forty acres of woodland in Crane township, erected a log cabin on the same, and began clearing the land and cultivating the soil as fast as the land was ready. He cleared and improved this small farm and lived there for the period of twelve years.

He then came to the place where he now resides. He now owns a total of one hundred and thirty acres, of which he has cleared thirty-three acres, besides making all the improvements on the place. In 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth Stoll, by whom he is the father of five children: Milton and Maryland, twins; Eliza, John and Catherine.

Mr. Pickerel began life a poor boy and had to make every cent he possesses by hard work. He now is in comfortable circumstances and so situated as to enjoy the results of his former years of hard work. He is a Republican and a warm supporter of the candidates of his party. Although his education was meager at the start, he has been a wide reader and is well posted on the affairs which interest all Americans. He possesses the respect and good wishes of all who know him and is classed with the representative men of the township in which he lives.

JOHN JACOB STOLL.

John J. Stoll, proprietor of the Stoll Casket Works at Upper Sandusky, and one of the prominent and well-to-do citizens of Wyandot county, has had a career to which it is a pleasure for the biographer to refer. The sturdy German element in our national commonwealth has been one of the most important in furthering the substantial and normal development of this country, for it is an element signally appreciative of practical values and also of the higher intellectuality which transcribes all provincial confines. Well may any person take pride in tracing his lineage to such a source



J. J. Stoll

John J. Stoll is one who claims the Fatherland as the place of his nativity, and in his life he has displayed the strongest and best traits of character of the German nation. He was born in Wittenburg, Germany, on the 25th day of May, 1827, the son of John and Doratha (Soller) Stoll, both also natives of that country. In 1832, when our subject was but five years old, his parents emigrated to America, and made their home in New York city. Here the father worked at anything he could find to do. He died there at the age of fifty-six years, while his wife lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years. They had brought with them on their emigration to America a family of eight children, of whom our subject was the youngest and is the only survivor.

When John J. Stoll was about eleven years of age he, with his brother, came to Bucyrus, Ohio. They made the trip from New York city to Bucyrus, by boat up the Hudson river to Albany, thence by canal to Buffalo, and there took a steamer for Sandusky City, and from that place walked to Bucyrus, a distance of forty-seven miles. Here he obtained a limited education. The family were in very straitened circumstances, and while he was yet young it was necessary for him to work in order to assist in the support of his mother. When he was fourteen years old he went to work for Joseph Larwell, who held the office of land receiver at Bucyrus, doing chores, etc., for which he received four dollars per month. In 1840 he accompanied that gentleman on his removal to Wooster, Ohio, and remained there with him a year. He then returned to Bucyrus and for about a year was employed by Dr. Andrew Hetick to look after his

horse and do other like work. Then for a year he worked in a hotel, but wishing to place himself in a more lucrative and independent position he determined to learn a trade. He served an apprenticeship of three and a half years at the carpenter's trade, doing also some cabinet work and making coffins. For this labor he received the sum of fifty dollars and his clothing. About this time, in 1846, his brother moved to Upper Sandusky and with him our subject finished his apprenticeship. He then worked one year at the carpenter's trade in New York city, but returning to the Buckeye state he worked for two years in Sandusky City for Adam Bauer. Then going to Bucyrus, he formed a partnership with his brother as carpenters and contractors, a large share of their attention being given to the moving of buildings. In their business the brothers were very successful, giving constant employment to eight or ten men. In 1859 he and his brother, in partnership with Aaron Keller, erected a planing mill at Bucyrus, which they conducted very successfully. Early in the beginning of the Rebellion Mr. Keller enlisted in the service and was killed at the battle of Stone River. Our subject and his brother then purchased the interest in the planing mill owned by him and conducted the business themselves until 1868. They then took in Charles Roehr and John Shealey as partners, and in the same year our subject came to Upper Sandusky and started a planing mill here also. They continued to run both plants, he having charge of the one here and his brother the one at Bucyrus. In 1882 our subject disposed of his interests in the business at Bucyrus, and in 1886 sold his interest in the business in Upper Sandusky. In 1868 he made Upper

Sandusky his place of residence. From 1886 to 1895 Mr. Stoll was not engaged in any business, being troubled a great deal with rheumatism. However, in 1895, he bought the property now known as the Stoll Casket Works, and through his energy and keen discrimination has made a decided success of the enterprise. In addition to this he has other valuable property, owning two store rooms in Bucyrus, considerable resident and business property in Upper Sandusky, and several fine farms. He has succeeded in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods and his holdings are estimated to be worth over seventy-five thousand dollars.

In Bucyrus, Ohio, John J. Stoll was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Riecher, who was a native of the Keystone state, but was brought to Ohio when but nine years of age. The fruits of this union were eight children, but four of them died in childhood. Those who attained maturity were: Elizabeth Amelia, the wife of Phillip Gottfried, of Upper Sandusky; Martha became the wife of John B. McConnell, and after his death married Robert Kerr and now resides in Upper Sandusky; Ida is the wife of Rev. J. W. Byers, of Upper Sandusky, while Cera, the widow of Frank Stutz, is living with her parents.

In politics our subject has always endorsed the policies and principles of the Democratic party, but the honors or emoluments of office have never had any attraction for him, though he served one term as a member of the city council and made a highly creditable record in that body. Socially he belongs to the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum, while religiously he is a member of the Lutheran church. His

time is almost entirely given to his business interests and the excellent condition of everything with which he is connected indicates his care and supervision. He is both practical and progressive in his methods and to his energy and perseverance is attributed the gratifying success which has attended his efforts. Fidelity is one of his chief characteristics, such fidelity as is manifest in his devotion to his family and friends, and in his faithful discharge of all the duties of life, and it has won him warm regard wherever known.

EDWARD MONTEE.

The problems of clearing the timber from the land and of tilling the soil were not the only ones which the early settler had to contend with and overcome. He needed lumber—boards—for various purposes, and accordingly saw-mills were early established in all parts of the state on every considerable stream. It was necessary that the stream should be large enough to afford the necessary water for at least a portion of the year, at which time it was the custom often for the farmers to haul their logs to the mills or to sell the logs to the miller and buy the boards. In this way the farmers obtained the lumber which they so much needed in their farming operations and for house and barn building, as well as for fencing, particularly around their barn lots. Owing to this demand in the West and owing to the fact that he understood the mill-wright business thoroughly, the father of Edward Montee, the subject, also named Edward, engaged in saw-milling soon after he came to this state. Edward Montee was born in



Jonas J. Kull.

Plattsburg, N. Y., May 5, 1832, and when six months old was brought by his parents to Columbus, Ohio, but in a short time the family removed to Wyandot, Wyandot county, where the father purchased the Wyandot Flour and Saw-mill. This combined mill he conducted for the period of five years with much success, at the end of which time he secured a lease of a site on Broken Sword creek and erected thereon a substantial saw-mill, which he operated successfully for six years. He then removed to Little Sandusky, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming and stock-raising and so continued down to the time of his death at Macomb, Ill., at the age of seventy-six years. He was a man of much ability and of high character, and the world was better for his having lived.

When Edward Montee, the subject, was nineteen years old he began working at the blacksmith trade, at which he served a two-years apprenticeship, during which time he thoroughly mastered the business. He then removed to Little Sandusky and opened a shop which he ran with profit for one year, when he removed to Macomb, Ill., and opened a larger shop. This he conducted for the space of six years, managing in the meantime to lay aside a considerable portion of his savings. He then sold out and returned to Little Sandusky where he conducted a shop for two years, at the expiration of which time he sold out and engaged in the manufacture of brick, and at the same time conducted farming operations to a considerable extent. Thus he has been employed down to the present time. In 1854 he married Miss Caroline Katterman, who has presented him with three children, as follows: Alice, deceased; David, who lives at Little

Sandusky; and Frank. In politics Mr. Montee is a Democrat. He is likewise a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has at all times taken much interest in the affairs of the county, state and nation, is well informed, notwithstanding the lack of early advantages, and has served his fellow-citizens in various positions of honor and trust, highly to his credit. He served as assessor for three years and as justice of the peace for over thirty years. The latter fact alone is sufficient to show the esteem in which Mr. Montee is held by his neighbors and likewise attests the soundness of his judgment and the degree of his intelligence.

JONAS J. HULSE.

Jonas Jason Hulse, the accommodating and efficient cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Upper Sandusky, has attained a prominent and influential position in the financial circles of his city. It is a pleasure to the biographer to take up the record of his life, incorporating with it also a brief mention of his immediate ancestors.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Silas and Rosetta (Howell) Hulse, who were pioneers of this county, coming to Tymochtee township from Orange county, N. Y., in the early 'twenties. Silas Hulse was of German extraction. He was eminently successful as a teacher in the then unsystematized but thoroughly practical schools of the rural community in which he lived. His death in 1834, at the early age of thirty-two years, left to his wife the care of six children in the midst of the privations of frontier life. She lived to rear her family,

and died in 1864 at the age of sixty-one years.

The maternal grandparents, William and Lucy (Brayton) Davis, were both natives of Ohio, and both came with their parents to Wyandot county in an early day. The Davis family came from Kentucky and the Brayton family from Vermont. Both families were pioneers of Ohio, Elijah Brayton at one time making on foot the return trip to his native state. William Davis died in 1846, at the age of thirty-five years, on the farm which his father had entered near Crawford. His wife remained on the same farm throughout her life and there reared the family of four children. She died in 1873, at the age of fifty-seven years.

The father of our subject, also named Jonas, was a native of Ohio and of Wyandot county. His father dying early, he, with his brothers, was compelled to earn his living among the farmers of the community in which he lived, and in his work he and his twin brother Jason were always inseparable. In later years he made two trips to the Pacific coast and was fairly successful in his search for gold. In 1863, some time after his return from California, he married and settled upon the farm near Lovell, receiving into his home his widowed mother. His untimely death in August, 1864, at the age of thirty-five years, cut short all his plans and dispelled the happiness of the newly founded home. His wife, who in her maidenhood had borne the name of Lucy O. Davis, was born in Crawford township, this county, near what was then called Crawfordsville, now Crawford. Her entire life was spent on the farm until 1890, when she moved to Upper Sandusky and made that place her home until her death, in 1893, at the age of

forty-eight years. She was a devout Christian woman, and had been for many years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was the mother of but one child, our subject. Her sister, Mrs. Anna Hurd, was also a widow, with two sons, and the two families united and remained as one household.

The immediate subject of this sketch, Jonas J. Hulse, was born on the 7th day of November, 1864, on the old Hulse farm, near Lovell, Salem township, Wyandot county. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and his elementary education was received in the public schools. When he was but fifteen years old he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, this state, and attended that institution several years, his studies being interrupted by the necessity of his presence on the farm, which he was managing, and the fact that he also taught school during the winters. He graduated from the university in the classical course in 1891. He then went to Harriman, Tenn., and engaged in the manufacture and shipping of lumber and timber, and remained so engaged until April, 1900, when he sold out his interest there and returned to Ohio. At the suggestion of the president of the Commercial National Bank of Upper Sandusky he came here to assist in the organization of that institution. He took considerable stock in the bank, and subsequently accepted the cashiership of the institution. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Hulse also owns a tract of one hundred and seventy acres in Antrim township, this county.

In 1893 Jonas J. Hulse was united in marriage to Miss Frances L. Durflinger, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Barnham) Durflinger. Mrs. Hulse was born in Madison

county, Ohio, but in 1891 moved with her parents to Tennessee. This union has been blessed with two bright and interesting children, Marjory and Alfred.

Politically our subject is a Republican, though he is not radical nor narrow in his opinions. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is quite active in church and Sunday-school work. His methods are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the twentieth century. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of earnest purpose and upright life, and does all in his power for the uplifting of his fellow men and the promotion of the moral welfare of his community.

JOHN M. KLINGLER.

John M. Klingler, a retired business man of Nevada, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born April 25, 1835, in Wittenberg, Germany, his parents being George and Anna (Bartole) Klingler. His parents were natives of Germany, where they lived until death. The father died in 1836, our subject being the only child. After his death the widow married John Beck, by whom she had two sons, Gottlieb and Christian, both of whom remained in the Fatherland.

John M. Klingler learned the trade of a shoemaker, serving an apprenticeship of three years, his time expiring in 1852, when his adventurous spirit induced him to leave his native soil and try his luck in the land of plenty.—America.—landing in New York June 6, 1857. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel and Mr. Klingler at once came to Sandusky, where his first dollar was

earned on American soil. After working in Sandusky about five months, he located in Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained one year when he moved to Bucyrus, Ohio. On August 15, 1860, he came to Nevada and opened a shop, his work being for the great part custom work and as he was a skillful workman it was only a short time before he had all he could attend to. His business grew steadily from day to day and in 1862 he purchased his present home, which at that time was a modest little cottage not over 18x24 feet in dimensions. He conducted his shop in this house and was engaged in shoemaking for almost half a century, forty-eight years being the exact time in which he was thus employed. He was thrifty and frugal in his habits and accumulated considerable property besides building on and improving his home place until it bears no resemblance to the original condition. He owns considerable property in Nevada, and a splendid farm of one hundred and fifty-nine acres in Antrim township. He has been an industrious man and is entitled to the leisure he has been enjoying since April 25, 1894, when he gave up his business.

Mr. Klingler has entered the wedded state three times, his first wife being Miss Elizabeth Denkle, daughter of John Denkle. She died October 4, 1874, aged thirty-two years. Four daughters are left to keep alive the memory of her many Christian virtues, namely: Mary A., who was born July 7, 1862, and became the wife of A. Miller, a prosperous merchant of Nevada; Lena, who was born October 1, 1863, and married William Hough, who lives in Toledo, Ohio; Anna Lucy, who was born February 17, 1865, and is the wife of George Martin, a miller residing in Nevada; and Matilda, born January

11, 1866, married Charles Woods, the railroad agent stationed at Delphos, Ohio. One son, Edward, died at the interesting age of fourteen years. After her death, Mr. Klingler contracted an alliance with Miss Mary E. Rovisky, who passed away in 1887, when he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Albertina Smith, daughter of Mr. Mullenkopf. Mr. Klingler has taken an active part in the public affairs of the village and is one of the prominent Democrats of the county. He was a member of the Nevada school board for eighteen years and for twelve years served in the town council, having an excellent opportunity to advance the interests of his town which he did not fail to take advantage of, and much of the prosperous condition of the village as well as the excellent school system of Nevada is traceable directly to his influence. Mr. Klingler is a man of unblemished reputation, such as goes to make up the better element of citizenship in any community, and is an honored member of the Lutheran church, in whose advancement he takes an active interest.

JACOB MILLER.

Jacob Miller, more familiarly known as "Uncle Jake," is one of the oldest living residents of Wyandot county, Ohio, if not the very oldest, having come to this locality almost seventy years ago. He was born March 31, 1822, in Pendleton county, Va., and is a son of Isaac and Margaret (Lair) Miller. His grandfather, Anthony Miller, was a native of the German Empire and was the first of the family to cross the Atlantic to find a home in America. He was

a gunsmith and blacksmith by trade, but also carried on farming operations in the United States.

Isaac Miller was a native of Pendleton county, Va., also, and was reared to manhood in that state. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and continued to make his home in his native state until 1834, when he moved his family to Ohio, locating in Wyandot county in what is now Pitt township. He was a farmer by occupation and after moving to this state he rented land of the Indians for the first year. He was one of the first white men to settle in that locality and it was necessary for him to cut his way through the timber, the only road being found by following "blazed" trees through the wilderness of brush and undergrowth. The Indians were friendly to him and his family and did not try to molest them, on the contrary giving them many tokens of good will. In 1835, he moved to the reservation of the Wyandots and made his home there until 1843. The following year he was called to mourn the death of his wife. They had been members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Virginia, but after moving to their new home in the wilds of the Buckeye state it was many years before an organization of that kind was established, although it was the first religious body to make its appearance in that country. He was a man who took an advanced and liberal view of the most serious questions of life and was ever foremost in all improvements which were introduced during his time, being remembered by many of the older residents as a man of great resources and sterling worth. He passed into that haven of peace and happiness for which his spirit longed, about

1863, and the neighborhood lost one of its strongest and most honored citizens. He was the father of seven children, two of whom are with him in the mansions of rest. John and Isaac are both deceased; Mary is the wife of John Holloway; Catherine married William Hartman, who is now deceased; Elizabeth is the widow of Reuben Johns and lives in Nevada; Jacob.

Jacob Miller did not have the advantage of a schooling, attending but a few days, not long enough to learn to read and write. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he was joined in marriage with Miss Harriet Beals, of Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y. She was born August 24, 1828, and is a daughter of Samuel and Parmelia (French) Beals, who came from York state to Ohio at a very early day and settled in Wyandot county. He was a farmer and leased land from the Indians for many years, later going to the state of Indiana, where he died. His wife survived him and moved to Iowa, where she died. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller are Rosanna, who married Alphonso D. Fesser, of Allen county, Ohio, and is deceased; John, a farmer of Hardin county; Isaac, a farmer of Tyner City, Ind.; Samuel, a farmer of Crawford county; and Harriet Jane, who died young.

Mr. Miller moved to his present place May 9, 1846. It was in its original state, not an axe had been stuck in a tree when it came in his possession and his first attempt at improvement was the construction of a cabin of round logs. This building was 20x26 feet in size and was heated by a large fireplace which was built in one end of the room. There were eighty acres in the tract he purchased and a pleasant thought in con-

nection with it is, that every improvement on the land was placed there by himself and every tree planted by his hand. He has engaged in general farming and is one of the well-known and popular agriculturists of Antrim township. He is a renowned hunter and great numbers of game have been felled to earth by his skillful markmanship. Deer, wolves and foxes were common trophies of the hunt and one week he shot twenty deer, selling eighteen of them for one dollar each. He has earned many a dollar with his trusty gun. Much of his younger years was spent in company with the Indians and their customs and habits were so firmly impressed on his mind that he is still able to recall many stories of the early life and adventure of the early settler and red men, can speak their language and sing their songs, as well as go through their dances with all the agility of a native. His reminiscences of pioneer times are interesting in the extreme when given in his graphic and entertaining manner and lead us to realize to some extent the dangers and obstacles encountered by our ancestors when they redeemed this beautiful and productive land from its wild and almost useless state.

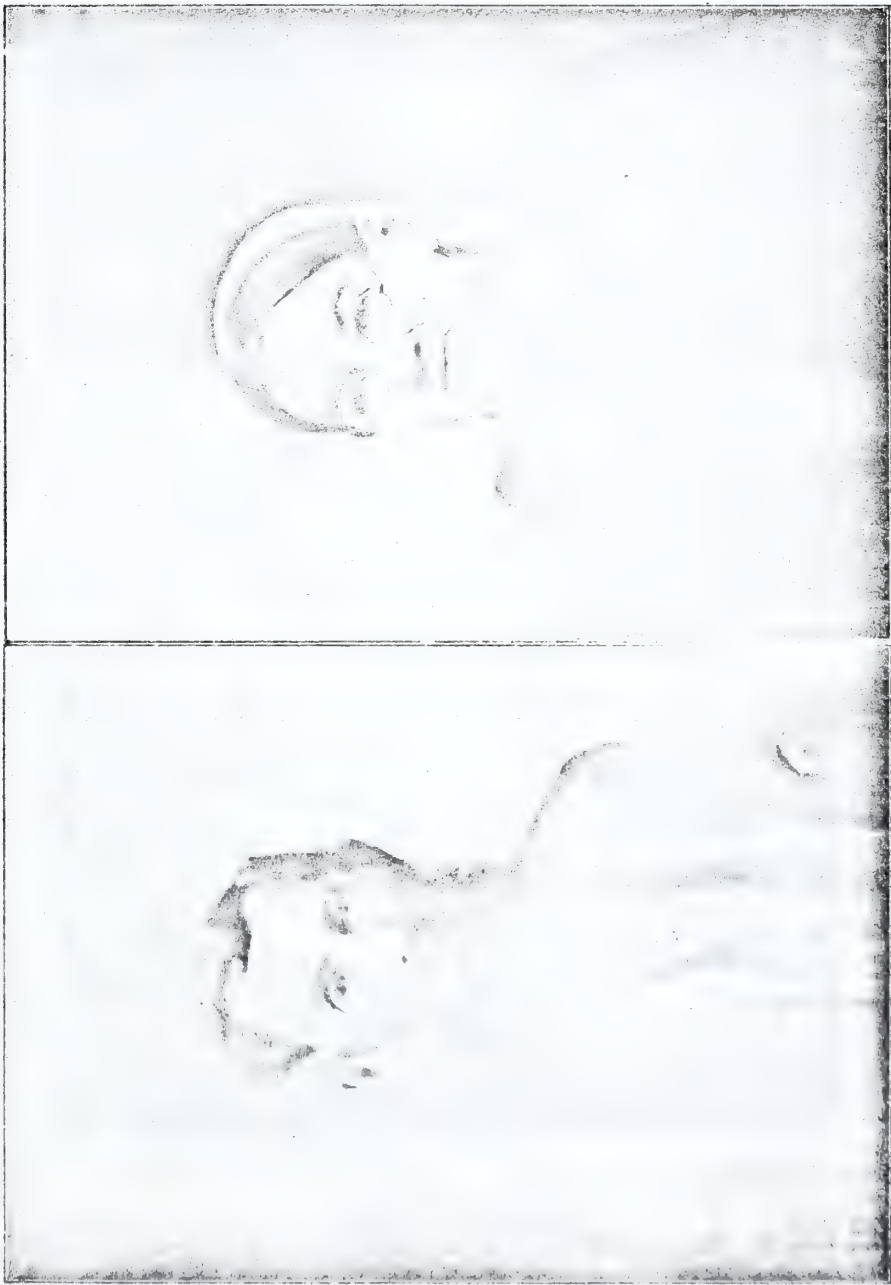
"Uncle Jake" is a stalwart Republican, and has always stood by his party. He has voted for four of the noted Republican presidents: Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley, and well remembers the old "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" days of 1840,—the cider campaign. He can well remember of being in the crowd when they hauled a "Buckeye" cabin with four yoke of oxen and Uncle Jack played the old violin. This cabin was hauled in Bucyrus, Ohio. Their little old-fashioned home in Antrim township is graced by the big open fireplace, the old-fashioned

clock, the three-cornered cupboard, the tin candlesticks and the old-fashioned picture of Washington and such prints which adorned the walls of our forefathers. "Uncle Jake's" old violin sits on the old-fashioned press, and shows recent usage. He has a deer call which a Wyandot Indian gave him; this was made of white walnut and imitates perfectly the cry of a young lamb or fawn.

JOHN KAUFMAN.

From fifty to seventy-five years ago, it must have been the rule and not the exception to see farms in all directions in various stages of improvement, some in which the log cabin stood in the small clearing of half an acre, some with a tract of from five to twenty acres cleared and with a hewed-log house, perhaps a double one, some with still more acres stripped of their primitive forests and with a still better house, but in all such cases the land showed the original stumps which only time could wholly eradicate. These stumps were a constant source of annoyance and hindrance to the farmer, whose only way to get rid of them was to heap brush and wood over them and slowly burn them to the level of the ground; even this did not remedy matters much, because the roots remained in the ground and stopped the plow. Thus for years it was a common thing to see in all fields dozens of spots which had to be avoided by the farmer, and which in reality were waste places of no practical use to the farmer. The parents of the subject had just such an experience, and passed through just such hardships. But they found, as others will find, that per-

severance will accomplish wonders. In time the fields became clean and clear of the roots as well as of the stumps. The subject spent many a day in clearing off stumps and other obstructions, and thus his youth was passed. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, on March 25, 1836, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel (Ruhl) Kaufman, the father a native of New Freedom, Penn., and the mother of Hard Scrabble, Md. The two families came among the earliest settlers to Ohio and settled in Richland county, and there the youngest members came to maturity. The father and mother became acquainted in early years, fell in love and were married. Joseph was but a boy when his father came to the state. He received a meager education at the pioneer subscription schools, and spent his summers in assisting his father in farming the cleared land and in digging out and burning the stumps that dotted the clearings. His father settled in the dense woods, built a small log house, and began the tiresome task of letting in the sunshine to the water-soaked land. They settled near Woodbury, Ohio, and there they lived the remainder of their uneventful lives, dying with the respect of all who knew them. After his marriage Joseph began operations on his own responsibility, and remained in that vicinity for many years. In 1886 he moved to Holt county, Mo., where he bought one hundred and sixty acres. There his wife died in 1896. He was a Democrat, but not an office-seeker, and has always been a hard-working citizen. He and wife were members of the German Baptist church, and both were interested in all church work and did all in their power for all worthy movements that tended to benefit the community in which they resided. Their children were



John Kaufman Jacob Kaufman



IRA N. KAUFMAN.

named as follows: Levina, who resides in Holt county, Mo.; John, subject; Samuel, deceased; Leah, who lives at La Grand, Ore.; Jacob, deceased; Henry, deceased; William, living in Holt county, Mo.; Daniel, a farmer of Kansas; Charlie, of Holt county, Mo. All the members of the family have selected the occupation of farming.

John Kaufman resided at his father's house until he attained the age of twenty years. He was married on June 12, 1856, to Miss Sarah Keener, a native of Ashland county, and by her has one child: Bascomb, who resides in Crawford county and married, first, Miss Lottie De Jean and upon her death married Miss Rose Shingler. By the first union one son was born, Ira N., who has always resided with subject and wife. Mrs. Kaufman was born in Ashland county, Ohio, June 4, 1836, and at the age of about fourteen years came with her parents to Morrow county. She received such education as the common schools afforded. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman have taken to their home and hearts their little grandson, Ira N., to whom they are giving the same kind and loving attention they would render a child of their own. They are taking especial pride in the rearing of the little fellow, not only educating him in the common branches of learning, but also giving him instruction in music. In future years Ira N. will remember with gratitude his loving grandparents, who have inserted his portrait, together with their own, in this volume. After his marriage the subject lived for two years in Knox county, then two years in Morrow county, Ohio. In 1862 he came to Wyandot county and lived in Eden township one year, when he purchased his present place, comprising sixty acres. It was then a wild

piece of land, but he has cleared and improved it. He is a Democrat and a member of the German Baptist church. Although his schooling was obtained in the rude subscription schools of the pioneers, Mr. Kaufman has made a fine success of business. The teacher was often paid in potatoes, grain, etc. Mr. Kaufman is wholly self-made, in the truest meaning of the term, and has cause to be proud of his good name. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman aided in the erection of the German Baptist church in their vicinity. To their cosy and comfortable home all find a cordial welcome. For nearly half a century have this worthy couple traveled life's pathway together, sharing its joys and its sorrows, and now in their declining years they are resting in peace and contentment.

JACOB KOEHLER.

The agricultural interests of Salem township are well represented by the subject of this review, who is one of the practical and enterprising farmers of his section of Wyandot county. Like many other successful self-made men of northern Ohio, he is an American by adoption only, being a native of Germany, from whence come so much of the bone and sinew of this great western republic. Wherever known the German type is noted for thrift and enterprise, the subject of this mention being no exception to the rule.

Jacob Koehler was born in the kingdom of Baden, July 2, 1850, and is the son of Frederick Koehler, also a native of the Fatherland. The father was reared a farmer and followed that calling in the land of his

birth until 1852, when he came to the United States and located at Tiffin, Ohio. Remaining a short time in that city, he removed to Crawford county, thence after the lapse of a few years coming to the county of Wyandot, where he followed the pursuit of agriculture about seven years on land leased for the purpose. Being a man of thrifty habits and exceedingly economical, he succeeded in saving sufficient money to purchase a small place of his own, selecting a forty-acre tract in section 33, Salem township, which he improved until it became one of the best places of its size in the county. Frederick Koehler was a man of excellent parts, a good farmer and a most exemplary citizen. He was honored by being chosen to various offices and took an active part in matters political as a Democrat of the most orthodox type. He was also a very religious man, having been born and reared in the German Lutheran faith, and he remained loyal to his church to the day of his death. Financially he met with encouraging success and he might have been much better off in this world's goods than he was had he not in kindness of heart gone security for several irresponsible parties who caused him to lose a large sum of money. At the time of his death he owned a fine farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres, which with other property represented the labor and savings of many years. He departed this life in 1895, at the age of sixty-nine. The maiden name of Mrs. Frederick Koehler was Magdelene Bender. She was born in Germany, married there and accompanied her husband to a new home and a new destiny in the United States. She is the mother of twelve children and is still living, hale and hearty, at the age of seventy-three.

Jacob Koehler was the first born in the

above large family. Brought to America when quite small, his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and when old enough he bore his full share in the family support. On attaining his majority he purchased a separator and engine and engaged in the threshing of grain, and for a period of twenty-six years followed the same in various parts of Wyandot county. Meantime he bought a farm of forty acres in Salem township, which he has since cultivated in connection with threshing, meeting with good success in both lines of work. Although small, Mr. Koehler's farm is highly cultivated and under his careful and skillful management it is made to yield more liberal returns than many places of much larger acreage. Mr. Koehler is a man of industrious and thrifty habits and seldom fails of winning success from everything to which he lays his hands. His home is a model of neatness and comfort and he now owns a fine farm, consisting of one hundred and forty acres of valuable land, upon which are some of the best improvements in the township. Among his friends and fellow citizens he is held in high favor and at different times he has served his township in official capacities, having been trustee two terms, supervisor one term and for a period of six years school director.

Mr. Koehler is a Democrat in politics and in religion a member of the Lutheran church. He is enterprising in all the term implies, public spirited in all that pertains to the material prosperity of his township and county and as a farmer, stock and business man occupies a conspicuous place among the leading citizens of the community where he resides. In all relations with his fellow men his conduct has been

blameless and it has been his laudable aim to keep his name and character above reproach.

Mrs. Koehler was formerly Miss Susan Schoenberger, daughter of George Schoenberger, an early and prominent resident of Salem township. She was born in Wyandot county, October 5, 1853, and has presented her husband with five children: George F.; William H.; Lena M.; Alfred J. and Callie P., all still under the parental roof except the first born, who is making his own way in the world. Mrs. Koehler is a lady of gentle moral nature, but resolute of purpose. She is an earnest worker in the Lutheran church and stands high in the esteem of the best people of her neighborhood.

DR. GEORGE W. CLIFFE.

One of the conspicuous figures in the recent history of Wyandot county is the present popular and efficient sheriff whose name introduces this review. Belonging to one of the pioneer families of Ohio and thus far spending his life within the boundaries of the state, he has attained precedence as a citizen and honors as a distinguished public servant. Paternally Dr. Cliffe is descended from English ancestors, while upon the maternal side, his family history is traceable to an old and highly respected family of German origin that settled many years ago near the city of Hagerstown, Maryland. His grandparents, Charles and Mary (Musgrove) Cliffe, were natives respectively of England and Maryland, the former coming to the United States with his parents when a young man, and after his marriage settling in Ashland county, Ohio. It

is a matter of local history, that Charles Cliffe was among the earliest pioneers of Ashland county. He came to Ohio when the footprints of the savages were still fresh in the soil and spent the years of his prime amid the wild scenes of the frontier. But few vestiges of civilization were then visible, while all around his primitive dwelling stretched gigantic forests, standing in their primeval strength and beauty. In the growth and development of Ashland county, he bore a conspicuous part, and he also became prominent in its public affairs, having been a man of strong mentality and much more than ordinary force of character. Educated much beyond the generality of early settlers, he became a leader of thought and moulder of opinion in the community, serving also as an advisor in his neighborhood in legal matters and by his good sense and excellent counsel frequently adjusting perplexing matters without resort to courts of justice. His large and carefully selected library, the greater part of which was brought to this country from England by his father, Stephen Cliffe, who died during his son's early manhood, was one of the best if not the best in the county and he spent much time in poring over his books. He had a wide and profound knowledge of history and general literature and but few men of his time were better informed on current events.

In politics Charles Cliffe was an ardent Whig; he enjoyed the close personal friendship of President Andrew Jackson, his ideal in all that constituted human greatness and true statesmanship. Charles Cliffe was successful in the accumulation of worldly wealth, but never placed a very high value upon mere dollars and cents; while he

was considered highly educated his wife was equally so. She is remembered as a woman of uncommon power of mind, a great reader of the world's best literature and in this respect was a most remarkable woman. In common with her husband, she was a close student of history and political economy and a strong friend of the National Union, which at that time began to be assailed in certain sections. Her love for "Old Hickory" bordered almost upon reverence and later she became a great admirer of President Lincoln and a believer in the policies he advocated. Mr. Cliffe's death occurred at his home in Ashland county, Ohio, September, 1845.

His wife lived to be quite old and departed this life at the old home in Ashland county where they originally settled in 1829. They reared a family of five children, among whom was Joseph C. Cliffe, the father of the subject, whose birth occurred on the old homestead in Ashland county, in 1830. He was reared there and when a young man married Miss Adassa Kidwell, also a native of Ashland county, but whose people formerly came from Virginia and were of English extraction, her grandfather having served in the war of the Revolution.

Joseph C. Cliffe turned his attention to farming and stock raising, in which he has been successful. He is still a resident of Ashland county, and although advanced in years, he is remarkably active, giving personal attention to his business interests and taking an active part in public and political affairs. A representative Democrat of the Jacksonian type for over a half century, he has been more or less interested in the politics of his county. Like his father, he is a

man of vigorous intellect, a great reader and, like him also, he has served as arbiter in many complications growing out of misunderstandings among neighborhood friends. His sound judgment and comprehensive knowledge of right and wrong have been the means of preventing much useless and expensive litigation and it is a matter of pride that he has never been sued, nor has he ever been a party to any suit in court.

While in a measure genial and popular, he has always been a man of few words; when he speaks, however, he always commands attention and what he says never fails to carry weight and conviction. In religion he adheres to the Presbyterian creed, and it has always been his aim to make his life conform to the faith which he professes. Joseph C. and Adassa Cliffe are the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest.

Dr. George W. Cliffe was born on the paternal homestead in Ashland county, November 6, 1856, and, until his seventeenth year, attended the public schools of his neighborhood. Later he pursued the higher branches of learning in a normal institution with the object in view of preparing himself for the legal profession, but before carrying out this purpose became a teacher in the public schools. He taught a number of terms, earned the reputation of an able and painstaking instructor, and for several years his time was divided between teaching and attending school. Determined to turn his thoughts in another direction, he finally severed his connection with school work and began the study of veterinary surgery under the direction of a very competent instructor, Dr. William H. Derr, of Wooster, Ohio; later he attended the Veter-

inary College at Toronto, Canada, and became a very proficient practitioner. In 1886, Dr. Cliffe came to Upper Sandusky and began the practice of his profession; he met with encouraging success in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to the horse and acquired an enviable reputation as a skillful surgeon. He soon had a large practice and was frequently called long distances to treat obstinate cases or to perform surgical operations requiring thorough knowledge and skill. The better to fit himself for his chosen calling and a more extended practice, Dr. Cliffe, in 1892, completed a full course in the Ohio Veterinary College, at Cincinnati, after which he resumed his practice at Upper Sandusky, and prosecuted the same with eminent success until his election in the fall of 1899 as sheriff of Wyandot county. Reared and educated in the school of Democracy, he early manifested decided interest in matters political and on becoming a resident of Upper Sandusky he at once became an active partisan and an untiring party worker. As manager of the party in this county, he displayed remarkable ability and tact and the success of the ticket in several campaigns was largely due to his foresight and generalship.

It was in recognition of his services as a successful campaigner that the Doctor was nominated for the sheriffalty and from the moment this honor was given him his success at the polls was a foregone conclusion. In the election that followed he went into the office by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for the position. This fact attested his great popularity with the people regardless of party ties and the manner in which he has thus far acquitted himself in one of the most important and

responsible stations within the gift of the public shows that he subordinates every other consideration to the one idea of proving himself capable of discharging worthily the trust with which he has been honored. Realizing that he is a servant of the public, Dr. Cliffe spares no pains to be agreeable to all having business to transact in his office, while his determination to enforce the law to the letter and bring law-breakers to justice has made his name a terror to evil doers within his jurisdiction. Determined to carry out the mandates of the court and execute the laws as far as maintaining the peace is concerned, he has been untiring in his efforts, and has brought to the bar of justice a number of hardened criminals, whom to arrest and prosecute involved great personal danger. One of his most fearless deeds was the arrest of five members of the notorious Foster-Lowry gang and the putting an end to the many acts of lawlessness which they for years had committed. So ably has Dr. Cliffe discharged his duties that he was complimented with a renomination and re-election in the fall of 1901, and it can be truthfully said that Wyandot county has never been served by a more capable and faithful official; his high sense of honor and devotion to duty have won for him a place in public esteem of which he feels proud and which he will always retain.

Dr. Cliffe was one of the leading spirits in inducing the people of Wyandot county to vote in favor of building a new court house. Such a structure had long been needed, but it was difficult to make certain voters see and understand the necessity of expending the public fund for such an improvement. After being thoroughly discussed, the matter was finally put to vote,

resulting in the measure being carried by a handsome majority, the subject taking an active and prominent part in the canvass. The temple of justice, an elegant and imposing structure, representing a cost of \$200,000, stands as a monument to the energy and untiring efforts of the leading public-spirited men of the county, among whom the efficient sheriff occupies a conspicuous place. Dr. Cliffe is a worthy member of a number of fraternal orders in which he has a high standing. He was united in marriage in 1876, the lady of his choice being Miss Maggie E. Wilson, of Jeromeville. Ashland county, Ohio; their home is cheered by the presence of a daughter, Helen B. Cliffe, a bright and promising girl in whom her parents take great pride. Their other child, a son, died when quite young. Mrs. Cliffe has the distinction of being one of the most popular ladies of Upper Sandusky. She has always been kind and considerate to those having business at the county jail, as well as to the prisoners while she was matron. Her ancestors figured prominently in the early history of Ashland county, and were among the well-known families of the section of country in which they lived. Paternally Mrs. Cliffe is of Irish extraction; on the mother's side her lineage is traceable to an old and respectable German family that settled in the county of Ashland a number of years ago.

Dr. George W. Cliffe, like many farmers' sons, is self-made, having had no assistance whatever, except the counsel of a good wife and his own ambition to sustain him during many discouraging events, all of which he has overcome to the satisfaction and pleasure of his many friends as well as to himself.

WILLIAM HENRY CASE.

To this prosperous farmer of Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, allusion is made on another page of this volume in the life sketch of his father, M. B. Case, a part of which is here repeated as pertinent to the biography of William Henry, the subject proper of these remarks.

M. B. Case was born in Connecticut, came early to Ohio, and was married in Lorain county to Miss Lucinda Goodrich, who was born there. He was a dairyman by calling, and first located in Trumbull county, where he bought a farm on which he lived until 1846. He then came to Eden township, Wyandot county, and settled on a farm of sixty acres in section 7, deep in the woods, and at a time when there were only five families in the township. This land he subsequently sold and purchased another tract of forty acres, improved it in all respects, and became a man of mark and great influence. He was elected a justice of the peace, also township trustee and to some of the minor township offices. In politics he was at first a Whig and later a Republican. He died on his farm in 1864, a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and his widow survived until 1896, when she died in the same faith while in Nebraska.

The children born to M. B. and Lucinda (Goodrich) Case were eight in number, and were named: Sarah, who is the wife of Jacob Lowmaster, of Putnam county, Ohio; Augustus, who lost his life in the battle of Resaca, Ga., during the war of the Rebellion; William Henry, whose name stands at the head of this biographical notice; Emery E., who was killed in the second battle

of Bull Run, Va.; James, who died in 1862; Orvil, who is living in Lexington, Neb.; Anna Maria, wife of F. J. Rosenburg, M. D., also of Lexington, Neb.; and George, M. D., of the same city.

William Henry Case was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, January 28, 1840, and made his home with his parents until his marriage, in February, 1862, with Miss Mary M. Weckler, a daughter of John Jacob and Louisa (Fox) Weckler, who were born in Germany and came to America when still quite young. They first located in Crawford county, then in Richland county, Ohio, where the father was engaged in farming for several years, and then came to Eden township, Wyandot county, and here passed the remainder of their lives, Mr. Case and his wife having lived with them sixteen years.

May 1, 1864, Mr. Case enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guard, under Capt. James Gibson and Col. Hunt, and served four months, mostly in Maryland and Virginia, and took part in several skirmishes. He received his honorable discharge September 1, 1864.

In 1870, Mr. Case bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 6, Eden township, formerly known as the James Leeper place. This farm was partly improved, and since taking possession Mr. Case has fenced and tilled it, rendering it one of the most fertile in the township.

The marriage of Mr. Case with Miss Weckler has been blessed with five children, born in the following order: Emery E., who is farming in Eden township and is married to Ella Coon, who has borne him two children, Clarence and Vay; John, also

farming in Eden township, is married to Anna Spangler and has a family of three children, Ray, Vere and Charlie; Truman W., likewise farming in Eden township, is married to Nava Kinley, and is the father of three children, Fred, Marie and Paul; Daisy V., wife of O. W. Ellis, of Crane township, is the mother of six children, Kenneth, Gilbert, Florence, Gail, Paul and Annabel.

Mrs. Mary M. Case passed away in August, 1874, and on May 6, 1877, Mr. Case wedded Miss Leah Cooperrider. She was born December 5, 1851, in Perry county, Ohio, and is daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Klingier) Cooperrider. In her parents' family there were three sons and four daughters, of whom but one is deceased. Of those living one is a resident of Colorado and one of Nebraska, the others all residing in Ohio. Mrs. Case lived in her native county until arriving at womanhood. Her union with Mr. Case has been blessed with the birth of five children, as follows: Maude became the wife of Ward Petty, a lumberman of Sycamore; Jessie, who has completed her education, has obtained a teacher's certificate, and has also pursued a course of instruction in music; Earl Grant and James A. are still in school.

Mr. Case is greatly skilled in his vocation and is consequently very successful. His crops consist of the usual products of the surrounding country, such as hay, wheat, corn and oats. He also devotes a great deal of his attention to stock-raising and breeds some choice cattle, sheep and swine, which find a ready market and yield him a handsome income.

In local affairs Mr. Case is independent in his political views and votes for the candi-

date who is, in his opinion, the most competent to fill the office for which he is nominated. Nevertheless, Mr. Case is quite popular, and being known to be trustworthy and well qualified, he has been twice elected township trustee. His religion is that of the Methodist Protestant church (as is that of his wife), and his only fraternal connection is with Jaqueth Post No. 106, G. A. R., at Sycamore. His social relations are with the best people in Eden township, by whom he is highly esteemed for his many personal merits.

THOMAS C. DAUGHMER.

Thomas C. Daughmer was born June 8, 1841, in Antrim township, Wyandot county, Ohio, on the farm where he now resides. His father, James, was a son of George Daughmer, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1775, but came to the United States where he was a prosperous distiller in West Virginia. He was married July 25, 1796, to Miss Elizabeth Hartman, who was a native of West Virginia. Among the children born to them was John George Daughmer, the father of our subject. He died July 23, 1828.

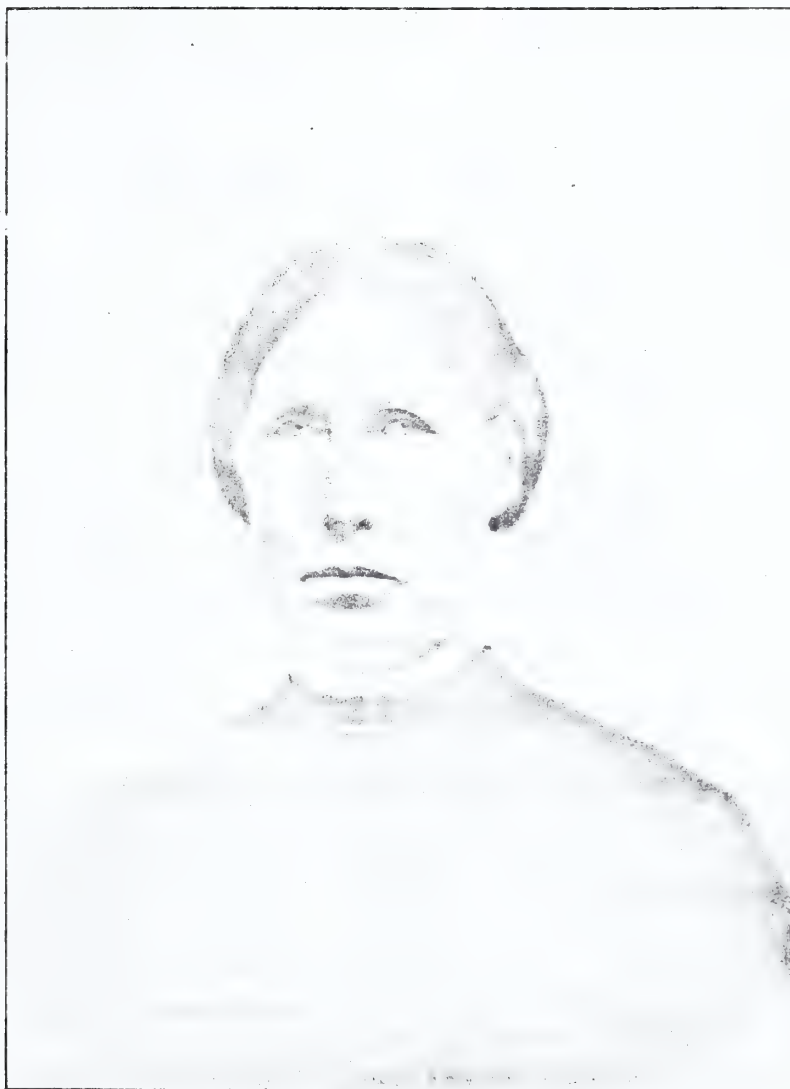
James Daughmer was born June 7, 1807, in Uppertract, Pendleton county, W. Va., where he grew to manhood. He was joined in marriage with Miss Sarah Bargerhoff, a native of the same state, but of Pennsylvania ancestry. She was born July 18, 1804. Her father, Nicholas Bargerhoff, was a soldier under Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary war, was at Valley Forge and was wounded while in the service. Because of his heroic

service his descendants are entitled to membership in that greatest of American social orders, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. About 1831 James Daughmer came with his wife and family by wagon to Wyandot county, Ohio, and pre-empted one hundred acres of land. He also bought some government land at two and one-half dollars per acre and at the time of his death, November 20, 1894, had accumulated one hundred and ninety acres. He was active in all public works but never took much part in politics. His wife died September 20, 1872, leaving a family of five children, viz.: Lydia, deceased, who married Daniel Coons; George N., a farmer and stock dealer of Knox county, Ill.; Elizabeth, who is unmarried and lives at home; Sarah, also unmarried and residing on the home place with her sister, and Thomas C., the youngest of the family.

Thomas C. Daughmer was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Lillie, who died in 1868, leaving one son, George L., who is now married to Miss Minnie McBeth, by whom he has one child, Thomas H. After the death of his wife Mr. Daughmer returned to the parental roof with his son and remained there until after the death of his parents, when the old place came into possession of himself and two sisters. It is a fine piece of property and is located in Antrim and Pitt townships. On it is located one of the finest country residences in Wyandot county. It stands on an eminence commanding a beautiful view and was built in 1885. It is of brick and stone and cost over \$6,000. Mr. Daughmer has always been a farmer, and a remarkably successful one. In 1872 he purchased two hundred and sixteen acres of woodland in Antrim township near the farm on which he re-



James Daughman



SARAH DAUGHMER.

sides and has improved and cleared it. He feeds large numbers of sheep and cattle, buying and selling the latter extensively. He is a splendid judge of a horse and raises some fine animals. He breeds the standard strain of horses, the Wilkes-Membrino, and at present has in his stables a valuable specimen of this breed. He has a half-mile race track on his farm and speeds his colts there, getting some flattering results. He has been a notable personage at many of the fairs in this state and as a competitor has taken many premiums. His acquaintance in the surrounding counties is extensive and his judgment is often sought by men prominent as horsemen. He is a man who stands well in the community and at one time served as township trustee, making one of the most efficient officials ever entrusted with the place. His father was a member of and liberal contributor to the United Brethren church and a man of sterling integrity and honor. Politically our subject is a stalwart Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

The name Daughmer is so well known in Wyandot county that it needs no special introduction. The name is of pure Holland origin and was originally spelled "Dahmer." Grandfather John George Dahmer was highly educated and could converse fluently in seven different languages. He was of very aristocratic lineage.

Our subject and his sisters have in their possession two old parchment deeds, both in an excellent state of preservation. One is dated August 10, 1857, signed by Martin Van Buren and calls for thirty acres, while the other, calling for fifty acres, is dated November 5, 1846, and is signed by James K. Polk.

JOHN BUSER.

It is the pride of the citizens of this country that there is no limit to which natural ability, industry and honesty may not aspire. A boy born in ignorance and poverty and reared under the most adverse surroundings may nevertheless break from his fetters and rise to the highest station in the land. And the qualities do not have to be of transcendent character to enable him to accomplish this result. It is more the way he does it and his skill in grasping the opportunities presented, than to any remarkable qualities possessed by him. Accordingly, it is found that very often in this country the president, governor and other high public officials possess no higher ability than thousands of other citizens. They have simply taken better advantage of their circumstances than their fellows. And this truth runs through every occupation. The farmer who rises above his fellow farmers does so because he has found out how to rise above the surroundings which hold others down. Such a farmer is John Buser, the subject of this notice. He was born in Bonsal, Switzerland, July 30, 1827, and is the son of Jacob and Barbara Buser, both of whom were natives of that country and citizens of much respectability. To them were born a family of four children, as follows: Subject; Barbara, the widow of John Feichter; Jacob, deceased; and Elizabeth, who married V. Goetz, and upon his death married John Haag. In 1845, when the subject was a young man, he came with his parents to this country in a sailing vessel, spending several weeks on the ocean before being landed in New York. Upon their arrival, after thirty-two days on the

water, they came to Canton, Ohio, where they remained for the period of two months. Having by that time taken their bearings and found out where they were likely to secure the best advantages, they came to Wyandot county and remained for a time at Little Sandusky. The elder Buser then bought two hundred acres, constituting part of the farm where the subject now lives, and later added to the same by purchase. The tract was then wild and covered with heavy forests of the best varieties of woods, all of which had to be removed before the soil could be cultivated. He went to work with the assistance of his good wife and his children and in time built up a comfortable home and became one of the best citizens in this portion of the county. He was an industrious, honest and conscientious man of excellent habits, and after a life of much worth passed away aged seventy-four years, having the respect of all who knew him. His son, the subject, came to this county when eighteen years of age, and remained on his father's farm until 1855, in the meantime laying up for himself considerable property. In the last named year he married Miss Christina Stief, by whom he has four children, as follows: Elizabeth became the wife of Wm. Durer, and bore him four children: Minnie E., Edward, Irene C. and John O; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Albert Margraff and the mother of four children, Amy C., Clara I., Oscar and Jacob; Catherine died at the age of nine years; Amy died at the age of twenty-five years. After the subject's marriage, at the request of his father, he took charge of the old home farm and there he has resided down to the present time. In 1854 he and his father manufactured the brick used in

the house that is still standing. He now owns one hundred and thirty-five acres, of which about one hundred are under a high state of cultivation. His business generally is farming and stock raising. Mr. Buser is in comfortable circumstances, and is one of the most progressive farmers of the county. He has served as school director, supervisor, is a Democrat and a member of the German Reformed church. He is well known and highly respected.

DANIEL H. FOX.

Among the present residents of this county who were born in the state of Ohio and afterward removed here is the subject of this sketch. His birth occurred in Richland county, one of the best in the state, on December 7, 1856. His parents were A. G. and Louisa (Dome) Fox, the former of whom came, as a boy of six years, with his father from Germany, and located in Richland county. The father's name was John B. Fox. There the latter bought a farm of eighty acres which he farmed, although he was also a skillful blacksmith and a maker of edge-tools. At these two occupations he obtained a livelihood and was thereby enabled to rear and educate his family. His son, A. G., was married in Richland county in 1857, and soon afterward moved to this county, locating in Millin township, where he pursued the occupation of farming. He owned two hundred acres, all in Millin township, and was himself the clearer of much of it from the virgin forests. After a useful and honorable life, during which he amassed considerable valuable property and

was connected with many neighborhood events of importance, he died in September, 1896, his wife having preceded them to the tomb in 1895. They were of the yeomanry of the state, steady and reliable in their ideas of right and wrong, friends of education and progress and supporters of every laudable undertaking or enterprise that seemed calculated to build up the morality of their community. They left behind them an unblemished name and a multitude of sorrowing friends. Mr. Fox was a stalwart Democrat of the old school, a firm believer in its broad principles, and was identified with the successful action of his party in this portion of the county. At one time he served as trustee of his township, an honor well deserved, and the duties of the office were cheerfully and faithfully performed. He was also an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their children were as follows: Lorinda, the wife of Henry Yager; George W., now residing in Forrest, Ohio, where he farms and conducts an elevator for the farmers' grain; Daniel H., the subject of this sketch; Mary, the wife of J. H. Klinger, now living on the old place in Mifflin township; Franklin M., a farmer of Mifflin township.

Daniel H. Fox lived with his father until he attained the age of twenty-five years. On the 22nd of February, 1880, he was united in matrimony to Miss Jemima McLeary, who bore her husband two children, as follows: Grace E. and Ethel. His wife dying, he was later married to Miss Anna Leichte, and by her has three children: Emory, Elva and David. In 1879 Mr. Fox located on his present place, which was then known as the Brown place. At first Mr. Fox owned ninety-five acres, but he has

since added to it until he now owns a total of one hundred and sixty-five acres. He has taken much interest in politics and has shown a fitness for the "give and take" of that important field of operations. Not every man can succeed in politics. It requires special qualities and unusual craft and ability. The subject has served two terms as trustee and is a member of the Democratic party. He is also a member of the Salem Methodist Episcopal church of Mifflin township, being a steward of that organization. He received his education at the common schools, and has found more sunshine than shadow in life.

PETER TSCHANEN.

This is an age in which the farmer stands pre-eminently above any other class as a producer of wealth. He simply takes advantage of the winds, the warm air, the bright sunshine and the refreshing rains, and applying his own hands and skill to nature's gifts he creates grain, hay, live stock, etc., all of which are absolute necessities to the inhabitants of the world. The commercial world has come to recognize his importance and has surrounded him with many conveniences not thought of one hundred years ago. The inventor has given him the self-binder, the riding plow, the steam thresher, and many other labor-saving devices. And the farmer has not been slow to take advantage of the improvements thus invented and offered. Among the up-to-date farmers of this county is the subject of this brief sketch, who was born near New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Oc-

tober 7, 1841, and is the son of Peter and Magdaline (Stumpley) Tschanen, both of the parents being natives of the little republic of Switzerland. They were both the descendants of honest and industrious people and were reared to hard work and thought themselves blest when they had plenty to do. They grew up in their native land, married there and began farming. After a time they learned that they could do better in the great republic across the ocean, and, accordingly, they boarded a sailing vessel, and after a tempestuous voyage of several weeks, landed safe and sound in New York harbor. This was in 1834. They immediately came west and first located at New Philadelphia, Ohio, where the elder Tschanen bought a tract of land, upon which he began farming. He made many improvements and began steadily to get ahead in the world, and by 1855 he had managed to lay aside a comfortable sum. But his operations were somewhat confined in that locality, and so he sold out there, in the last named year, and came to this county and bought one hundred and forty-seven acres in Eden township, this county, section 36. This farm was partly improved when he bought it, but he continued the good work and soon had one of the best farms in this section of the county. He did an immense amount of hard work and when he at last laid down the burden of life he had the satisfaction of knowing that his duty to his family and to the state had been well and faithfully done. He was intelligent, hard-working and thoroughly honest, and the world was better for his having lived. He passed away in March, 1886, his wife having preceded him in November, 1870. Their occupation throughout life was farming,

and their morals and good name stand above reproach. Mr. Tschanen was a Democrat, but not a seeker of office. Himself and wife were members of the German Reformed church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tschanen were born seven children, as follows: Benjamin, who married Miss Lydia Ulrich and was a farmer of this township, died March 31, 1900, and his wife in February, 1897; Mary, who married Joseph Sparks, and upon his death married Benjamin Horney, lives in New Philadelphia; John, who is engaged in farming in Defiance county; Peter, the subject; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Bardon, a farmer of Antrim township; Christian, who married Rachel Andrews and lives in Van Wert county; Sarah, who married George Holblitzle, a farmer of Van Wert county. Subject remained with his father until he reached the age of twenty-four years. In January, 1866, he married Miss Anna Smally, of Ashland county, who was born October 22, 1847, and died in 1876. His second marriage occurred in March, 1889, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Bush) Bender, of Westmoreland county, Penn. Mr. Bender was a farmer who came from the Keystone state to Ohio in 1841 and settled in Richland county. To our subject and his first wife five children were born: Francis E., who married Miss Sadie Mooney and is farming in Crane township; Ellis, who married Miss Jennie McCauley and is farming in Sycamore township; William, who married Miss Bertha Hayman and is farming in Sycamore township; Myrtle E., who married A. P. Wolf, a hardware dealer of Bloomville, Ohio; Maude, who married Francis Hoffman, a farmer in Crane township. After

his first marriage Mr. Tschanen rented a farm in Eden township for one year, then one in Antrim township for one year, and afterward for ten years in Eden, Pitt and other townships. Immediately succeeding his first wife's death he resided in Nevada for several years, and was engaged in burning brick and tile. In 1888 he bought, in Crane township, part of the old homestead—eighty acres: He built his house in 1889 and his barn in 1900. He has made all the improvements on this place, has a fine property and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat and stands very high as a neighbor, citizen and friend.

MILFORD H. BRINKERHOFF.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," said Shakespeare, and a dealer in musical instruments must be aware that he is in some respects inspired with a love of the divine art, and therefore, like Pan or Orpheus, takes pleasure in handling those instruments that "discourse most excellent music."

Milford H. Brinkerhoff, dealer in pianos, organs and other musical instruments at Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in McCutcheonville, in the same county, February 22, 1849, and is a son of the late Dr. Alexander W. and Martha E. (Hall) Brinkerhoff, of whom more particular mention will be made toward the close of this sketch. When about eight years of age Milford H. was brought by his parents to Upper Sandusky, was educated in the public schools, and after he had finished his

studies worked from the age of sixteen to twenty years at the painting business. He then became interested with his father in the sewing machine and music business until the death of the latter, and is still interested, in connection with his brother, W. C. Brinkerhoff, in a continuation of the same business.

October 24, 1876, Mr. Brinkerhoff married Miss Mary E. Kiskadden, a native of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, but then a resident of Iroquois county, Ill., and a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Williams) Kiskadden, the former now a retired farmer of this city. This union has been graced with four children, viz: Harry A., an electrician; Grace M., a student at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and a graduate with the class of 1901; Zachariah K., also a student of Ann Arbor; and Van Wyck, in the high school of Upper Sandusky.

Dr. Alexander W. Brinkerhoff, the father of Milford H., was born near Gettysburg, Penn., March 4, 1821. He removed with his family to Seneca county, Ohio, in 1834, and was first in Upper Sandusky May 31st of that year, when he slept at the old "Walker Tavern." At the age of twenty-one years he engaged with Holmes Durboraw, of McCutcheonville, to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. His health failed him and shortly afterward he engaged as clerk for James M. Chamberlain, a merchant of McCutcheonville. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University April 14, 1846, but was compelled to abandon his studies on account of ill health and subsequently he taught several terms in the Sycamore schools. In May, 1848, he married Martha E. Hall, of Painesville, Ohio, and three children were the result of this union, two

of whom, Milford H. and William C., survive. Mr. Brinkerhoff became a resident of Upper Sandusky city in 1856, when he engaged in selling his patented inventions. Here his wife died, and five years later, December 21, 1865, he was married, at Gettysburg, Penn., to Margaret Lott, who survives him.

In his fraternal relations Milford H. Brinkerhoff is a member of Walpole Lodge No. 176, F. & A. M.; also of McCutchen Chapter, and of Marion Commandery, of Marion, Ohio. As a business man Mr. Brinkerhoff has been one of the most energetic and successful that Upper Sandusky can boast of. He was one of the incorporators of the Beery Manufacturing Company, and has also been a director in the First National Bank for the past eight or ten years. He is one of the four enterprising men who founded the Upper Sandusky Telephone Company, of which he is secretary and manager; he is also one of the organizers and owners of the electric plant here and from the date of organization until the present time has been the president of the company which founded it. In addition to his prosperous and popular musical instrument rooms in Upper Sandusky, Mr. Brinkerhoff has branch establishments at Marion, Bowling Green and Toledo, Ohio, and constantly keeps seven salesmen in his employ.

HENRY HOHWALD.

It is well known that among the earliest explorers of the United States the French were the most conspicuous and the most untiring, particularly throughout the interior.

Later, in their wars with the English they lost much which they had gained through the hardships of their missionary explorers. After the Revolution, when the country had freed itself from English rule, many emigrants of France sought the hospitable shores of the new world, and from that day to this the great French people have contributed their quota to the swarms of immigrants. The subject of this notice is of French descent, though he was born at Upper Sandusky, September 8, 1847. He is a son of Casper Hohwald, who was born in the province of Alsace, France, on the 9th of March, 1820. In his youth, in his native land, the father learned the shoemaker's trade. Upon reaching the age of twenty years he crossed the ocean to America, locating first in New York, where he worked at his trade. After a time he removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and still later to Utica, still continuing to work at his trade. About this time his parents came to America, having learned from their son of the advantages to be found here. After a while Casper came to Ohio and settled on a farm near Wooster. This was about the year 1844. Later he came to Wyandot county and established himself at his trade in Upper Sandusky, where he continued until 1852, when he purchased one hundred acres of land in Pitt township and remained thereon engaged in farming for the period of one year. In the fall of 1853 he sold out and returned to Upper Sandusky and resumed work at his trade. While living there he dealt to a considerable extent in real estate, buying and selling houses, lots, farms, etc., and making money readily. In 1848 he bought the farm where the subject now resides, one hundred and sixty acres, for eight hundred

dollars. He continued to live in Sandusky, amassing considerable property, until 1865, when he moved to the farm where the subject now resides and here he remained until the date of his death, September 7, 1895. He was a man of great energy and a financier of unusual skill and ability, acquiring a large property in his lifetime. He was a member of the German Lutheran church. In early life he married Miss Mary M. Brunnen, and by her had four children: John, who died in 1870; subject; the third child died in infancy unnamed; Kate, who became the wife of Michael Stairheim. Mrs. Hohwald was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and passed away December 3, 1864, after a painful illness of some years. She was a member of the Lutheran church and was an affectionate wife and fond mother. Casper Hohwald again married, November 18, 1865, taking for his wife Mrs. Catharine (Ackerman) Meister. The latter's former husband, Henry Meister, was a native of Saxony, Germany, and was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He came to the United States in 1856, was married in Bucyrus, Ohio, and died June 30, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Meister were the parents of four children, of whom the following are living: Lavina is the wife of J. A. Feighner, of Nevada, Ohio; John G., a mechanic, who is married and lives at Bucyrus, Ohio, and Mary E., who received a good common school education and is living at home.

When the subject was eighteen years old he came to his present farm and here he has resided since that day. He conducted business in conjunction with his father, and together they made a great deal of money, both being shrewd dealers in stock and skillful farmers. For a short time in 1870 and

1871 he was engaged in the hardware business in Upper Sandusky. He is now one of the largest land holders of the county. In the home farm are one hundred and sixty acres, and he also owns another farm of seventy-one acres, one of seventy-five acres, one of eighty-five acres, and another of one hundred and sixty-three acres, making a total here of five hundred and fifty-four acres. Besides these tracts he owns eighty acres in Lake county, Mich., city property in Forest, two houses and lots in Upper Sandusky, etc. For a number of years he has been specially engaged in the rearing of sheep, especially the Merinos, or fine wool, at which he has been more than ordinarily successful. In politics he is a liberal Democrat, and in religion a member of the Lutheran church. He has shown an excellent grasp of financial matters, as is proved by the broad acres surrounding him and by his comfortable circumstances. His name is above reproach and he is one of the leading farmers and citizens in this part of the county.

GEORGE M. ARMSTRONG.

One of the prominent and respected farmers of Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is a native of Clarion county, Penn., and was born June 3, 1834, near Red Bank Furnace, a son of John and Mary (McCoy) Armstrong, the former of whom was also a native of the Keystone state, born in Armstrong county, and the latter born in Huntingdon county, that state. John McCoy, the father of Mrs. Mary Armstrong, was born in Ireland, came to America when seventeen years of age and located

in Huntingdon county, Penn. There he followed his calling of collier and there married Miss McCoy, a country woman of his own and a daughter of John and Susan (Black) McCoy.

James Armstrong, paternal grandfather of George M., was also a native of Ireland, where he married Miss Betsy Lemon, who was born in England. They were among the early settlers of Armstrong county, Penn., where the grandfather engaged in rafting and other river work. His death, however, occurred in Clarion county, Penn. The children born to James and Betsy (Lemon) Armstrong were eleven in number and were named as follows: Peggy, who resides in Clarion county, Penn.; Betsy; John—father of our subject; William; James L.; Andrew; Thomas; Daniel; Samuel; Joseph, a resident of Butler county Penn.; and Robert. The children born to John and Mary McCoy numbered nine and were named: John; Thomas; Mary, mother of our subject; Susan, George, James, Michael, William, in Clarion county, Penn., and Betsy.

The family of John and Mary (McCoy) Armstrong comprised nine children, namely: James, who died in Belle Vernon, Wyandot county, Ohio; Susan, deceased; Thomas, who was a carpenter, died in Allegheny City, Penn., in May, 1900; Belle, who is also deceased; William W. is married to Eliza Johnson and resides in Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio; George M., subject of this sketch, is the sixth born child of the family; John, not yet married; Nancy, widow of Theodore Foster, lives with her brother John; Rebecca died single; Jeremiah G. is farming in Eden township, and

Samuel W. died unmarried, at the age of thirty-two years.

George M. Armstrong was a mere lad when brought by his parents from Clarion county, Penn., to Wyandot county, Ohio, in 1840. The family came in a wagon, were twelve days in making the journey, and on arriving located in section 22, where they secured possession of the hewed-log house of the Indian chief, Aaron Coon. There they lived among the deeply crowded forest trees for three years, and then purchased the present farm of eighty acres in section 10, Eden township, and later added forty acres in the adjacent section 15. All this land was covered with a heavy growth of maple, poplar and walnuts trees and other hard-wood timber, and here they erected at first a round-log house, 24 by 20 feet in dimensions, in which they lived several years, although they had to go as far as Tiffin, in Seneca county, to have their grist ground. Of this farm Mr. Armstrong has cleared up all but six acres, which he has left standing as a pleasure resort. He carries on general farming, raising the usual grain crops of his vicinity, and raises hay, as well as cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.

The first marriage of Mr. Armstrong took place in Crawford county, Ohio, to Mrs. Lucy Morris, widow of Thomas Morris and a daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Lea) Foster. The latter were natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1837 and located in Crawford county, where the mother died, and in 1843 the father came to Wyandot county and resided with Mr. Armstrong until called away. Mrs. Lucy (Morris) Armstrong died in February, 1876, and February 24, 1880. Mr. Arm-

strong married Sarah Ann Lea, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Miller) Lea, who were also born in Pennsylvania. The father came to Crawford county, Ohio, in 1837, and the mother in 1834, and they lived there the remainder of their lives, he dying June 14, 1873, and she February 15, 1876.

Mr. Armstrong has always held a high position in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since his youthful days. He is regarded as one of the best farmers in Eden township. He is a very public spirited citizen, and always has the welfare of the people in view when he casts his vote, which is given for the best man rather than for the party.

PIETRO CUNEO.

The career of Mr. Pietro Cuneo, as given in the Wyandot County Republican, is such a striking and instructive example of the result of industrious perseverance in a high purpose and its possibilities under the institutions of American government, as contrasted with the conditions of life under foreign governments, that we are constrained to make a few extracts therefrom for the education of the youth of Ohio.

Mr. Cuneo was born in a small village near Genoa, Italy. He says: "My father had heard good reports of America. A neighbor of his had returned with some money, and his enthusiastic accounts of what he saw here and the opportunities for making something gave my father the American fever. He saw no hope of ever

improving his condition over there. Yes, the poor peasant is born in a rude and humble home and there he must die. He cultivates his little hillside and fields of ground, eats his common, coarse meal, admires the beauties with which nature has surrounded him, but no light of education enters his mind. There were then no rolling mills, factories or mechanical establishments to furnish him steady labor, or even incite him to industry. He was born poor; poor and uneducated he must remain. Nature has done all she could for him, but he is the victim of cruel tyranny. I tell you, my friends, that it may be, and undoubtedly is, very pleasing to the eye to behold the very elaborate, terraced hillsides and valleys, decorated with grape vines, fig and olive trees, but to reside there and make a living is altogether a different thing. And what is still more unendurable, is the stern fact of having to live under rulers who occupy their positions, not because of eminent merits, peculiar qualifications or the voice of the people over whom they rule, but simply by the right of hereditary descent, a principle which originated in hell. Then, too, with the knowledge that those very despots are placed over you and your children for life, there is no alternative but to bow and submit. I wish you to think for a moment, and to imagine what feelings would creep over you if you were now to be informed that you had no longer a voice in the making of your laws and the choice of your rulers. In this country the people are the rulers, and the officers mere hired servants. In Italy a public functionary will pass you with less respect than you would a cow. In this country he will stop to inquire the condition of your health and that of your family, es-

pecially if he be a shrewd politician, with aspirations for re-election or promotion. He knows that, religiously and politically you stand upon the infallible rock of equality, and he treats you accordingly. Here every citizen worships God as he pleases. If our public servants prove meritorious we honor them by re-election; and if unworthy, we kick them out and repeal the bad laws they have enacted. In Italy, although a man may have the brains of an ignoramus and the heart of a villian, yet if he be the son of a king he becomes heir to the throne; and he who is born poor, although endowed with the genius of a Shakespeare, and the wisdom of a Franklin, he must die as he was born, in obscurity. But in this country, thanks be to God, the noble patriots who established this benign government and the hosts of its living maimed defenders, the fact that a man may have been born in an humble cottage and followed the trade of a tanner, like General Grant; split rails, like Abraham Lincoln; drove a canal boat, like James A. Garfield; or taught a common school, like Millard Fillmore, does not debar him from becoming the honored executive of the nation. Truly, here are no distinctions but such as man's merits may originate. Here, the temple of fame opens its portals alike to all. Still, it is my experience that whatever may be a man's surroundings or the country where he resides, the novelty all around will wear off and he in time become the victim of despondency and discontent. The peasant of Italy is ignorant, without ambition, and requires much less to satisfy him. Our own people are ambitious. This is right. A man without ambition is as worthless and powerless as an engine without steam. But the more we

have the greater our desire for what we have not.

"We take up a poor boy, educate him, make a governor of him, send him to Congress and then, instead of feeling grateful, he will growl and even abandon his benefactors because they don't keep him there for life or elect him to the presidency. The Italian peasant feels thankful and happy when he has health, sufficient to eat and work; but we keep up the perpetual cry of 'hard times' because we have not thousands of bushels of wheat to sell and piles of greenbacks in the bank. And when we have plenty of wheat we are not happy because the price is too low. Now, my kind reader, when you are disposed to despond, when business is dull, don't fret because you are not in California digging up nuggets of gold; but remember how transcendantly superior is your lot when compared with the conditions of the peasants of Italy and the millions of poor and oppressed of other lands. He who fails to find a reasonable degree of happiness in America is truly to be pitied, for I don't know where he can go to better his condition. It has often seemed to me that the American people do not appreciate their institutions and privileges as they should. I will not say that I prize and enjoy them better than they, but I do say, most emphatically, that I appreciate them far better than if I had not gone through what I have related in these chats.

"On March 6, 1849, when thirteen years of age, I accompanied my father to Genoa, from which city we sailed for America. In sixty days from the time we sailed we reached New York city. There were about one hundred passengers on that little ship.

We were packed below like criminals and our situation, especially during the prevalence of sea sickness, can better be imagined than described. When I arrived in New York I could not understand a solitary word of the English language, had no trade, and could not read nor write my own name in any language. What to do was the question. Father was advised to start me out with an organ; he accordingly rented one. I shouldered it and went to that part of the city called 'Five Points.' I rested the organ on a cane and proceeded to turn the crank. I gathered a few pennies but soon found that I could not carry it. It was different from those we occasionally see on the streets at the present time. It had a top on it in which were figures that danced to the tunes played. It was too heavy for me and so father had to return it to the owner. I have mentioned this to some kind friends and it got to the ears of some Democratic editors and when they got displeased at me they called me the 'Organ Grinder.' I am guilty, and the worst of it is I did not make a success of it. I gave them the best tunes that the internal machinery of the box and diligent turning of the crank would afford, took such pennies (and they were few) passersby saw fit to give me. If I had been three or four years older I think I would have made it go. I would have added a monkey to the business after a while. I had the will but not the strength, so I made a failure of it. And I tell you I was discouraged and homesick. From New York I went to Philadelphia and then worked on a farm in Milford, Del., receiving three dollars per month and board. In about two years, on account of sickness, father was compelled to go back to Italy, expecting me to follow; but I had be-

gun to master the difficulties of the English language and decided to remain in America. For the next four years I drifted from farm to farm in the vicinity of Philadelphia. In 1852, while working on the farm of Mr. Starn, near Camden, N. J., I was urged by my friends and fellow laborers to go to school and learn to read and write. Mr. Starn told me that if I wanted to go to school he would board me for what work I could do about the farm night and morning, or, if I wanted to work steadily, he would give me three dollars per month. I accepted the latter offer and promised to try and learn at home in the evenings. The teacher was boarding in the family of Mr. Starn and offered to teach me; so I purchased a spelling book and tried a few evenings, but soon became utterly discouraged and gave the book to a little daughter of Mr. Samuel Ross. A year later, at the age of seventeen, I tried again to get the rudiments of an education and took my first lesson in learning the alphabet. I tried hard to learn and the teacher and pupils took particular pains to assist me. The teacher (William Snowden, I think was his name) and the pupils were very kind to me. He became interested in my welfare, and soon after I began the term he invited me to stand by his side one noon while he was eating his dinner, and spell words in the book, which he helped me to pronounce. The next day I did not go up. The second day he invited me again. I went up and he asked me why I did not go up the day before. I told him that I did not know that he wanted me to do so. He then explained that he was willing to hear me every noon. I was only too glad to accept. So after that every noon for the

balance of the winter I stood by his side and spelled a lesson while he was eating his dinner. It was no trouble to him, but a great favor to me. He was one of God's noblest men. On taking my leave of the school I asked my teacher to sell me a copy of 'Swann's Instructive Reader,' of which he had several second-hand copies. 'Why,' said he, 'What do you want with it? You can't read it.' 'Well,' said I, 'I will keep it till I can.' He said I could have a copy for twelve and one-half cents. I took him up and honored my promise, as I kept the book, read and have it yet. I was fully determined to make a useful man of myself if possible and decided to work hard during the spring, summer and fall of each year and attend school during the three winter months till I arrived at the age of twenty-one. I had heard good reports of Pennsylvania and in the fall came to Coatesville, Chester county. During the next two winters I began the study of arithmetic and geography. After a while I came to the map of the United States and the question in my mind was: 'What does that mean?' I knew I was in America, but I could not understand what the words 'United' and 'States' meant, and I am free to confess that I never thoroughly understood their meaning till after I had studied 'Young's Science of Government,' 'De Tocqueville's American Institutions,' 'History of American Colonies,' and the 'War for American Independence.' One great obstacle in the way of my progress was the fact that I did not comprehend the meaning of so many words. In studying arithmetic I labored under peculiar difficulties, as I could not understand the rules. Well, I purchased a small pocket dictionary, but here I met with new and unexpected

difficulties, for when I resorted to it I was as much at a loss to understand the definitions as the words themselves. When I read a book or paper I found so many strange words that I could hardly get any sense of the subject. I finally resorted to this practice: When I found strange words I wrote them on a slip of paper and after I was through reading would examine the dictionary and write the definition opposite the word and carried it in my pocket. When at my work I would reflect over what I had read, and if I could not remember the words or their meaning I would pull the slip from my pocket and read it. To learn to pronounce the words was another great task and one which I never expected to master.

"In September, 1856, I came to Canton, Ohio, worked in the shops of Aultman & Company, carrying lumber and doing other manual labor at seventy-seven cents per day. I worked for this firm for the next nine years; excepting during certain intervals, I worked on the farm for my board and attended school. I gradually mastered, with great difficulty, one after another of the different branches taught in the public schools until I received notice of my promotion to the high school. From time to time I purchased standard books until I had the nucleus of a library, and in the fall of 1858 taught in a school where I had formerly been a pupil. Through reading the 'Life and Essays of Benjamin Franklin' I was stimulated with a desire to become a newspaper editor and entered the office of the Stark County Republican as a printer's 'devil' at the age of twenty-two. About five months later my parents arrived in Canton, Ohio, and as I could render them and my sisters no assistance while an appren-

tice in a printing office I was obliged to return to work in the shops of Aultman & Company. In the fall of 1865, still ambitious to become an editor, I purchased with my savings a half interest in the Medina Gazette. In September, 1866, I sold out my interest and purchased the Wyandot Pioneer, of Upper Sandusky. I changed its name to the Wyandot County Republican in 1869 and have been its sole editor and proprietor ever since. During the several years I worked in the machine shops I carried books in my pockets and when I arrived at the shops a few minutes before time to begin work I would seize the books and study them.

"Sometimes, when deeply absorbed over those books, some of the shop fellows would throw iron turnings on me, which would come down like vigorous hail. But when I looked to learn who threw them, no one was to be seen—that is, the guilty fellows were not visible. It was very annoying and unkind to me, but great fun for the boys. When working on the farm I kept a book in the barn and while the horses ate I read. Thus I gathered a little here and a little there, which has been a great help to me. I had now acquired such a thirst for knowledge, that when I heard of a book, the study of which I thought would assist me, I resolved to have it, if it took the last cent. As I continued my readings I found that the great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, was once a poor printer boy; the statesman, Roger Sherman, was a shoemaker, and William Wirt was left a poor orphan boy at eight years of age. In fact, I found that a large number of those who have contributed so much to the luster of our nationality and the glory of our institutions began their

careers in obscurity and poverty. Then, too, as I looked among the living I saw men everywhere, who were once poor, in the possession of wealth and stations of honor. This encouraged me, for the idea of poor boys becoming rich was news to me, as I never saw such instances in Italy. The experience of others taught me the fact that, in most every community in this country, the men and women who have made honorable reputations and achieved success in business and mental culture began in humble circumstances, often at the very bottom of the ladder. Yes, in the old country men boast of having royal blood flowing in their veins, but in this country we often point with pride to an humble loge house which we did not own, but paid rent for the privilege of living in it as our starting point. True, indeed, that 'Westward the star of empire takes its way,' and equally true that the heart of the honest and ambitious American lad looks upward and onward in the direction of an honorable career, which is within the reach of every boy gifted with common sense, integrity, grit and laudable ambition. In conclusion and in all candor, allow me to insure you, reader, that I see nothing in the story of my humble experience to boast of. Indeed, I have never thought and have no intention of applying for a patent for anything recorded above. I claim no merits for myself, have done nothing that any ordinary boy may not do. Every boy born in this country has at once the advantage of learning our language from his mother's lips, and entering the school door at the age of six years. I had a harder struggle to learn what little I know of the English language than most of our boys have in acquiring a practical common

school education. In fact, with me, progress in the way of acquiring knowledge and property has always seemed slow, hard work, up hill. But there is a pleasure in diligent study, persistent industry and practical management. I wish I could impress upon the minds of my young readers that we are most happy when we are busily engaged in accomplishing something useful. But may I not hope that the perusal of this simple narration of facts will cheer the hearts of some lads who are depressed, and whose future seems gloomy, as mine did? Oh, no, I shall not boast, for the long, weary years, the heart-aches and gloomy future of my boyhood and young manhood are far more vividly impressed on my mind and heart than any joy I ever experienced. No, I claim no merits for myself, but attribute what little success may have attended my efforts to the free, common schools of our glorious country, and have thus briefly related my experience since arriving in America, for the purpose of demonstrating to our young men that they are surrounded by golden opportunities which, if properly improved, will enable them in due time to reap a pleasurable harvest. I close with words and sentiments that I penned a little over eighteen years ago, and which are as warm in my heart now as they were then. The gratitude I bear toward those who urged me to go to school and gave me an opportunity to do so; to the teachers and this benign government which opened the school room doors to me, shall only fade away when my heart shall beat no more. God grant that this, my adopted country, this beloved land, this paradise for men on earth, this asylum for

the oppressed of all countries, this Union of States, and of hearts, may be as lasting and as indestructible as Time."

BENJAMIN J. ULRICH.

One of the most prosperous and best-known citizens of Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is Benjamin J. Ulrich, who has virtually retired from the activities of agricultural life and now lives at ease on his homestead in section 16, on which he settled in 1865.

Benjamin J. Ulrich was born January 12, 1827, in Baltimore county, Md., twenty-five miles west of the city of Baltimore, and is a son of Peter C. and Catherine (Bowser) Ulrich, the former of whom was also a native of Baltimore county, Md., and the latter of York county, Penn.; in the latter county their marriage took place.

Peter C. Ulrich was a carpenter by trade, but was still under age when he enlisted under Colonel Marshall to resist the encroachment of the British on American rights in the war of 1812 and served one year. He worked at his trade for a long time in the city of Baltimore and then withdrew to his farm of sixty acres, on which he passed his life in the pursuit of agriculture until 1834, when he came to Ohio and located in Stark county, where he bought and cleared up a small farm of seventeen acres, on which he resided fourteen years, engaged in farming and working at his trade.

To Peter C. Ulrich and wife were born eight children, namely: Sarah, widow of Isaac Thomas and residing in Marshall county, Ind.; Michael, who was married to Cath-

erine Heistand and is farming in Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio; Elizabeth, who died unmarried at the age of sixteen years; Benjamin J., subject of this sketch; Catherine, deceased wife of James Smalley; Samuel, deceased; Johanna, wife of Columbus Cowden, of St. Joseph county, Ind.; and Amanda, wife of Peter Whitmer, also living in St. Joseph county, Ind. The father of this family died January 8, 1878, and the mother in June, 1881, in the faith of the Dunkard church, and were greatly respected by all who knew them. In politics the father was a Democrat.

In 1846 Peter C. and his two sons, Benjamin J. (subject) and Michael, came to Eden township, Wyandot county, and here Peter C. purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 24 at the cost of five hundred dollars, and later added eighty acres. All this land was covered with a dense growth of oak, hickory and elm timber, through which they were obliged to "blaze" a passage, as there was not a roadway in the region, and they also had to "blaze" the boundary lines of their property.

In this wilderness Benjamin J. Ulrich lived two years and then went back to Stark county, where, December 6, 1849, he married Miss Elizabeth Miller, whom he brought to Eden township in a wagon. Mrs. Ulrich was born near Lancaster, Penn., March 4, 1832—the year of the Black Hawk war—but was only three years of age when taken to Stark county, Ohio, by her parents, Samuel and Leah (Dunwood) Miller, who in 1849 removed to Fulton county, Ind., where they passed the remainder of their days. Mr. Ulrich and his bride lived for five years on the farm with his father and had born to them one child, Emma, who was not, how-

ever, long spared to them, as she was called away when but eighteen months old.

At the end of these five years Mr. Ulrich purchased a farm of fifty-one acres in Eden township, improved it and resided on it fourteen years, and then purchased seventy-four acres of his present farm in section 16, which was school land and which was known at that time as the Garrett place. On this land Mr. Ulrich also made all the improvements and from time to time added to it until he now owns a fine estate of two hundred and forty acres, all of which he rents out, but has himself cleared, fenced and ditched about eighty acres.

Benjamin J. Ulrich, who was educated in Maryland and in Stark county, Ohio, in both the German and English tongues, was well qualified for his duties as a citizen and as a representative of the interests of his fellow townsmen in public positions. He is capable of thinking for himself and, although his father was a Democrat, our subject votes for the candidate he deems to be fully competent for filling the prospective office. He is himself very popular and has been twice elected to the office of township treasurer, once to that of township assessor, has been a justice of the peace six years, has also been a constable and in 1880 was land appraiser. In religion he is a Dunkard.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich have led very industrious lives, he working at his trade of cabinetmaker and carpenter, and also doing considerable farming. He stands to-day among the foremost of the citizens of Wyandot county, who honor him for his many personal qualities and keen interest in the well-being of the township.

For many years he engaged in the undertaking business in Eden township and

made the first coffin placed in the Union cemetery. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich attended the log cabin school house, sat on the slab seats and many a time have they seen deer in the surrounding forests. They are kind-hearted and benevolent people. Although having no children of their own they have taken the fatherless and reared them to years of usefulness as citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich have passed over half a century as husband and wife, sharing alike the joys and sorrows of life. They are now in their declining years and their sun is fast setting beneath the western horizon of life. Mrs. Ulrich as a faithful and loving wife has nobly and valiantly stood by the side of her husband in the battle of life.

JOHN R. JUREY.

John R. Jurey, a leading farmer of Wyandot county, Ohio, was born October 2, 1839, in the township in which he still lives, Antrim, and is a descendant of the first white settler of this section. His immediate ancestors were Abner and Priscilla (Winslow) Jurey, who were prominent in the early annals of this county.

Samuel Winslow and his wife, Margaret (Woolsey) Winslow, were the first settlers in Antrim township, coming here in 1820, and buying fifty acres of land in section 5, which he improved and made his home during the remainder of his life. They were people of excellent character, members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active workers for the cause, freely giving the use of their house that religious services might be held in the wilderness in which they had chosen their habitation.

Priscilla (Winslow) Jurey, mother of our subject, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., July 3, 1817, and died in Marion, Ohio, March 27, 1899, aged eighty-one years, eight months and twenty-five days. Her family came to Ohio in 1820, settling near Little Sandusky. She was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church when eighteen years of age. Her father's home was at that time the refuge for Methodist itinerants and there the preaching service was often held. She was married in December, 1836, to Abner Jurey. He died in 1851, leaving upon her the care of seven children. In her last days she was a patient sufferer, and her final words were: "Jesus, take me." She was as a shock of grain fully ripe and ready for the garner. It may be well said of her—

"Life's race well run.

Life's work well done.

Life's crown well won.

Now comes eternal rest, the dreamless sleep."

She was the last of those self-sacrificing pioneers of Methodism, who here laid good the foundations of a revival church. Her loss was deeply felt by the community and especially deplored by the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lewis Jurey, the paternal grandfather of our subject, came from Virginia to Ohio in 1817, making his home in the southern part of the state for several years and in 1827 came to Wyandot county. Later he moved to Marion county, locating in Grand Prairie township, where he took up land. He was twice married. His first wife died in Vir-

John R. Henry Anna Henry



ginia, when he was joined in wedlock to a Mrs. Heaton, who passed away in Marion county; his own death took place in Delphos, Ohio.

Abner Jurey was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in the year 1810 and came with his father to Ohio, where he met Miss Priscilla Winslow, whose charms won his heart and led him to make her his wife. He was active in all affairs which touched the interests of the community and was elected the first treasurer of Wyandot county, in 1845, when he moved to Upper Sandusky, remaining there two years. He was also elected to the office of justice of the peace and was a man who was well liked for his upright dealings and the praiseworthy manner in which he discharged every duty devolving upon him. He was a Whig and gave invaluable aid to the party. He was also an active church worker and an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death, which took place in 1851, was not only deeply felt in his family and the immediate circle in which he moved, but was felt to be a public calamity, so important a place had he occupied in the public service. Seven children were the fruits of their union, namely: Henry C., a resident of Toledo, Ohio; John R., whose biography we present; Sarah Jane, who died while in Missouri; Margaret, who died in the state of Indiana; Cyrus S., who died at the age of fourteen; Samuel W., who was formerly engaged in the grocery business but is now a farmer of this county; and Olive, who married Ezra Campbell and lives in Marion county, Ohio. The mother died March 26, 1899, having reached the ripeness of age, eighty-two years. She was a lady whose Christian virtues will long be remem-

bered and exerted a beneficent influence on the character of those among whom she lived. She was one of whom it may be said, "the world is the better for her having lived in it."

John R. Jurey was still at home when the war became the central topic of conversation, and he was one of the first who volunteered, enlisting April 17, 1861, for a three-months' service in Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Regiment. He re-enlisted September 17, of the same year, in the Eleventh Ohio Battery and was sent first to St. Louis and from there to various points, taking active part in many of the most hotly contested battles. He participated in the battles at Island No. Ten; two engagements at Corinth; Iuka; siege of Vicksburg; Champion Hills; Jackson; Little Rock; and a great many minor engagements. During all this time he was not absent from his company twenty-four hours and was never wounded. He was discharged November 6, 1864. He was married October 11, 1866, to Miss Annie Campbell, of Marion county, Ohio, daughter of Michael and Mary (Bibler) Campbell. She was born September 24, 1841, in Marion county, Ohio, and was there reared and educated. Six children have blessed their union, viz.: Byron C., who was born September 13, 1867, and is now a farmer of Crawford county, Ohio. He chose as his wife Miss Fannie Rex; Ellen, who was born November 8, 1870, died at the age of six months; Bertha E., born March 31, 1873, married John Merwin, of Marion county, Ohio; Arthur M., born March 24, 1875, resides with his parents; Lewis R., born May 23, 1877, is also at home; and Maggie, born June 20, 1879, died June 20, 1880. For

thirty-six years have Mr. and Mrs. Jurey walked life's pathway hand in hand and she has proved an honorable and affectionate wife and an able helpmeet to her husband in the establishment of their home. In the goodness of their hearts they have taken a little girl to rear, Pearl Traxler, and the latter fully appreciates the good home and education which is being given her, for Mr. and Mrs. Jurey give her the same attention a child of their own would receive.

In 1865 Mr. Jurey purchased sixty acres of land in Antrim township and partly improved it, but after his marriage he located in Grand Prairie township, Marion county, this state, where he lived eight years. In 1873 he bought two hundred acres of timber land which he has cleared and where he now resides. He owns two hundred and sixty acres of land which is well cared for and improved in such a manner as to reflect credit on the township. He carries on general farming and also raises considerable stock and is a leading farmer of Antrim township. He is a Republican and takes an intelligent interest in the success of the party and is one of the best posted men on current topics of interest that can be found in the township. He was elected trustee of the township in 1875, serving two years with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the people, and in consequence was twice re-elected to the office. He is an honored member of the Grand Army Post, No. 91, at Upper Sandusky, and is a gentleman whose genial disposition makes him a general favorite, while his upright and honorable conduct in life has won for him the respect and commendation of all who know him.

MICHAEL G. SCHOENBERGER.

One of the leading farmers and substantial citizens of Salem township, also one of the large land owners of the county of Wyandot, is the well-known and highly respected gentleman whose name initiates this biographical sketch. As the name implies Mr. Schoenberger is of German lineage, his father, George Schoenberger, having been a native of Hesse Darmstadt, born May 15, 1818, the son of John M. and Anna Schoenberger. When a young man the aforesaid George learned brewing and worked at the trade at various places in the country of his nativity until twenty years of age, at which time, in 1838, he came to the United States and secured employment in Pittsburg, Penn. After remaining some time in that city he went to Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, when he took service with a brewer with whom he remained four years; while there he was married, and in August, 1850, came to Wyandot county, and purchasing one hundred acres of land in Salem township, turned his attention to agriculture. Mr. Schoenberger's place, for which he paid the sum of five dollars per acre, was nearly all heavily timbered and he began life very much after the manner of the early pioneers, his first dwelling being a diminutive log cabin, roughly finished and sparingly furnished. With no previous experience as a farmer, much less as a woodman, he at once addressed himself heroically to the task of clearing his land and within a couple of years had a considerable area prepared for cultivation. Realizing but meager returns from this land, he removed to Upper Sandusky after the lapse of two years, and again

engaged in brewing, which he carried on one year, returning to his farm at the expiration of that period. George Schoenberger became a successful agriculturist and in the course of a few years found himself able to purchase other land adjoining his place. He made many valuable improvements on his farm and at his death, which occurred June 23, 1897, he was the owner of two hundred and eighty-nine acres of valuable land, the greater part under a high state of cultivation. He received a good education in his native county, and was always a great reader, making a special study of the Holy Scriptures, in which he was deeply learned.

He was baptized in the Evangelical Protestant church when fourteen years old and as a member of that body exerted a wholesome, moral influence upon his fellow men; all who knew him praised him for his many sterling qualities of head and heart. He always held to the opinion that to be a good citizen a man should take an interest in all matters of a political nature; accordingly he early became a politician of the Democratic school; it was never his desire to hold office, nor was he ever known to aspire to public position of any kind, although eminently fitted to discharge worthily high trusts. Caroline (Long) Schoenberger, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Harrisburg, Penn., and died January 12, 1862, at the age of thirty-eight. She bore her husband twelve children, three of whom died in infancy, the others growing to maturity and raising families of their own. The eldest is Michael G., our subject, the next in order of birth is Samuel, a farmer and stock raiser of Jackson township, this county; John is also an agriculturist of

the above township; Caroline and Emeline are twins, the former the wife of Henry Hyman, of Paulding county, Ohio, the latter of John S. Klingler, a former resident of the county of Hancock, now dead. Susan, the next in order, married Jacob Koehler, of Salem township; Amos is a farmer of Richland township, in which George also lives and follows the pursuit of agriculture; the youngest member of the family is David, who owns and operates the old home place in the township of Salem.

Michael G. Schoenberger, the direct subject of this sketch, dates his birth from the 2nd day of May, 1845; he first saw the light of day in the town of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and when five years of age, his parents moved to the county of Wyandot, from which time until twenty-four he lived on the home farm in Salem township. Like all country boys, he early became inured to hard labor in the woods and fields, grew up strong of muscle and earnest of purpose, determining to make the most of his opportunities and became a useful man in the world. At the age of twenty-four, he selected a life partner in the person of Miss Margaret Altvater, to whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock on the 8th day of April, 1869. Immediately thereafter he engaged in farming, which he has since followed with most encouraging success.

During the first nine years of his married life, Mr. Schoenberger lived on a farm of ninety-six acres, and then invested his surplus means in the farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in Salem township where he has since made his home. As a farmer and stock raiser, Mr. Schoenberger has always taken high rank. Possessing energy and determination, he has been remarkably

successful in making everything he undertakes result to his advantage and his success in the various lines of his chosen calling is attested by the fact of his having accumulated by his own efforts a large amount of valuable real estate, numbering in the aggregate three hundred and forty-seven acres in one body. This is one of the most valuable and highly improved farms in Wyandot county, containing a fine barn, thirty-eight by seventy-eight feet in area and twenty feet high, erected in 1882, and a large modern brick dwelling finely finished and handsomely furnished, built in the year 1887 at a cost of over three thousand dollars. Mr. Schoenberger has spared no expense in surrounding himself with the good things of this world and he believes in getting all the pleasure and satisfaction out of life there is in it. In many respects, his home is model in its appointments, while everything on his premises is kept in nearly perfect order and bespeaks the presence of an owner of taste, thoroughly up to date and familiar with every detail of modern agricultural methods.

Mrs. Schoenberger was born August 17, 1850, in Mansfield, Ohio, the daughter of Theobalt and Mary M. Altvater, both parents natives of Germany. By occupation Theobalt Altvater was a stonecutter, but after coming to America he turned his attention to farming. He first purchased, about the year 1856, eighty acres of land in Salem township and later became the possessor of a large and valuable farm in the county of Van Wert. He made his home in Salem township until his death, which took place in the month of February, 1862. He was a successful self-made man, a good citizen and an earnest and pious member of the Evangelical church, to which his wife and family also be-

longed. He was twice married, Mrs. Mary M. Altvater being his second wife. She was the mother of three children and survived her husband until 1868, when she died at the age of forty-seven. Besides Mrs. Schoenberger the only surviving child of Theobalt and Mary M. Altvater is a son, George, who came with his parents to Wyandot county while young and who now owns the old home place in Salem township. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Schoenberger has been blessed with seven children, all sons, namely: Lewis E., a resident of Marion, Ohio, married Ella Kimmel and is the father of two children, Russell and Esther; Edward, the second son, married Miss Leothe Weber, formerly a teacher in the public schools of Wyandot county; Albert Charles and Michael are still with their parents; they are well educated young men, the last named having taken the Boxwell examination. Ira, the next in order of birth, is at home and at the present time is pursuing his studies under the direction of competent instructors; Arthur C., the youngest, is also in school and bears the reputation of an unusually bright student.

When Mr. Schoenberger bought his farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in Salem township, he went in debt for half the purchase price. By industry and successful management he soon had the place clear of all incumbrances, besides increasing its area and making the valuable improvements referred to in a preceding paragraph. His good wife has materially aided him in all that he has done and to her wise counsel and self-sacrificing efforts is he indebted for much of the success which he to-day enjoys.

In his political belief Mr. Schoenberger is an uncompromising Democrat, earnest in

the support of his principles and an active worker, contributing materially to the success of the party in Wyandot county. He has served five years as trustee of Salem township, aside from which he has held no office, although frequently importuned by his many friends to present himself for more exalted stations. He is a man of strong convictions, fearless in defense of what he believes to be right and his name has long been a synonym for honorable business dealing. His life has been singularly free from faults and by reason of his genial manner he ranks with the most popular as well as the most enterprising and successful citizens of the township where he so long maintained his residence.

DR. CLARK L. SHEPPARD.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the foremost business men of Upper Sandusky and has by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the industrial and commercial advancement of the city and county. He has in the course of an honorable career been most successful in the business enterprises of which he is the head, and is well deserving of mention in the biographical memoirs of Wyandot county.

Gustavus C. Sheppard, the Doctor's father, was a native of New York and by vocation a cooper. In his young manhood he went to Canada, where he followed his trade for a number of years, meanwhile earning quite a reputation in the treatment

of cancer, using a remedy which one of his early ancestors is said to have learned from the Indians while living with them as a missionary. While making it his chosen calling he successfully treated over two hundred cases which came to him, and he was repeatedly urged to put the remedy upon the market and devote all of his time to its manufacture. This he did not see fit to do, but before his death he urged upon his son, the subject of this sketch, the advisability of such a step, thoroughly convinced that if properly handled the manufacture of the remedy would grow into a large and profitable enterprise. Gustavus C. Sheppard was born July 2, 1820, and died on the 20th day of June, 1882. His wife, Hannah M. Thornton, a native of Canada, departed this life in Michigan about 1872 at the age of forty-one years. Of her nine children Clark L. was the fifth in order of birth, four beside himself growing to maturity.

Dr. Clark L. Sheppard was born July 3, 1860, in Attica, Michigan. After the death of his mother, which occurred when he was twelve years of age, he went to live with relatives and strangers, and when old enough to do manual labor was put to work, wheeling saw dust from a saw-mill. From this lowly position he was gradually advanced until able to run the engine, when he took charge of the same and continued in that capacity for several years. He worked on the mill and in timber until his twenty-second year when, at the suggestion of his father, he began in a small way to manufacture the well-known cancer remedy which has since made his name famous throughout a large portion of the United States.

In early life circumstances combined to prevent Mr. Sheppard from receiving the

education to which he was entitled and he began life for himself with no training beyond that received by nine months attendance at a very indifferent school in the woods of Michigan. Always a reader and close observer, he has made up this deficiency by thorough self-culture and he is now classed with the most intelligent and best informed men of the city in which he resides. While manufacturing the cancer cure, he carried out a desire of long standing by reading medicine, pursuing the study under the direction of different physicians at Bad Axe and Cass City, in his native state. After remaining at those two places about five years, he located in the town of Macomb, thence, fourteen months later, going to Findlay, Ohio, where for a period of ten years he did a thriving business in the manufacture and sale of the cancer remedy, besides putting on the market his celebrated Blood Purifier, which has since become a very popular curative agent. Meeting with most gratifying success in the sale of his medicines, the Doctor was encouraged to give to the public still other remedies, accordingly Sheppard's Cough Cure and Sheppard's Magic Liniment made their appearance and through the medium of judicious advertising soon took high rank among the popular patent medicines of the day.

The better to prosecute his already large and constantly growing business the Doctor, in 1897, moved to Upper Sandusky and established the Sheppard Sanitarium for the treatment of cancer and other diseases, which he has since conducted in connection with the manufacture of his various popular remedies. The sanitarium is a large and commodious structure, pleasantly located in one of the best parts of the city, and has

proved a most delightful resort for invalids afflicted with all kinds of blood, stomach, kidney or liver troubles. In the treatment of these various ailments the Doctor has been uniformly successful; he makes a specialty, however, of cancers, tumors and chronic diseases and his patients come from all parts of this country and Canada. Many of the cures effected at the sanitarium border upon the marvelous, in consequence of which the institution has been given wide publicity and is every day becoming more popular. It has indeed been a boon to suffering humanity and the numerous flattering testimonials as to the efficacy not only of personal treatment, but of the various remedies manufactured by the Doctor, prove him to be a benefactor of his kind. The sanitarium is elaborately furnished with everything conducive to the sufferers' comfort and supplied with all the latest and most approved appliances and devices for the scientific treatment of such diseases as the Doctor guarantees to cure. In addition to those enumerated above, he treats with a quantity of success, all forms of catarrh, skin diseases, rheumatism, lung and throat trouble, enlarged glands, goitre, deafness, paralysis, neuralgia, lumbago, spinal irritation, nervous exhaustion and various other ailments. He has made a special study of the treatment of diseases by electricity and other appliances found only in his office, and the results obtained place him in the very front rank of his profession. The success he has already achieved, both in the sanitarium and in the sale of his remedies, is a guaranty of still greater success in the future and his many friends in Upper Sandusky and those who have been benefited by his treatment predict for him a most

promising and successful career in years to come. His remedies are now found upon the shelves of the leading drug houses of the country and the great rapidity with which their sales have increased is one of the most encouraging testimonials as to their merits and value as curative agents.

Dr. Sheppard is a public-spirited man, interesting himself in what concerns the city of Upper Sandusky and taking an active part in all enterprises calculated to promote its material prosperity. He is a lover of nature and has long been interested in the study of natural history, not alone from books but from objects themselves. He has a large number of birds, dogs, wild animals of various kinds, including a large black bear from the wilds of Michigan, and he takes great pleasure in training his dumb friends and teaching them to perform many strange and interesting tricks. His power over animals is remarkable and he seldom fails to win them or make them come and go at his will. He has also a large and varied collection of war relics, including all kinds of arms, both ancient and modern, missiles and other destructive devices, the whole embracing several hundred articles, some of them very rare and all of great value. This is one of the finest private collections in the state and it represents several years of labor and research.

The Doctor has been thrice married, the first time to Miss Ellen McClory, who bore him three children: Roy, Fisk and Ethel. Some years after the death of his first wife he entered into marriage relations with Miss Ida Wagner, of Findlay, Ohio, who died leaving one child, Glenn. The third union was with his present wife, who previous to her last marriage was Mrs. Lucinda Frasier.

The Doctor is an ardent temperance man and believes the manufacture and sale of intoxicants should be prevented by appropriate but stringent legislation. Accordingly he votes the Prohibition ticket, convinced that the principles of his party, if adopted by the majority of voters, would effectually rid the country of the curse from which it now suffers. In his fraternal relations he is an Odd Fellow, Woodman and a member of the Order of Maccabees. The Methodist church embodies his religious creed and for a number of years he had been an active member of the same, contributing liberally of his means to the spread of the Gospel both at home and in lands beyond the seas.

JOSEPH CHADWICK.

It is the pride of the inhabitants of this country, that, when the great civil war between the states closed, all the vast army of citizen soldiery quietly laid down their arms and returned to the pursuits of peace. It was predicted by the governments of Europe, not only that the country would be divided, but that after the war an enormous army would be kept up and a military dictatorship be established on the fragments, perhaps of every state. Foreign nations did not understand the spirit of the people of this country, that is, the spirit of the people in all of the free states. They could not understand how we had come to love the name of liberty and be willing to sacrifice blood and treasure to save a country founded upon the rock of freedom. In view of these misguided ideas the most of the foreign nations stood ready to pounce upon the fragments when the smoke of war had rolled away. But they beheld a splendid

sight. They saw the great armies melt away, saw a reunited country in which liberty was a fact as well as a name, and saw the soldiers return to their farms and shops, mills and various other vocations.

One of the gallant boys in blue thus to return was the subject of this brief notice. He was born in Oxford township, Delaware county, Ohio, April 10, 1842, and is the son of James and Catherine (Slack) Chadwick, to whom were born a family of four sons and six daughters. The father was a native of Liverpool, England, where he grew up and was educated. In youth he was put to work in the great woolen mills of his native town. Later he came to this country and his family were reared here. After a life of much respectability, he passed away at a comparatively early age on his farm in Delaware county. At the time of his death, Joseph was twelve years old. He and his elder brother took charge of the farm, and continued to carry on its operations for two years. Succeeding this, the subject worked out by the month and carefully saved his earnings. About this time the Rebellion broke out, and on November 6, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after a space of drilling in camp, was sent to the front with his companions. He was first required to show his mettle at the battle of Fort Republic, and did much to his credit for bravery. Subsequently he was a participant in all the various campaigns, skirmishes and battles in which his regiment took part during its term of service. He fought at the bloody battle of Chancellorsville, and at the decisive battle of Gettysburg, and bore himself with conspicuous bravery. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek he was quite severely wounded, but after a season

in the hospital rejoined his regiment and again took the field. For his gallantry in that battle he was promoted corporal. After many other campaigns and engagements, in all of which he bore a brave and honorable part, he was finally mustered out at the close of the war, July 22, 1865.

Mr. Chadwick returned to his home, where he remained for a short time and then came to Wyandot county and began to work on a farm by the month. He was thus engaged for four years, when he went to De Witt county, Illinois, where he remained one year. He then came back to Ohio, bought the place where he now resides, and here he has continued to the present time. On March 30, 1869, he married Miss Anna B. Benau, by whom he has four children, as follows: Noah, a farmer in Millin township; Joseph W., a farmer of Millin township; Mary L., engaged in teaching school; and Milton H., at home. Mr. Chadwick owns eighty acres in the home farm and one hundred and ninety acres elsewhere. He is in comfortable circumstances and carries on farming and stock raising, at which he has been quite successful; his dwelling is one of the handsomest private residences of the neighborhood and in many respects an ideal home. Mr. Chadwick is a Republican and takes much interest in public affairs. His fine war record and his excellent name make him one of the most prominent citizens in this part of the county and he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

CHARLES RALL.

The life of this well-known citizen shows what industry, good habits and staunch citizenship will accomplish in the battle of acquiring property and rearing children to



Charles Bull



Lydia Ball



steady and respectable lives. Mr. Rall was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in April, 1837, and was one of nine children, four sons and five daughters, born to Phedalius and Rosa Rall, also natives of Germany. Mr. Rall was reared on a farm in his native land and received, like all German youths, a good business education. His father dying when he was twelve years old, he was sent to an uncle to be reared and educated, and while thus engaged saved enough money to bring him to America. He embarked in the fall of 1856 in a sailing vessel and after forty days on the Atlantic, landed in New York, accompanied by his brother, Joseph. In December of the same year he came to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and in March, 1857, hired out as a farm laborer at the small price of eleven dollars per month to work for a Mr. Sly in Mifflin township. At the expiration of that time he began work for R. N. Taylor, continuing for one year. Succeeding this he contracted to work for the next year for Mr. Taylor's father, who lived near Columbus, Ohio, his compensation being one hundred and fifty-six dollars for the year. When his year had expired he bought a colt and a calf out of his first earnings. He soon afterward decided to come back to Wyandot county, which he did, leading his calf and colt back all the way. His life thus far had been characterized by hard work and many privations, but he had managed to master the English language pretty well and had begun to gather around him considerable property. Upon his arrival in Wyandot county he contracted to work for one year for Wesley Hedges, and continued longer than that period. He then determined to begin farming on his own account. The money he had

saved enabled him to buy the necessary teams, whereupon he rented land in Pitt township and continued there for three years, gaining steadily in this world's goods. Succeeding this he rented land from David Harpster for one year. He now determined to buy a small farm for himself. Accordingly he bought forty acres in Mifflin township, all covered with heavy woods, which he gradually cleared and improved. After eight years he sold this farm and bought eighty-seven acres where he now resides. Since that date down to the present he has steadily added to his possessions, buying tract after tract from his savings and accumulations until he now owns a grand total of five hundred and forty-three acres. Of this land ninety acres lie in Crane township, sixty in Pitt and three hundred and ninety-three in Mifflin. All of this forms a splendid farm of well improved and well diversified land, one of the best in this part of the county of Wyandot and all gained by his and his good wife's toil and economy. In conjunction with farming Mr. Rall has carried on stock raising on a large scale and in this branch of husbandry has been highly successful, especially with sheep and cattle.

October 3, 1860, Mr. Rall wedded Miss Lydia Quail, and to this marriage four sons have been born, viz.: Henry W., who resides near Upper Sandusky, is a prosperous agriculturist. He married Miss Rosa Best and they have five children, Bertha M.; George; Stella C.; George Henry; and Carl F. Albert married Miss Clara Strouser and they have three children, Mary L., Frances A., and Hilda C. David resides with his parents on the homestead. Charles married Miss Susie Orians, and they have two chil-

dren, Joseph E. and Lewis A. These sons are all stable, honorable citizens of the county and are a credit to their parents. Mrs. Rall, the mother, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, May 30, 1836, and was a little child of but two years when she was brought by her parents to Wyandot county, where she has been reared. Her parents were Henry and Barbara (Pepple) Quail. There were two sons and three daughters in the family and all are residents of Wyandot county, excepting one sister, who resides in Columbiana county, Ohio.

Almost half a century has passed away since Mr. and Mrs. Rall were married and all these years she has valiantly aided her husband in the rearing of their manly boys and the establishment of their home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rall are devout members of the Catholic church at Upper Sandusky and they have given liberally of their means in its erection and support. They are amongst the best citizens of the county and Mr. Rall's word is considered amongst his friends and acquaintances as good as his bond. In political sentiment Mr. Rall casts his vote with the Democratic party.

SILAS W. McCLEARY.

It should be a matter of general congratulation when the younger members of a community take an active and continued interest in education and the development of morals. In this age of fast living and faster dissipation of wealth in frivolous amusements, the appearance of a steady head and a firm hand to control conduct must be considered a real blessing in any neighborhood. Such a citizen is the subject of this memoir.

Silas W. McCleary. The descendant of a family of well-known standing, he was born on the place where he now resides on the 9th of August, 1865, and during his youth passed through the usual experiences encountered on the average American farm of raising grain and rearing stock. His surroundings were such as to give him a clearer insight into the better management of husbandry than the ordinary routine of farm life gave to the youth growing up with the country. He knew more of scientific farming than was usually met with and more of the rare art of select stock breeding. He wanted something more than to be able to hold a plow handle or pitch hay into the barn. He wanted knowledge, and therefore, when he had attained the age of nineteen years, having qualified himself at the common schools and having secured his certificate from the county superintendent he began teaching, continuing during the winter months and resuming farming during the summer months. His education up to this time consisted in what he had secured at the common schools and a course at the excellent schools of Ada, where he studied industriously for a period of ten weeks. This was to him an interesting, important and enjoyable period, and he made the most of it. A little later, still thirsting for knowledge and thinking he might lead a different life than on the farm, he went to Ada and took up the study of pharmacy, which he pursued with great success until his graduation with honor in 1893. But his intentions were not realized. In this world of change few are. His surroundings were such that it became necessary for him to return to the farm and here he has since remained, building up a superior improvement and content-

ing himself with attaining a high degree of citizenship. He has charge of his father's farm of two hundred acres and is himself the owner of forty acres. He carries on general farming and stockraising and is highly successful. He takes much interest in public affairs and has served his township two years as clerk. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1889 Mr. McCleary was united in marriage to Miss Amy Snider, daughter of Aaron and Amanda Snider, of Mifflin township, and by her has five children, whose names are as follows: Vera, Kenneth, Mary, Grace and Howard. Few young men of this section of the state have accomplished more in the same length of time than has Mr. McCleary.

PROF. THOMAS W. SHIMP.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the locality to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of the one whose name forms the caption of this sketch. He has sustained a very enviable reputation in educational circles, and to-day is giving thoughtful and intelligent direction to the schools of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Prof. Shimp is a native of Indiana, born in Jay county, on the 12th of January, 1867. His father, Jesse B. Shimp, is a native of Germany, and in 1842, at the age of ten or twelve years, was brought by his parents to the United States. These parents

settled near Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, and reared their son to the life of a farmer. Jesse B. Shimp took up farming on his own account when of sufficient age, and shortly after his marriage, about 1861, removed to Jay county, Ind., where he lived for several years as a renter. He then purchased a small farm about six miles from Portland, that county, and is still, at the age of sixty-nine years, making that his home. He desired to serve his country during the war of the Rebellion but was not able to pass the physical examination, much to his regret. Religiously he is an earnest member of the Evangelical church, in which body he is serving as elder and trustee. Politically a Democrat, he has always had a keen interest in politics, though never a politician in the ordinary sense of the word. He is a man of fair intellectual attainments, having been a student in Otterbein University. His wife, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Emily Hiestand, was a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and is still living. She also is an active member of the Evangelical church. She is the mother of ten children, as follows: Laura is the wife of Benjamin Kimble; George B. is a farmer and teacher of Adams county, Ind.; Charles E. is superintendent of schools at Bowling Green, Ohio; Thomas W., our subject; Valentine is a teacher and lives at Geneva, Ind.; Alonzo is an agriculturist; Clara became the wife of John Elauding and lives at Portland, Ind.; Belle is the wife of Levi Gilpin, also of Portland; Maggie and Grace, the youngest of the family, are at home with their parents, attending school.

Prof. Shimp spent his boyhood days on the home farm and was so fortunate as to be able to attend the public schools until

his seventeenth year. At that time he took an examination for a teacher's license, which he received and then taught two terms in the district schools. Desiring still further to prepare himself for his chosen profession, he attended the Eastern Indiana Normal, at Portland, during the summer months and for several years taught school through the winter seasons. In 1887 he was invited to take charge of the schools at Lancaster, Ind., which position he retained three years. He then went to Lebanon, Ohio, and for two years attended the National Normal School there, receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Science. While at Lebanon he was elected superintendent of schools at Sciotoville, Ohio, and after holding that position one year accepted a similar position at Fort Recovery, Mercer county, this state. His efficiency as a director of instruction is shown by the fact that he was retained at Fort Recovery for six years; he resigned the work there that he might accept the superintendency of the schools of Upper Sandusky. He has occupied his present position three years and has abundantly proven his eminent fitness for the work. As a recognition of his fitness and ability the board of education have just re-elected him for two more years. He has also been appointed county examiner by the probate judge, and is now making his influence felt in a very efficient way among the teachers of Wyandot county. While at Fort Recovery he successfully passed the examination for both common and high school teacher's life certificates, the latter covering twenty-three subjects.

On the 26th of December, 1893, Prof. Shimp was united in marriage with Miss Ella Sheward, a native of Jay county, Ind.,

and an old schoolmate of her husband. This union, a most happy one, has been blessed with two children, viz.: Paul Brooks, born November 22, 1894, and Eva Ione, born August 26, 1896. Prof. Shimp in his political proclivities is a Democrat and is keenly interested in all questions affecting the public welfare. He has ever been ready to unite with Upper Sandusky citizens in any way to advance the interests of the city, and to bring to its people better opportunities, a broader horizon and richer advantages for the young. Religiously he and his wife are active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder and also clerk of the session. They are both very energetic workers in the Sunday-school and the society of Christian Endeavor.

Longfellow said "The talent of success is nothing more than what you can do well and doing well whatever you do, without any thought of fame." Illustrative of this sentiment has been the life of the subject of this outline, and his career should serve as an incentive and inspiration for others. By his uniform courtesy, amiable disposition and genuine worth he has gained for himself a warm place in the hearts of Upper Sandusky's citizens.

JAMES L. CURLIS.

This young gentleman is a native-born citizen of Wyandot county, Ohio, and is one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists of Sycamore township. His birth took place in Tymochtee township August 1, 1860, and in this county he has passed all his life, employed in his present calling, and



is of the third generation to make Wyandot county his home.

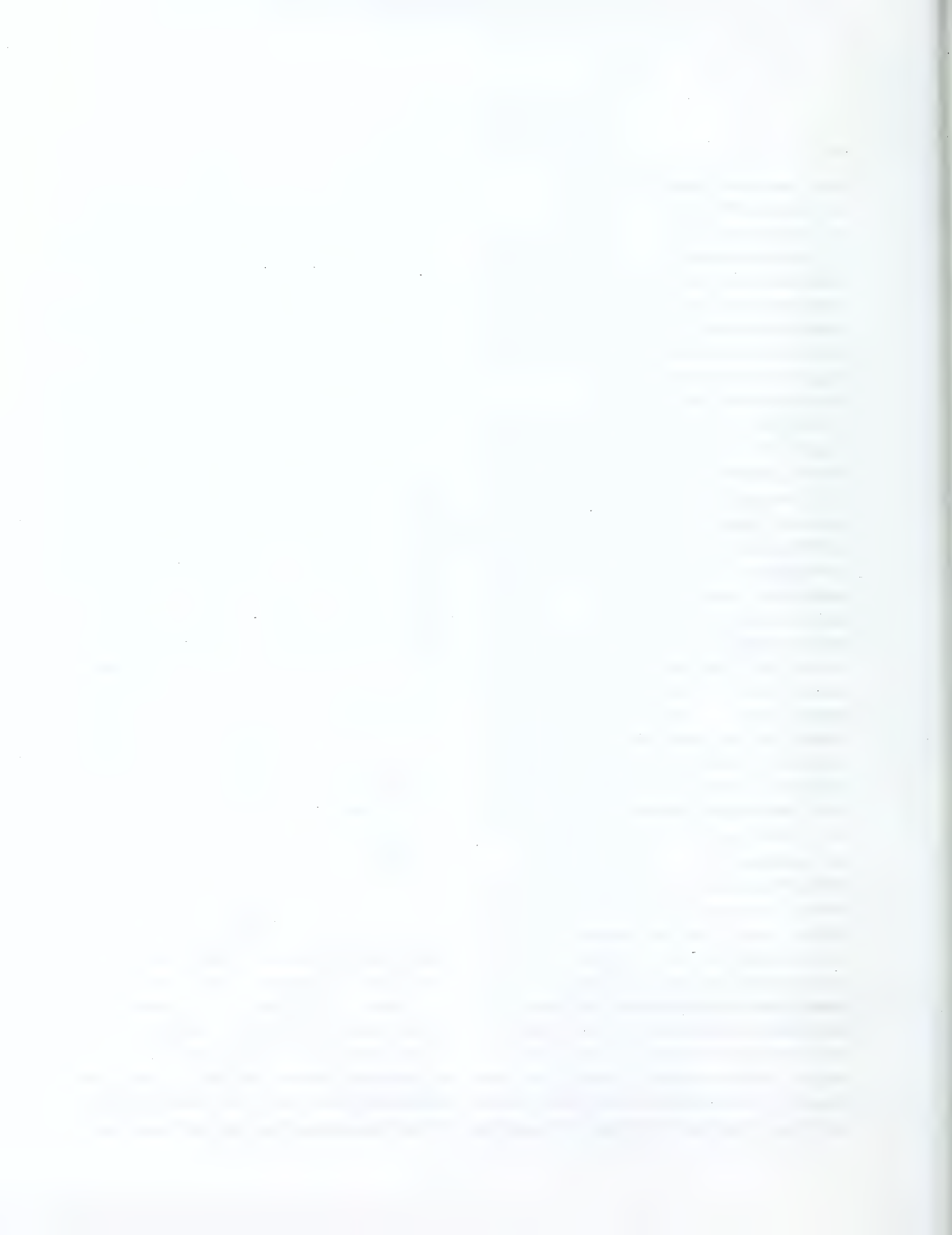
Jacob Curlis, the grandfather of James L., and a blacksmith by trade, came from New Jersey to Tymochtee township in 1839, and here purchased one hundred and forty acres of timbered land deep in the wilds of the township, cleared off a good part of the place and here passed the remainder of his life, dying February 3, 1872.

David H. Curlis, father of James L., was born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1816, and was also reared to blacksmithing. He came to Wyandot county, Ohio, when still an unmarried young man, and here wedded Miss Charity C. Snover. Thomas H. Snover, the grandfather of this lady, was also a blacksmith and farmer and came to Wyandot county, Ohio, in 1839 and settled in Tymochtee township, where he passed the remainder of his life. The father of James L. Curlis passed away November 1, 1896, and the mother July 1, 1900. Mr. Curlis has purchased the old homestead and other land, had been a Democrat in politics and had served as a justice of the peace. He and his wife were sincere members of the Evangelical church and were greatly respected and esteemed by all their neighbors for their upright walk through life and sterling personal characteristics. They were parents of seven children, namely: Annetta, widow of Willis L. Clingman, and now residing with the subject of this sketch; Rachael, wife of David Gibson, of Crane township; Sarah, a resident of White House, Lucas county, Ohio; Laura, wife of Linas Gibson, of Crane township; Jacob, who died August 4, 1896, aged thirty-nine years; James L., whose name stands at the opening

of this biography; and John, who is married to Lillian Cochenour, a resident of Tymochtee township.

James L. Curlis lived at home on the old farm until his marriage, October 19, 1884, to Miss Sarah E. Walton, daughter of William Walton, of Tymochtee township, and this union has been blessed with four children, viz.: David W., William D., Mabel G. and James Paul. He lived on the old homestead until 1894 and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm in Sycamore township, formerly known as the William VanGundy place. Here his wife was untimely called away March 26, 1899, deeply mourned by the family and all who knew her. Being a skilled and experienced farmer and a hard-working and industrious man, Mr. Curlis has increased his acreage to three hundred and forty, of which he has about two hundred and eighty acres in a splendid state of cultivation. He raises all the crops that the climate and soil are at all capable of producing, and also breeds, buys and sells large numbers of live stock, handling the best graded cattle and the choicest breeds of swine and sheep. His homestead is well improved with a modern dwelling and his outbuildings are all of substantial construction and conveniently arranged, as well as sufficiently commodious for all reasonably practical purposes. The entire place shows the careful superintendence of a skillful manager, and there are very few farms of its size in the county with which it will not favorably compare.

In politics Mr. Curlis is a Republican, but his manifold personal affairs prevents him from entering to any great extent in public affairs; yet, he is a very public-spirited citi-



zen and ready at all times to aid with his means the needs of the township in the way of improvement.

Fraternally he is a member of Enterprise Lodge, F. & A. M., at Sycamore, and the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 645, at the same place, and is besides, a conscientious member of the Methodist Episcopal church. No man in the township is more respected than Mr. Curlis and no man more deserves this respect.

ALFRED L. STERNER.

It is with pleasure that the biographer takes up the life record of one of Wyandot county's best known and most popular citizens. Alfred L. Sterner, the county clerk of Wyandot county, was born in Lehigh county, Penn., on the 14th of March, 1858. His father, Paul Sterner, was a native of the same county and was there reared. He was by trade a mechanic and shoemaker and followed those callings for several years in his native county. Then he removed to Rockport, Penn., and worked there until well advanced in years, when he retired. He is still living at the age of eighty-one years. He enlisted for service during the war of the Rebellion and served for three years in the ranks. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Our subject's mother, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Elizabeth Ritter was born in Columbia county, Penn. She was a faithful and earnest member of the Baptist church and in that faith passed away at the age of sixty-seven years. This union was blessed with seven children, of whom our subject is the fifth in order of birth.

When Alfred L. Sterner was seven years old he went to live with an English family. He first worked on the farm for his board, but later received monthly wages. He had been able to attend school during the winter seasons and when about eighteen years old began teaching in the district schools. He then pursued an independent course of study at Ada, Ohio, and attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Penn., and also spent eighteen months at the academy at Orangeville, the same state. Then he resumed the occupation of school teaching, but in March, 1880, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and clerked in a large clothing store for a few weeks. Not liking this work he engaged in canvassing for books, but shortly afterward, by request, he came to Wyandot county and here taught country schools for four years. Then for nine years he had the superintendency of the schools at Little Sandusky, and while holding this position was one of the three persons who composed the county board of school examiners. He was appointed by the probate judge to fill out an unexpired term and then was twice re-appointed, filling the position in all about seven years.

In 1896, while teaching, the Democratic convention honored him by making him the party nominee for county clerk. The result of this convention was that Mr. Sterner received three hundred and nineteen more votes than the total number cast for the other three candidates for the office. He assumed the duties of his office August 2, 1897, but before the expiration of that term was elected to succeed himself. At the second election he was one hundred and fifty votes ahead of the balance of the Democratic ticket. Our subject now owns one

hundred and twenty-two acres of fine farming land situated three and a half miles west of Upper Sandusky.

On the 19th of August, 1889, occurred the marriage of the subject to Miss Rilda Iler, a native of Morrow county, Ohio, who also had been a teacher. The result of this union was two children, Myron B. and Garland Iler, both at home.

Socially Mr. Sterner is a member of Wyandot Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F., of Upper Sandusky, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a Baptist and has also been a Sunday-school teacher. Mr. Sterner has attained to an eminent standing among the foremost men of Wyandot county. Without much outside assistance, the success he has achieved is due largely to his own efforts. Strong determination, persistence in the pursuit of an honorable purpose, unflagging energy and keen discrimination—these are the salient features in his career and his life stands in unmistakable evidence that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is the outcome of earnest and well-directed effort.

ANDREW J. BRETZ.

One of the substantial as well as one of the most experienced farmers of Sycamore township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Fairfield county, May 23, 1825. He was brought to Wyandot county by his parents, Conrad and Susanna (Foreman) Bretz, in April, 1834, and has here grown from boyhood to manhood.

Conrad Bretz and his wife, Susanna,

were born in Lancaster county, Penn., the father in 1812, were there married, and shortly afterward came to Ohio with a wagon and team of horses. They were accompanied by other parties, all of whom located near Lancaster, in Fairfield county, where Mr. Bretz bought one hundred and sixty acres of timber land deep in the woods. He cleared up this tract, and in 1834, as stated above, brought his family to Wyandot county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in the then wilderness of Sycamore township, in section 18. The place was slightly improved, but he put up a barn and cleared off some of the timber, and made his home there for the remainder of his life, dying in January, 1861, the hero of three wars. His wife passed away in 1852. Both were active workers in the Old School Baptist church and well known and highly esteemed throughout the sparsely-settled township. Although a greatly-respected and popular citizen Mr. Bretz never accepted a public office.

To Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Bretz were born nine children, two of whom died young. Of the seven others Christina was married to Jesson Morgan, but she and her husband are both deceased; Peter died single; Lydia, who was married to John Bope, is now deceased, as is also her husband; Annie and her husband, Samuel Spitler, have passed away likewise; Lucinda is the widow of Andrew Pontius, and is residing in Tymochtee township; Eli, who married Betsey Sites, is now deceased and his widow is a resident of Sycamore township; Andrew J., the youngest of the family, is the subject of this sketch.

Andrew J. Bretz lived at home with his parents until the death of his mother, when, feeling the need of a helpmate, he married the

first time. The lady of his choice was Miss Mary Baum, whom he led to the marriage altar February 25, 1852. This lady was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1826, and died October 9, 1872. Mr. Bretz selected for his second wife Miss Eliza Baum, a sister of his first wife, and married her in 1876. To the first marriage one child was born, James Alexander, who married Lucy Pauline —, and has two children, viz.: Mary May, wife of William Baucher, of Sycamore township, and Ada Mabel, married to Frank Swartz, of Tymochtee township.

After his marriage Mr. Bretz erected his modern dwelling, and here has been prosperously engaged in agriculture ever since. He owns in all two hundred and forty acres and raises all crops that can be raised in this latitude, and also gives considerable attention to live stock. He is classed with the foremost farmers of the township and all his surroundings betoken the skillful agriculturist that he is. Cattle and horses receive his special care and he breeds some of the best strains and grades in the county.

Mr. Bretz is a Democrat in politics and is very popular with his party as with all the rest of his fellow citizens. He served as township trustee ten years, and no fault was ever found with his administration of the office. He has always been an enterprising citizen, followed threshing fourteen years and owned the first separator in this section. No man in the township is better known or more highly respected.

[Since the foregoing was written the subject passed away, the sad event occurring at his home on the evening of March 27, 1902. The funeral services were held from the house and also at the United Brethren church, Rev. Shuman officiating.]

BARNET COLE.

It is always a great comfort and gratification to descendants to be able to affirm that their parents and, in fact, all of their ancestors were people of exemplary habits and always lived respectable and honorable lives. On the contrary, what a strange sensation a high and excellent man must have to know that his father was always considered by his neighbors and friends as a man of low and mean instincts and of dishonorable practices. A farmer can be as dishonorable as well as any other business man. He can misrepresent his grain, his stock, his hay and his apples, and can secure a buyer by such misrepresentations. But when he is found out it is much harder for him to live the odium down than it is for the merchant to do the same. The latter can much more easily sell out and go where he is not known than the farmer, because it is harder for the latter to sell out. So the descendants of the farmer must remain, or at least usually do so, and take the results of their father's misdeeds. The subject of this sketch can see nothing but good results flowing from the life work of his parents. They were persons of the highest respectability and of unusual intelligence, and their influence was very strong for upright living and steady industry while they lived. Subject was born in Crawford county, Ohio, on February 23, 1836, and is the son of Barnett Cole, Sr., who was a native of Washington county, Penn., and Miss Charity (Swisher) Cole, a native also of the Keystone state. The parents grew up in their native state, both receiving good training in industry and education, and upon reaching maturity were married in Crawford county, Ohio, after their removal there. The father





Barnet Cole



Rachel Cole



was twenty years old when his parents came to Crawford county. They located in Vernon township, where they bought eighty acres of very wild land and began to clear the same. At that time the country in that vicinity was comparatively unsettled and many wild and dangerous animals roamed through the almost unbroken forests. Deer and bear were still quite common sights in the edges of the clearings, where they came to steal the farmers' hard-earned corn crop. These pioneers began cutting down the trees, burning the brush, and raising such crops among the stumps as they could, and in time built up a comfortable home for their old age and for their descendants after them to enjoy. In time eighty acres were added to this farm and a still greater clearing was made. After a long life of useful deeds the parents passed away, the father in 1876 and the mother in 1866. The father possessed high intelligence and filled many positions of honor and trust, among which were trustee of the township, member of the school board and road supervisor, in the latter capacity laying out many of the first roads through the dense woods, some times along the section lines and some times along an old Indian trail. His life was useful and honorable. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren church. The father was twice married, first to Miss Jemima Champion, who bore him five children: William, John, Eliza, David, Margaret. By his second marriage, to Miss Charity Swisher, he had ten children: Samuel S., a farmer at Warsaw, Ind.; Barnet, subject; Mary, the wife of John Pry, lives in Richland county; Rebecca, deceased; Lavina, who became the wife of Lenas Ahlefeld and lives in Eden township; Lucinda, who married George Ahlefeld, of Upper Sandusky;

George, deceased; James, a farmer of Crawford county. After reaching his majority Barnet Cole began farming on his own account and also ran a threshing machine, saving his earnings. In 1860 he bought forty acres in Eden township on section 19, all of which was covered with impenetrable forests. He made a small clearing, put up a rude cabin and started to improve.

In 1862 Mr. Cole was married to Miss Rachel Brown, of this county. She was born in Wyandot county February 11, 1842, and was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Knitz) Brown, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was of Scotch-English ancestry, while her mother was of German descent. Mrs. Cole was reared and educated in her native county and was of a family of three children. The eldest was Sarah, the widow of James Welsh, a Civil war veteran. She now resides near Fostoria, Ohio. The youngest of the family was Margaret, who is the wife of George Wilson, an agriculturist residing near Erie, Kan. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cole have been born these children: George F., deceased, who married Miss Minerva Mathers. He was educated in Fostoria, Ohio, and at the Cleveland Medical College, graduating in the class of 1888, and opening an office in Nevada, Ohio. He died in 1896, leaving one daughter, Helen. Minnie Myrtle, who became the wife of Samuel E. Sterner, of Mansfield, baggage master of the Erie Railroad. Foster B., at home. After his marriage the subject lived on his farm until 1869, when he bought first his present place of eighty acres, and later forty, and still later another forty, now owning one hundred and sixty acres. All is in Eden township, and all of it he has cleared except about five



acres. He is a stanch Republican and is engaged in general farming. Though his education was received in the old subscription schools, which had clap-board roofs and puncheon floors, he has made an excellent success of life through right living and honorable conduct. He is one of the most prosperous citizens in this part of the county. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Union church, which is located in their vicinity.

GEORGE O. MASKEY, M. D.

Notwithstanding the long strides that have been made in the practice of the healing art within the past half century, the discovery of medical properties in hundreds of vegetable and mineral substances that not many years ago were not included in materia medica as remedies are barely mentioned in the pharmacopeia, or laid dormant as far as the dispensatory is concerned; notwithstanding the charlatancy practiced by adventurers in the legitimate practice of the art and the quacks that claimed particular and special gifts in the treatment of human ills; and notwithstanding the fact that legislatures have found it necessary to regulate the general practice by the expulsion of diplomaless pretenders and the registration of legitimate and truly scientific physicians there are some of the latter who have risen to eminence within the field of their actual labors, and among these is the subject of this sketch, whose career has been that of a true and conscientious worker in the sphere to which he has devoted his life and energy, and who possesses a profound knowledge of medicine and surgery.

George O. Maskey, M. D., of the firm of Sampson & Maskey, of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Nevada, this county, February 7, 1856, and is a son of Benjamin and Adaline (Zook) Maskey, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, the former being born in Cumberland county, Penn., and the latter in Wayne county, Ohio.

Benjamin Maskey when a small boy was brought west by his parents, who located in Crawford county, Ohio, where Benjamin grew to manhood on a farm. At the proper age he began an apprenticeship at carpentering, which trade he learned thoroughly and gained quite a reputation as a rural architect. In 1870 he came to Upper Sandusky and for ten or twelve years was foreman for a large railroad carpenter shop here. Later he took a position as engineer of a stationary engine for the Pennsylvania Railway Company and so faithfully did he perform his duties that he held this position until his death, which occurred July 24, 1897, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, and socially always maintained an exalted position in the esteem of his many friends. His wife, who was a highly respected lady and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in Upper Sandusky on the 12th day of July, 1884.

Benjamin and Mary (Rinehart) Maskey, parents of Benjamin and grandparents of subject, also natives of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in a very early day and were classed with the pioneers of Crawford county. They were farming people, were highly respected by their neighbors in that then sparsely settled country and there passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying when seventy

years old and the mother at the age of eighty-two.

The mother of Dr. Maskey before her marriage was Miss Adeline Zook, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Nancy Zook. She bore her husband three children: William F., who died at the age of twenty-one; Jacob A., who died when ten years of age, and Dr. George O., the subject of this review, the eldest member of the family.

The Doctor's boyhood days were passed in Nevada, where he attended the public schools until about fourteen years old, when he came to Upper Sandusky with his parents. Here he attended the schools until about eighteen years of age, when he was graduated, and thence went to the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he pursued his literary studies for three years, and then returned to Upper Sandusky and was here appointed principal of the high school, which position he held for two years. While engaged in teaching Dr. Maskey began reading medicine with Dr. R. A. Henderson, and after due preparation under that capable physician entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University, from which, at the end of two years, he was graduated in the spring of 1882. He then returned to Upper Sandusky and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Henderson, which connection was prosperously continued for five years, when Dr. Henderson retired. Dr. Maskey then joined Dr. Sampson, over thirteen years ago, and this firm is now the acknowledged head of the medical profession in Upper Sandusky.

Dr. Maskey was married on October 27, 1891, to Miss Stella M. Fahl, of Mount Blanchard, Hancock county, Ohio, a most

agreeable and accomplished young lady and very highly connected in her family relations. To this union one son has been born, Robert F., December 15, 1901.

In politics Dr. Maskey is a staunch Democrat and is extremely popular with his party. Four years he served as a member of the school board; was six years city treasurer, and was for five years corner of the county, having been elected for two terms to the latter office and having served one term under appointment. At present he is health officer of the city. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he is a Methodist. He is a trustee in his church and was a member of the building committee appointed to erect the church edifice now in use and which cost eighteen thousand dollars.

The Doctor still owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres that cost about ten thousand dollars and adjoins the corporate boundary line of the city and several pieces of nicely located residence property within the city limits. He has taken much interest in local and public affairs and has been a liberal contributor to every enterprise that reasonably gave promise of being a benefit to the public weal. His social standing, with that of his wife, is with the most refined people of Upper Sandusky, and professionally he is an acknowledged leader, being as highly respected by the brother professionals as he is by the general public.

SILAS S. DEBOLT.

Silas S. Debolt, who was one of the first to enlist in the Civil war at the call of our martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, was a

gallant soldier and won the admiration of his comrades and now is well and favorably known in Wyandot county. He was born in Mexico township, Wyandot county, December 15, 1841, the son of Silas Debolt, who was born in 1807. Early in life the latter's father, Rev. George Debolt, moved to Fairfield, Ohio, where he lived until 1828. He learned the tanner's trade and moved to Fairfield county for a short time. In 1828 the subject's father moved to Mexico, Tymochtee township. They were the first white settlers in this township; built a log house, opened a store and started a tanyard. Silas Debolt married Elizabeth Parkerson, of Fairfield county, Ohio, and to them were born twelve children, of whom eight are still living: Mary, who married Dr. Renner, is living in Indiana; John P., living in Roxbury, Kas.; George, who died in Danville prison in 1863; Sarah married J. F. Wisterman and now resides in Tonawanda, N. Y.; Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth, who married Wm. H. Baird, lives in Fostoria; Silas S., the subject proper of this sketch; Reason is living in Union county, Ohio; Maranda, married to Mr. Doty, lives at Naponee, Neb.; Phidelia married G. W. Nafzzar, and resides at Riverside, Cal.; William, deceased; Emma P., deceased. The father of the subject lived in Tymochtee township until 1868, being engaged in farming, running a store, buying and selling grain. In 1868 he retired to Smithville, Crane township, where he built an elegant home, living there until 1894. When his health failed he went to San Diego, Cal. He was a very active politician, having filled all of the offices in the township. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican. He was a drill master and major of a company in the old state

militia. He took a great interest in church matters, was a member of the Baptist church and preached throughout the country, making the journey on horseback. At his death, in 1895, his estate consisted of two hundred and seventy-one acres in Wyandot county, some town property and also some land in Michigan. His wife, Elizabeth, died April 6, 1893.

At the first call for volunteers for the Civil war Silas S. Debolt enlisted in Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1861, at Tiffin, Ohio, and from here the gallant boys in blue were sent to Kentucky. After one year of service the subject was taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862. From here he and many comrades were taken to Libby prison, where after forty days he was exchanged and again joined his company. Two years later, May 27, 1864, at Pickett's Mills, near Dallas, Ga., he was severely wounded in the left shoulder, right thigh and right arm, and the wounds caused him to spend much time in the hospitals. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge and returned to his old home. Mr. Debolt then completed his education at Fostoria.

In 1869 the subject married Miss Sarah E. Lowmaster, daughter of Ruben Lowmaster, one of the pioneer settlers of this county. Eleven children graced this union: Leota B., wife of Anthony Hall, residing at home; Lillian M. first married R. Ocherman and, second, married Charles Hottman, of Crane township; Myrtle, residing at Newark, Ohio; Dudley, who resides at Upper Sandusky, was a member of Company B, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war and was seriously ill in Cuba quite

a long time; Joyce, wife of Sergeant Fred L. Allen; Scott S., who is single, still lives at home; Edith F. married N. S. Albert and lives in Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Adolph R. resides at home; Brant died quite young; George R. resides at home. After marriage Mr. Debolt moved to Kirby, at which place he was postmaster for three years. They then moved to Bowling Green, Wood county, Ohio, where Mr. Debolt was proprietor of a grocery and bakery until 1874, thence coming to Crane township where, after one year, they located on a small farm. Here by careful management he has been able to add to it until he owns one hundred and twenty-five acres, which is under cultivation and is improved with good dwellings and all necessary farm buildings.

Mr. Debolt is one of the most respected and substantial citizens of Crane township. He was a faithful soldier, prompt in the discharge of every duty and endured all the hardships of a soldier's life with fortitude and cheerfulness. Politically he is a Republican.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

The earliest settlers of this county have nearly all passed away and the few that remain are landmarks of old manners, old customs and old usages that are yet sacred to them. Later generations look upon them too often without interest; on the contrary the old settler is not only very often a pioneer in improvement, but in thought in the new country as well. The family of Bowen, of which the subject of this memoir is a worthy member, was one of the first to advance into the wilderness northwest of the Ohio river.

Joseph Bowen, father of subject, was born in Delaware and was a son of Michael Bowen, native of Bucks county, Va. Joseph Bowen, upon reaching man's estate in Delaware, married there and soon afterward moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1821, and entered a tract of government land. His wife was Miss Margaret Harmon, member of another early family in Ohio. At that time the state was largely a wilderness, wild animals and Indians were frequently seen, and a dense forest covered the fertile soil. But they went resolutely to work to fell the trees and burn the brush and to win a comfortable home from nature's bountiful stock. To Joseph and wife the following children were born: Harmon, who died in June, 1899, was a successful merchant and a man of more than ordinary ability and resided for many years at Upper Sandusky; John, who died in 1865, was a skillful mechanic and lived a life of honor and usefulness; Eli, who now resides at Bryan, Ohio, achieved a competency and is now living in retirement, enjoying his old age and his good name; Margaret, who married Charles Smith, passed away in 1898; Henry C., subject; Gideon, who lives at Upper Sandusky and is a farmer by occupation; Nancy, who died about 1878; William, who died in 1869; Susana, who was married, but is now the widow of Henry Harmon, of Crane township.

In 1821 Joseph Bowen moved to Marion county and settled in Salt Rock township, where his father-in-law purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land that was partly improved. It was upon this place that grandfather Harmon died in 1828. His wife died in 1887 at the age of eighty-four years. Henry C. was born in Salt Rock

(now Pitt) township, October 9, 1836, and when seven years old was sent to live with an uncle, Samuel Harmon, with whom he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, working during that time for his board and clothes. Upon reaching his majority he began chopping wood for fifty cents a day and continued to work out for a period of five years, managing to save from his earnings a considerable sum and to get around him other property of considerable value. All this he put into the best possible form and, in company with Milton Swigart, engaged in contracting and building, in which occupation they were engaged for about six years. At the expiration of that time he retired from that pursuit and in 1860 bought eighty acres of his present farm and moved into the old Indian chief White Wing's log cabin, which was then standing on the place, in fact one room of which is still standing. At that time a few acres only were cleared. There are now one hundred and eighty-seven acres in the home farm, but Mr. Bowen owns a total of three hundred and sixty-nine acres, all of which he has earned by industry and good management. He carries on general farming and stock raising. He is absolutely a self-made man, as well as a self-educated man and stands high as a citizen and a neighbor.

In 1858 Mr. Bowen was united in marriage to Miss Jane Woolsey and by her became the father of one child, Florence, who died at the age of sixteen years. On September 6, 1868, he married for his second wife Sarah A. Bates, who presented him with seven children as follows: Sheridan, a farmer of Millin township; Napoleon, a farmer of Millin township; Omer, Victoria, Henry C., Jr., Mary and Carson. Henry C. is one of the

self-educated boys of his township and has taught two terms of school in Wyandot. Indeed, all the sons are young men possessing liberal, practical educations. Henry C. Bowen has in his possession one of the old parchment deeds, executed under the signature of President James K. Polk, and which is now considered quite a relic. The family is well known, and has the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

L. WALTER NAUS, M. D.

The physician who would succeed in his profession must possess many qualities of head and heart not included in the curriculum of the schools and colleges he may have attended. In analyzing the career of the successful practitioner of the healing art it will be invariably found to be true that a broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering and an honest, earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow men have gone hand in hand with skill and able judgment. The gentleman to whom this brief tribute is given fortunately embodies these necessary qualifications in a marked degree and by energy and application to his professional duties is building up an enviable reputation and drawing to himself a large and remunerative patronage.

The parents of the subject are David E. and Fannie (Zimmerman) Naus. They are both natives of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Hardin county, and they still make that county their home. The father, who is now fifty-four years old, has all his life followed the pursuit of agriculture. He is a self-made man in the truest

sense of the phrase, having from a small beginning amassed a property estimated to be worth forty thousand dollars. He is the representative farmer in his locality and is in politics an ardent Republican. He and his wife are the parents of two children, L. W., the subject, and a daughter, Anna Ellen. Religiously the parents are worthy members of the Baptist church.

Dr. Naus, of this sketch, was born near Forest, Hardin county, Ohio, on the 4th of March, 1874. His early boyhood days were passed on the old homestead, where he early learned the mysteries of agriculture. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of his district. However, he was ambitious to enter the medical profession and determining to acquire a good fundamental education, he went to Findlay (Ohio) College, which was then called the Church of God College. Leaving that institution he attended the well-known school at Ada, this state, from which he was graduated in 1895. Then, feeling that he had acquired a sufficient preparation, he took up the study of medicine in the office and under the preceptorage of Dr. Gemmill, of Forest, Ohio. He pursued his studies there diligently for two years and then matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in May, 1899. In September of that year he came to Upper Sandusky and has since been engaged in practice here. He is doing a general practice, but has given much special study to chronic diseases and is still pursuing investigations along that line. He possesses undoubtedly the finest and most completely equipped medical office in his city, having the electric and surgical appliances, including an X-ray machine, and

other accessories so helpful to the up-to-date practitioner.

Fraternally Dr. Naus is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of that greatest of all fraternal insurance orders, the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious faith he is a Baptist. Kindly and generous by nature, with exalted purposes and high aims, his many excellent qualities are readily recognized by his fellow practitioners and he is held in high esteem by all.

JOHN W. HENDERSON.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in the attaining of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible, and thus there is granted an objective incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made Mr. Henderson one of the prominent and successful men of Upper Sandusky have also brought him the esteem of his fellow townsmen, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

The immediate subject of this brief outline, John W. Henderson, who is the efficient and popular manager of the Upper Sandusky Water Works Company, is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born at Eaton, Wayne county, on the 14th of July, 1848. He is the son of Robert A. Henderson, M. D., an early honored pioneer and prominent physician of this city. (For

the family record and a more extended sketch of Dr. Robert A. Henderson, see sketch of our subject's brother, Harris R. Henderson, elsewhere in this volume.)

When John W. Henderson was six years old he was brought by his parents to Upper Sandusky. Here his boyhood days were spent and here he received his elementary education in the public schools. Later he attended for two terms an academy at Hayesville, Ashland county, this state. After completing his education he was employed for a time in a machine shop in Upper Sandusky.

In the fall of 1868 our subject and his brother-in-law, R. D. Dumm, went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and purchased the Daily Sentinel, Mr. Dumm occupying the editorial chair and our subject being business manager. They were successful in the enterprise for about five years, but during the financial stringency of 1872-73 they lost money and were finally compelled to sell the paper. Then for about six years Mr. Henderson acted as manager for a theatrical company, for about two years of this time also acting as treasurer for the Adam Forepaugh circus. However, this work was not to our subject's liking, as it necessitated his absence from home the greater part of the time, so he returned to Upper Sandusky and here since remained. During the existence of natural gas in this county he had charge of the gas plant in this place and since that time has been manager of the Upper Sandusky Water Works Company, having held the position ever since the organization of the company.

Mr. Henderson was united in marriage with Miss Emma M. Kinnear, of Fremont, Ohio. Politically our subject is a staunch

adherent to the principles of Democracy. His methods are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the twentieth century and the splendid condition of the property over which he has charge is a monument to his well directed efforts. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, earnest purpose and upright life, and by all is esteemed for his courteous manner, genial disposition and genuine worth.

DANIEL KRICHBAUM.

Daniel Krichbaum, a stable and influential farmer residing in Antrim township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born November 28, 1844, in Crawford county, this state, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Maskey) Krichbaum. The father was born July 3, 1801, in Center county, Penn., and went with his parents to Starke county, Ohio, and while a resident of Ashland county met and married Miss Elizabeth Maskey. She was also a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Lancaster county April 10, 1814, and moved with her parents to Ashland county, Ohio, and later to Crawford county, that state. Their marriage was celebrated February 20, 1834, and they made their home in Crawford county, where they had purchased a farm, until 1849, when they removed to Wyandot county and located in Antrim township, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. They built a home and improved the farm, clearing all but forty acres, engaging in general farming. He was a carpenter and cabinetmaker by trade and worked at his craft for many years during his early residence here. Be-

Daniel Richardson May Richardson



sides building his house and barn he also made most of the furniture in his home and a great deal for other people. He was a Democrat in politics and a German Lutheran in his religion. He passed to his reward November 14, 1890, a man loved and honored. They reared a large family of children, namely: Mary, who was born November 14, 1834, and died on the following Christmas; Benjamin, born April 10, 1836, who gave his life for his country, dying February 7, 1863; John, born August 2, 1838, learned the trade of a carpenter and is now following that vocation near Bellevernon, Ohio, which is his home; Mary Ann, born January 20, 1841, died July 10, 1848; Elizabeth, born December 6, 1842, is the widow of Lewis Miller and makes her home with her brother, Daniel, subject of this sketch; Daniel; Susanna, born April 23, 1847, died May 25, 1855; Jacob, who is a resident of Lima, Ohio; Catherine Almira, who married Henry Larick and lives in Eden township; Adeline, born September 6, 1853, is the wife of Dr. W. Balby, and resides in Pitt township; and Franklin, born June 17, 1856, and is a well known farmer of this township.

Daniel Krichbaum remained with his parents until his marriage and took care of his father during his declining years, and after his death gave a home to the beloved mother, who is still a member of his household. He was married February 2, 1871, to Miss Mary Bachtel, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Metz) Bachtel, who came from Franklin county, Penn., to Seneca county, Ohio, in 1835, and thirteen years later to this county, settling in Antrim township where they purchased a farm and engaged in farming until their death. In his younger years he had been a cooper but had given that up for husbandry

during his later years. The wife and mother died October 6, 1868, and the father followed her April 1, 1869. They were Republicans in their political affiliations and consistent members of the Presbyterian church in the East. Mr. Krichbaum and his wife are childless but have taken into their home and carefully reared and educated five homeless and orphaned children. Four of these were nieces of Mrs. Krichbaum and are now happy possessors of homes of their own. The fifth one was named Blanche Gilliland, now aged eleven years. She was but seven months old when taken by our subjects and they are doing all for her that kind and loving hearts could suggest. They have always resided on the old homestead, where they have carried on general farming and are among the best known and most highly respected residents of the township. They are devout members of the Lutheran church and are among the most willing and efficient workers in that denomination. Mr. Krichbaum is a Democrat but has never been an aspirant for office. He is a gentleman whose educational advantages were very limited in his boyhood but who has made up for this deficiency by careful observation and keenness of perception, joined to a habit of reading and retaining facts which are worthy of note. He is a leading agriculturist of Antrim township and a royal entertainer who enjoys a wide circle of friends and whose latch-string is always out.

MATHIAS FLECK.

Success has been worthily attained by Mathias Fleck, who is to-day accounted one of the prosperous farmers and substantial

citizens of Salem township. To his energy, enterprise, careful management and keen discernment his present station in life is attributed. He started upon his career as an independent factor at the bottom of the ladder and is now the owner of a very desirable farm property and occupies a conspicuous place in the front rank of Wyandot county's successful agriculturists. Born in Hirckenheim, Kingdom of Baden, Germany, May 11, 1839. He was brought by his parents to the United States when eleven years of age and with little exception has spent his life since that time within the limits of Wyandot county. His father and mother, Frank and Kate (Clay) Fleck, were natives of Baden, where the former worked for some years as packer in a wholesale tobacco house. In November, 1851, the family took passage on a sailing vessel for New York and after a protracted voyage of several months duration reached that city the following March. Shortly after sailing, the vessel struck a sand bar, resulting in considerable injury, in consequence of which it had to be towed to the nearest English port for repairs. It required two months work to make the ship seaworthy, which, with other unavoidable delays, caused six months to elapse before the passengers were landed at their final destination. Immediately after reaching New York Mr. Fleck started to Sandusky City, via Buffalo, but was obliged to remain at the latter place about four weeks on account of the ice which seriously interfered with navigation. On reaching Sandusky he secured employment on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad as a section hand and continued in that capacity until 1864. In that year he purchased eighty acres of land in Salem township, Wyandot

county, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, continuing the same until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-nine years of age.

Frank Fleck was an industrious man and a most excellent citizen. He cleared and improved a fine farm and took an active interest in the growth and development of the part of the county where he lived. He came to the United States with little capital worth mentioning, but by industry, economy and good management, succeeded in acquiring a respectable fortune and left his family in comfortable circumstances. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a Catholic. His wife, also a devout member of the same church and a woman respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, died in her seventieth year.

Of the seven children born to Frank and Katie Fleck, the subject of this sketch is next to the oldest. As already stated, he was eleven years of age when the family came to America and until his twenty-first year he spent the greater part of his time in Upper Sandusky. On attaining his majority he practically assumed control of the home farm and continued to look after his parents' interests until his twenty-seventh year when he married and engaged in agriculture for himself. He purchased a place of eighty acres in Salem township, on which he has since lived and prospered, making it one of the best farms in the neighborhood.

Mr. Fleck was married February 6, 1865, to Miss Clayva Brown, of Richland county, Ohio, who has borne him eight children, namely: John, who lives on the home place; Martha J.; Mathias; Celia; Clara, wife of Vic. Clochter; Anna; Rosa; Ambrose; and one that died when young.

Religiously Mr. Fleck was born and reared a Catholic and has always remained loyal to the Holy Mother Church. He is a staunch Democrat, and in recognition of valuable services rendered the party was elected at one time trustee of Salem township. He proved a capable and popular official and discharged all the duties incumbent upon him in a praiseworthy manner. He also served as school director and in many ways has manifested a lively interest in public affairs, advocating all measures for the general good and taking an active part in every movement calculated to promote the moral growth of his community. His beautiful farm in Salem township bears the marks of thorough cultivation and careful management, and for a number of years he has ranked with the successful agriculturists of his section of the country.

He is essentially a self-made man and owes the success which he has attained wholly to his own efforts. Mrs. Fleck and children are also devout Catholics, the entire family belong to St. Joseph's church, in the township of Salem.

JOHN HEISTAND.

This gentleman, a prosperous agriculturist of Eden township, Wyandot county, is a son of Martin and Catherine (Andrichs) Heistand, and a younger brother of Isaiah Heistand, whose biography will be found on another page. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, March 6, 1828. The parents were natives of Rockingham county, Va., but early settlers in Ohio, where they were married. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1830 came by wagon

from Fairfield county to Wyandot county and settled in Sycamore township, where he put up a pole shanty, which he occupied as a dwelling until he erected a hewed-log house. The family was amongst the first white ones to settle in the section and the first tract of land owned there by the father consisted of forty acres, which by good management he increased to eighty acres before death overtook him in 1848. He had lost his wife in 1843, and both died in the faith of the German Reform church, of which they had been active members from their youthful days.

The family born to Martin and Catherine Heistand comprised ten children, who were named as follows: Methuselah, Sophia, Mary, Catherine, Magdaline (married to M. Masters, of Jay county, Ind.), John (subject of this sketch), Isaiah, Delilah (wife of A. Buxton, of Eden township), Rev. Jacob (a clergyman of the German Reform church at Van Wert, Ohio), and Martin (who died young).

John Heistand remained on the homestead until nineteen years old and then began to work out for whomsoever had employment for him, and in this precarious manner made a livelihood for seven years; but he was frugal as well as hard-working and at the end of that time, in partnership with his brother, Isaiah, purchased the farm on which the latter now resides in Eden township. This place contained eighty acres, covered with heavy timber, but by hard and constant labor they succeeded in clearing it up and moved upon it in 1861.

On August 15, 1861, John Heistand married Miss Charlotte Keener, of Morrow county, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (McBride) Keener, the former a

prominent and respected farmer. To this congenial union three children have been born, namely: Sanford L., a resident of Eden township, married Emma Balliet, who has borne him one son, Leslie R.; Ella, married to David Ekleberry, resides in Sycamore township and has one daughter, Ruth; and Addie, who is the wife of Ellis Brown, a resident of Eden township also.

Mrs. Charlotte (Keener) Heistand was born July 29, 1838, and at twelve years of age removed with her family to Morrow county, Ohio, where she pursued her studies in the English language. She has proven to her husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the word and for almost a half century this worthy couple have, hand in hand, fought the battles of life, sharing its joys and sorrows, its prosperity and its adversity.

After marrying, Mr. Heistand moved upon his present farm of eighty acres, of which he has cleared off about fifty-five; besides this, his home place, he owns a tract of fifty acres elsewhere. On the home farm he has made all the improvements requisite for a comfortable home and the profitable pursuit of agriculture and at present rents the place to his son, Sanford L., who carries on general farming. Mr. Heistand has been a resident of Wyandot county for seventy-three years—almost three-quarters of a century—and is to-day probably the oldest citizen of Eden township.

Although Mr. Heistand's opportunities in early life were somewhat limited as to education, as the old log school house which he attended necessitated a walk of two miles through the woods, he acquired sufficient learning to triumph over all the little difficulties that come in the farmer's way when lacking a small stock of book knowledge and

ability to peruse agricultural periodicals, to say nothing of literature of a higher class. He has worked hard in his time and consequently can now, as the reward of his industry, afford to take life easily, and enjoy the companionship of his many friends, by whom he is greatly esteemed. He has been a Jackson Democrat all his life, first voted for Franklin Pierce, and has never missed an election. He lives in accordance with the Golden Rule, and his wife is a member of the German Baptist church, they having contributed generously toward the erection of the edifice.

BENJAMIN MORRIS, DECEASED.

One of the most prominent farmers and citizens of the county was the subject of this sketch. He identified himself with every movement that seemed likely to contribute to the advantage of the community and was a leader in all worthy enterprises. He took great interest in the affairs of the county and state and was foremost in his contributions to benevolent projects. Of him it can be said that the world is better for his having lived. He did not a little to make his township one of the best in the county as regarding bridges and roads, and his counsel was sought by those who were placed in charge of the administration of county affairs. After a life of unusual purity and honor he went to his reward. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on August 5, 1823, and died on the 22d of January, 1890. His first wife was Miss Elenor Walton, by whom he had five children, as follows: Belinda, who wedded Jacob Arter and by him had

two children, Orton and Charles, and is now a widow; Albert H., who married Miss Addie Snover, and has one child, Fern, is farming in Crane township; Jennette, who became the wife of Horatio Markley, has one child, Lenore, and lives in Morrow county; Finley N., who married Christina Haller, and resides on the old home place in Eden township, has two children, Alma and Foster; Sherman G., who wedded Miss Emma Corrothers, and by her has two children, Beulah and J. B., lives in Crawford county. Upon the death of his first wife subject married, in 1868, Mrs. Jane Bowers, the widow of Stephen Bowers.

Mrs. Morris is a daughter of James L. and Hettie (Gibson) Harper, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Jefferson county, Ohio. The Harpers moved to Wyandot county in 1821 and followed the occupation of farming for a livelihood. They were in every way worthy people, in touch with all public enterprises which had for their object the upbuilding of the community and the improvement of the condition of the farmer. They located in Wyandot county in 1821, which was a very early day for that section of the state. Wild animals still roamed the woods, affording hunters great sport and contributing not a little to the trials of the settlers. They located in Sycamore township and took up government land, all of which was enveloped in an almost impenetrable forest of heavy timber, which had to be removed before a crop could be raised. All the family began the herculean task of clearing, and none was permitted to shirk the hard work set before him or her. In 1845 they bought land in Crane township, this county, but later lived in Eden township, and here her

parents died, the father July 14, 1877, and the mother September 6, 1847. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harper were as follows: Samuel M., who married Miss Mary Pancoste and upon her death married Miss Sarah A. Bowers; Ellan, who became the wife of Thomas Reynolds and lives in Chicago, Ill.; James F., who wedded Miss Julia Jaqueth and lives in Kansas; Jané (the widow of subject), who on July 21, 1853, was united in marriage with Stephen T. Bowers, of Richland county, who came to this county and settled in Crane township at an early day and was a shoemaker by trade; he died in April, 1861. By this union the following children were born: Brink W., who lives with his mother; Cora E., who married John Longabaugh, and bore him three children, Harry, Carl and James, she dying in 1893; Martha J., who wedded, in 1888, Horatio Markley, and has three children, Clair, Vera and J. Paul. Benjamin Morris throughout life followed the occupation of farming and built up a comfortable home and a name far above reproach. He left them also the record which he won on the field of battle during the great Rebellion. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the one-hundred-day service, National Guards, and after serving his full period of enlistment was honorably mustered out. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and was well and favorably known throughout the county.

Mrs. Morris is the niece of the distinguished Gen. William H. Gibson, renowned in the military annals of the country. He was of Celtic stock and was one in a family of ten children, his birth occurring in Jettier-

sen county, in 1821. He grew up on a farm and in 1843 began the study of law. His early education was obtained at the rude schools of the pioneers, but he possessed unusual, even remarkable, powers of mind and an indomitable will and character, and no circumstances can keep down such a man and such a spirit. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and soon took rank as one of the foremost legal practitioners of northern Ohio. He was a member of the first board of education of Tiffin, and in 1852 was elected a member of the city council. In 1855 he was elected treasurer of the state of Ohio for two years. On July 31, 1861, he was commissioned by the governor to raise a regiment for the war, and in thirty days time he went into camp with eight hundred and sixty-six men for the Forty-ninth Regiment. He served with distinction in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi and in 1864 veteranized at or near Atlanta, and participated in the march to the sea. He was mustered out of the service at Victoria, Tex., in November, 1865. His military record is among the best in the state, and is almost identical with the history of the war in the central department. He commanded with great distinction in forty-two important battles, in which he repeatedly commanded brigades and even divisions. In the reports he was commended by every superior officer. At the close of the war he was commissioned brigadier-general. In 1880 Governor Foster appointed him adjutant general of the state, and in 1891 President Harrison appointed him postmaster of Tiffin. His fame is not confined to his career as a warrior. He was even greater as an orator. He began to show his oratorical power when a boy of seventeen. He was a master of En-

glish and a natural leader of men. He had a splendid voice, great personal magnetism, and the intensity of his fervid oratory carried everything before him. The charm of his manner was irresistible. While yet a student at Ashland Academy, the same year he became twenty-one, he delivered the 4th of July oration at Jeromesville, and the prediction was then made by some of those present that he would be heard from in the future history of the state. After the war he wrote and often delivered his famous lecture "Along the Lines," one of the most eloquent essays on the action of war ever delivered. To show his thorough method it should be known that in order to give the greatest realism to his lectures he visited the various battlefields referred to in the lecture and collected vivid descriptions of scenery where the shot and shell fell thickest. He also prepared a lecture on "Methodism," but his greatest effort was his wonderful oration, "Our Century." It was written when his powers were at their best and will compare with the efforts of the greatest speakers of the last century. In 1852 he championed the cause of General Scott for the Presidency, and in 1856 stumped several of the states for General Fremont. His life was one of singular purity. At his death, in 1894, there were sincere mourners in all parts of the United States.

GEORGE J. STECHER.

Among the many talented attorneys at law in northern Ohio few surpass the members of the bar now in active practice at Upper Sandusky, among whom the subject of this sketch is an acknowledged leader.

The father of our subject, who was also named George J., was the son of Peter and Christina (Schmalzhaff) Stecher, who were natives of the "Fatherland" and were born in Ellhofen, Oberamt, Weinsberg, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, the former March 31, 1779, and the latter November 17, 1788. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Michael, Peter, Catherine, Christina, Christoph and George J., the latter the eldest member of the family and the father of our subject. He was born in the same place as that of his parents, having first seen the light of day October 29, 1807. He was reared in the village of Ellhofen, where he married Christina Nollenberger, who was born in the village of Otmarsheim, Oberamt Marabach, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 2d day of October, 1822, and was the daughter of John C. and Christina (Long) Nollenberger, who were natives of the same place and were born in 1786 and 1790, respectively. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Christina, Fredericka, Christiana, Frederick and Caroline.

George J. Stecher, Sr., was educated in his native country and there engaged in horticultural and agricultural pursuits. In 1854 he emigrated to America, taking passage on the sail boat "Clementine," landing in New York city in April of that year, and immediately came to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, reaching this place on the 28th day of that month. Soon after he purchased a small tract of land within the corporation of Upper Sandusky, where he engaged in farming and gardening. He was quite prosperous at his vocation, which he followed until within a short time of his death, which occurred February 3, 1887. He was a devoted mem-

ber of the Evangelical Association and in politics a Republican. His word was as good as his bond, his life without a stain and he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His widow still survives and resides on the old home place in Upper Sandusky, and is now in her eightieth year. She was a devoted wife and helpmate, and is now a kind and loving mother and a true and zealous Christian, having been a member of the Evangelical Association for more than forty years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stecher was born a family of eight children, all of whom are still living to brighten the declining days of the venerated mother, and are named: Hannah, who is the wife of Michael Burkhardt, of Upper Sandusky; Charles F., a railroad engineer residing in Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Christian J., residing in Upper Sandusky; Rev. Frederick C., a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church at Camp Point, Ill.; Gottlieb Clementine, who was born on shipboard and was named after the vessel which brought the family to the United States, is now in the hardware business in Upper Sandusky; George J., the subject of this review; Caroline F., who is the wife of John H. Kinley, a prominent merchant of Upper Sandusky, and Mary C., who married Emory E. Class and resides in Bucyrus, Ohio.

George J. Stecher was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, May 29, 1857, and here attended the public schools until about fifteen years old. He then assisted his father on the home place until about twenty, when he went into the employ of J. A. Gottfried & Bro., hardware merchants of Upper Sandusky, for whom he worked about eight years. On leaving this employ he entered the Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill., where he

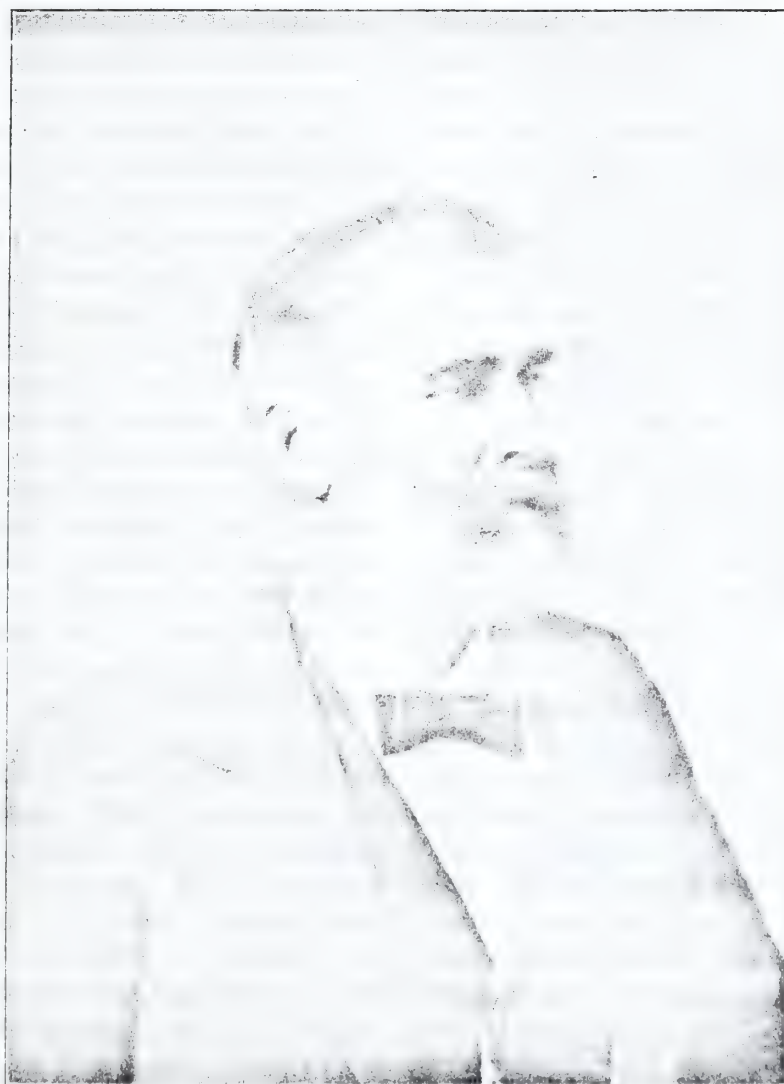
remained four years, taking a general course. In the fall of 1892 he matriculated at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Law School, pursuing his legal studies two years, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1894. He then at once entered upon the active practice of his profession on his own account at Upper Sandusky, in which he has met with encouraging success. In the spring of 1900 he formed a partnership with Judge D. D. Clayton, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere in this volume. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, after having been associated together for one year. Mr. Stecher again resuming his practice alone.

Mr. Stecher is a member of the Evangelical Association, and in politics is an active member of the Republican party, though, while he exercises his energies and influence for its success at the polls, he has no political aspirations, being content to devote his attention to his growing practice. He is an affable and courteous gentleman, a hale fellow well met, and is very popular in the social circles of Upper Sandusky, as well as with his professional brethren and the general public.

SAMUEL ALTHOUSE.

The hard and confining toil of the farm is greatly relieved by varying it with stock raising and with fruit growing. The growth of the cities has been so great—in other words the growth of the nonproducers has been so great—that the products of the farm command a higher price than ever before. This is notably so with live stock. When a farmer can get five or six cents a pound for his live animals, he can make their raising

pay him well for his labor. His labor, then, will consist chiefly in growing hay and corn for his animals and in marketing the latter. Orchard and garden products may be grown as side ventures. Wheat may be raised for the price it will bring, the same of rye and barley. The growing of oats is a necessary branch of farming because all horses thrive better on oats, especially in hot weather, than on any other grain. Mr. Althouse has made an intelligent study of farming with the best results in view and has concluded that more money can be made in the careful rearing of good grades of stock than in anything else to which the farmer can turn his attention. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, May 12, 1838, and is the son of Christian and Magdaline (Gerber) Althouse, who came to Holmes county in 1834, and made a settlement in the deep woods. This worthy couple were natives of the little canton of Berne, Switzerland, having been born in the village of Thun. They set sail from Havre, France, in a sailing vessel and were twelve weeks on the voyage ere they cast anchor in New York harbor, three days of the time the vessel being becalmed. He followed farming during much of his life, but was also a carpenter and millwright, and followed those pursuits to some extent. He was a man of unusual resources, and was able to adapt himself easily to any surroundings. He thus made a success in life. He bought eighty acres in the woods and on that small tract made his home. He cleared it of its timber and otherwise improved it and made it habitable and productive. In his early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Magdaline Gerber, and in 1847 they came to this county and bought one hundred



Samuel Althouse

and sixty acres. They put up a rude log cabin, in which they lived until they could find time and means to build something better. They began with stout hearts the unending task of clearing off the timber and all members of the family were required to assist. There were no shirkers on a pioneer farm. It was a common thing for the women to pile brush, burn it and even assist in rolling logs. They also helped to sow the grain and reap it. This place was well improved by Mr. Althouse, and is the same as now occupied by subject. Upon this farm the elder Althouse resided until his death, February 23, 1875. His widow survived until in August, 1885, when she, too, passed away. They were both members of the Evangelical church and people of strict honesty and tireless industry. Their children were as follows: Magdaline, who married Samuel Triblett, deceased, and she is now living in Springfield, Mo.; Christian, deceased; John, deceased; Barbara, deceased; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Michael Denzer, who is dead; Peter, a farmer of Crane township; Samuel, subject; an infant that died unnamed; Mary, who became the wife of Charles Veith, of Crane township; Sophia, who married Eli Carpenter. Samuel lived with his parents until their respective deaths. He had the fortune to attend the log cabin school house of the pioneer days, a description of which he gives substantially as follows: Size, about 18x20 feet; built of round logs, with a roof of clapboards with weight poles and heated in the old-fashioned manner. The seats were but slabs with wooden legs and the desk was a broad board resting upon pins driven into the wall. The floor was of puncheons or split logs. How differ-

ent all this in contrast with the modern handsome brick common and high school buildings and colleges. All these changes have Mr. Althouse witnessed during his residence in Wyandot county. January 1, 1863, he wedded Miss Sophia Kuenzli, of Holmes county, Ohio. She was born in that county on the 16th of January, 1841, and is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ramseier) Kuenzli, and was one of twelve children, six sons and six daughters; of these only three are now living. Samuel, an agriculturist of Wyandot county; Henry, also of this county; and Mrs. Althouse. The latter was educated in both the English and German languages. She was twenty-one years old when she came to Wyandot county and this has ever since been her home. Both of her parents died in that county, well advanced in years. Her father followed the occupations of farming and teaming. During his youth Samuel received a fair education, but spent the most of his time between the plow handles or with a pitchfork in his hand, also spending years in threshing. As before stated, he made a study of the successful rearing and marketing of superior grades of stock, and as a consequence has dealt largely in fat animals. He has made it a special business for twenty years, and is an acknowledged authority on the subject. He now owns three hundred and thirty-nine acres of the best land in the township, all well improved and the most cleared. To his marriage these children were born: Henry, who was killed by lightning in 1878; Edward G., who married Miss Birdie Fernbaugh and by her has two children, Bernice and Virgil; he is a farmer in Pitt township; Frank, who married Miss Annie Disher and is engaged in farming in Tynochtee township; Fred, who

wedded Miss Lillie Crawford and by her has one son, Homer, and is farming in Pitt township; Albert, who married Miss Adella Swan and has two children, Florence and Vera, and is farming with subject; Ida, the wife of Henry Failor, lives in Antrim township; Della, who wedded Jesse Swan, has one child, Eva, and resides in Crane township; Lewis, at home, associated with his father on the estate; Alvena, the wife of Fred Swartz, and has one child, Miriam, and lives in Crane township; Bertha, at home. Mr. Althouse takes much interest in public affairs. He is a stanch Democrat in national affairs, but in local affairs he casts his vote or franchise for the man best fitted for the office, regardless of party lines. His first presidential vote was cast for "the little giant of the west," Stephen A. Douglas. He has served his township two terms as trustee and is also a member of the Evangelical church, of which he has also been trustee and secretary and treasurer. He is a man of excellent morals and is active in church work. He has a fine farm and home and is one of the most prominent men in this section of the county. For thirty-nine years Mrs. Althouse has been a true and loving wife and she reared an honorable family of children. She nobly stood by the side of her husband in his efforts to establish their home. This home is her pride and her paradise. Our subject and his wife have in their possession some magnificent specimens of deer antlers and have often seen deer near their home. They also possess an old parchment deed of entry of the land upon which they now reside. It is dated November 5, 1846, and bears the signature of James K. Polk. There are now few of these relics in existence and they should be treasured. Our subject was

in the early days inured to the work of driving ox teams and was considered an expert in this line.

THADDEUS BANKS ARMSTRONG.

This gentleman is one of the best-known agriculturists now living in Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, has been a resident here since 1844, and in this county volunteered as a defender of the nation's honor in the war of the Rebellion. He was born in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Penn., April 22, 1830, and is a son of James L. and Eliza Jane (McConahy) Armstrong, the former of whom was born in Armstrong county, Penn., and the later in Mifflin county, in the same state.

James Armstrong, grandfather of Thaddeus B., was a native of Ireland, and was a mere lad when he came to America and found a home near Pittsburg, Penn., where he grew to manhood's years and passed his life in farming, partly in Allegheny county and partly in Armstrong and Clarion counties. Grandfather McConahy was also a native of Ireland, and for some time lived in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Penn., whence he came to Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, about 1832. He was a blacksmith and wagonmaker by trade, and later became a merchant, continuing in the latter vocation after coming to Ohio, doing business in Ashland and Savannah. His children, nine in number, are now all deceased, viz: Andrew, David, John, James, Grimes, Joseph, Robert, Eliza and Rachel Ruth. To James Armstrong were born eleven children, viz: Peggy, Betsy, John, William, James L., An-

drew, Thomas, Daniel, Samuel, Joseph and Robert.

James L. Armstrong early learned the trade of a blacksmith and for many years worked at his trade in New York state and in Lewistown, Penn., for six or seven years, and for some time in Clarion county, Penn. In 1839 he came to Ohio and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ashland county from his father, who owned several large tracts of land in that county. James L. farmed on this place until the fall of 1848, and in that year they erected a hewed-log house, which was ready for the reception of the family in the spring of the coming year. In 1859 all who had been left behind came by wagon to Eden township and entered upon the occupancy of the new structure, which stood on a tract of fifty acres in section 22, deep in the heavily timbered forest. Here the father continued to work at his trade and to assist in clearing up his land. He became a well-known and favorite citizen, helped to lay out the public roads and was elected township treasurer and township trustee. His death took place June 26, 1883, and that of his wife January 28, 1885, both dying in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

The children born to James L. and Eliza Jane (McConahy) Armstrong were six in number and were named as follows: Thaddeus Banks; Drusilla, deceased wife of Ranson Carr; Ursula, now deceased, who resided in Nevada, this county; Rachael E., wife of Capt. R. W. Pool, also of Nevada; James C., an employe of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company; and Peninah Jane, who died in 1857, when twenty years old.

Thaddeus B. Armstrong, until the spring of 1856, lived with the old folks at home and

in 1857 went to Kansas and Colorado, and engaged in freighting across the plains between Lawrence, Kan., and Pike's Peak and up the Missouri river, making eight trips with an outfit of his own. On one of these trips he met and conversed with Kit Carson, the famous scout and Indian fighter, with whom he formed quite a friendship. Mr. Armstrong was also engaged, for three years off and on, at Spanish Bar, Russell's Gulch and the Gregory diggings. In the course of his various business trips and excursions Mr. Armstrong had many conflicts with Indians, and another vexatious difficulty he was forced to overcome was the growth of buffalo grass. Mr. Armstrong was absent in the west about five years, and on his return home he married, July 4, 1862, Miss Caroline Beer, a daughter of Nicholas and Elnora (Neyerr) Beer, natives of near Strassburg, Germany. She was also a native of the fatherland, having been born October 9, 1842, in the little village of Leiling, near Strassburg, the latter place noted for its beautiful cathedral. When Caroline was four years old her parents emigrated to America, taking passage at Havre on a sailing vessel and landing at New York forty-two days later. Thence they went to Buffalo, via the Erie canal, and in 1851 or 1852 settled in Wyandot county, Ohio. Mrs. Armstrong still fluently speaks the German language. She is kind and affectionate in her attitude toward others and nearly a half century has proved herself a devoted and faithful helpmeet to her husband. They began life in the virgin frontier with very limited cash capital, but a bountiful stock of energy and ambition, and this, coupled with frugality and sound judgment, have enabled them to amass a com-

fortable competence. To this felicitous union have been born eleven children, namely: Hunter, Hattie and Mary Ellen, all of whom died young; Howard, farming in Eden township and married to Ida Haas; Benjamin R., a merchant in Little York, Ohio, was married to Addie Gifford; James M. married to Ella Haas; Bessie J., wife of William Althouse, tile manufacturer in Sycamore, Ohio; Myrtle and Anna Edna, at home; Robert A., in partnership with his brother in Little York, and Bernice, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have reared an honorable family and gave to each of their children good practical educations. Among them, Anna Edna has prepared herself for the profession of teaching, while Myrtle has acquired a splendid musical education.

The military career of Mr. Armstrong began in Kansas, when he enlisted at Lawrence in the spring of 1861, in Company B, First Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He saw service in Kansas and Missouri with this regiment until 1861, when he was honorably discharged. In 1864 he re-enlisted, but this time in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Upper Sandusky, for one hundred days, under Capt. Gibson and Col. Hunt. He was in numerous skirmishes and serious conflicts in connection with the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and received his final discharge September 1, 1864. He bore with fortitude and unwavering bravery the perils of a soldier's life, but passed through all without a serious injury.

After his return from the war Mr. Armstrong purchased a part of the old homestead from his father and now owns one

hundred and thirty acres in all. His purchase was covered with a growth of heavy timber which he succeeded in clearing off, or at least as much of it as suited his purpose as a farmer. He made all the improvements on this farm that were necessary for profit and comfort and in 1878 erected his present modern dwelling. As an agriculturist he has made a decided success and is now ranked among the leading farmers of Eden township.

In politics Mr. Armstrong is a Republican and has served his fellow townsmen as land appraiser and township clerk. Fraternally Mr. Armstrong was made a Mason in Upper Sandusky in 1852 and is now a member of Nevada Lodge, No. 343, in which he has held the exalted office of worshipful master. He is also a member of Leith Post, No. 127, G. A. R., at Nevada, Wyandot county. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a liberal contributor financially to its support, and is also one of the most public-spirited citizens of the township, ever ready to aid in all things that tend toward the public weal. With such as be the prosperity of any township may be well assured as a certainty.

FRANK HOLMES.

Probably no resident of Wyandot county, Ohio, is more popular with the general public than Frank Holmes, the genial and very able editor of the Nevada Enterprise. He was born August 4, 1862, in Upper Sandusky, this county, his father being the late Dr. Samuel W. Holmes, a prominent physician of many years standing. Dr. Holmes

was born in Marion, Ohio, and married Miss Sarah E. Ensminger, a native of Hancock county. He first practiced his profession in his native village and later moved to Wyandot county, locating at Carey, where he remained six years. He then moved to Upper Sandusky and was a successful practitioner for twenty years, accumulating sufficient means to enable him to retire from business. He passed to his reward in 1890 and is well remembered as one of the able and skillful practitioners of the county. His widow survives him and makes her home with her son, Frank. Dr. Holmes was one of the successful men of Wyandot county and in addition to his extended practice owned and operated a farm in Crane township. He was prominent in Masonic circles and an active Republican. There were eight children born to them, namely: Emma, deceased, married Avery Henderson; Charles H., who died at the age of forty years; Anna, deceased, married N. R. Peugh; Frank, our subject; Rosie, who married Frank Hauck, and resides in the state of New York; Mayme, wife of A. J. Shaner, a resident of Pemberville, Ohio; Hattie, who resides with her sister in Pemberville; and Richard R., deceased.

The educational advantages obtained by Frank Holmes were acquired in the schools of Upper Sandusky, and while still young in years he learned the trade of a printer, working one year in the Union office and six months in the office of the Marion Independent. On May 29, 1880, he published the first number of the Sycamore Star and continued that publication three years to a day when he sold the paper to the News Publishing Company. He is a born journalist and would be out of his element in any

other business than that of editor, this field offering suitable scope for the display of his talents, which are of that order promising a rich future for him in the field of literature. November 1, 1883, he purchased a half interest in the Nevada Enterprise, his partner being J. M. Wilcox, and has raised the standard of the publication to that of one of the best sheets in the county. He has occupied the editorial chair since 1885 and his editorials are replete with logic and reasoning, touching briefly upon the important questions which occupy the public mind and expressing his views clearly and concisely. He is a deep thinker and a brilliant writer, his articles being brief, pithy and to the point. The Enterprise was started into existence January 1, 1872, by the Rev. A. B. Kirtland, a Lutheran divine, and has grown and flourished under the administration of its present management until it has a circulation of eight hundred and sixty copies, nine hundred being put out each week. Besides the regular work of the paper the company also do a large amount of job printing, which is the source of a neat income.

Mr. Holmes entered the matrimonial state on Christmas day, 1883, his bride being Miss Ella, daughter of John L. and Ella (McGlen) Turner, of Sycamore, Ohio. She is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Harrisburg, that state, August 16, 1866. Two offspring have been the fruits of this union, two bright little sons, William S., who was born July 22, 1885, and Oscar U., who made his appearance March 15, 1898. Mr. Holmes is one of the popular young men of Nevada and is now serving his third term as clerk of the village. He is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party and is prominent in social

circles, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 234, of this village; Lodge No. 625, I. O. O. F.; and Nevada Court, No. 74, Tribe of Ben Hur. He is genial and cordial in his bearing, easily approached and attracts friends as the magnet does the needle, while those for whom he forms an attachment may be as certain of his unfaltering friendship as that the orb of day will appear each morning on his daily round.

NOAH KOTTERMAN.

A scientific and successful farmer of Salem township, whose advice is sought for and heeded in all branches of agriculture, is the worthy subject of this brief biographical account. He is a native of Perry county, Ohio, and son of Michael and Sarah (King) Kotterman, who were born in Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. When a lad of twelve years Michael Kotterman was taken to Ohio by his parents and he grew to manhood amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times, the family being among the first to locate in what is now the township of Hopewell, Perry county. His father was a typical pioneer of the early day and a man of local repute. He bore an active part in the development of the section of country where he settled and lived to be quite an old man, dying at the advanced age of ninety-two. Michael Kotterman learned blacksmithing when a young man and later carried on the trade in connection with agricultural pursuits in the county of Perry, where he continued to reside until his removal, in 1848, to Wyandot county. He purchased one hundred and eight acres of partially im-

proved land on Sandusky river, two miles north of Little Sandusky, and, improving the same, subsequently bought an additional tract of seventy-eight acres. He became one of the leading farmers of the community and accumulated a liberal share of this world's goods, much of which is still owned by his descendants. Few men were as widely and favorably known as Michael Kotterman. He possessed a strong and active mind and for many years served his neighbors as an adviser in matters of business, by his wise counsel frequently adjusting difficulties, which otherwise would have resulted in litigation. Politically he was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school and as such early became one of the party leaders in the township of Pitt. As a member of the Lutheran church he was instrumental in doing much good for the cause of religion and his heart and hand were ever open to the cry of the poor and unfortunate of his neighborhood. He was indeed a representative citizen and the wholesome influence which he exerted is still felt in the community where so much of his life was spent. Coming from a family noted for longevity, he, too, lived to a good old age, dying in his eighty-seventh year.

The parents of Mrs. Kotterman were Peter and Sarah King. They moved from Pennsylvania to Perry county, Ohio, during the pioneer period and spent the remainder of their lives on the place where they originally settled. Peter King served in the war of 1812 and is remembered as a fairly successful man and useful citizen. Mrs. Kotterman was reared on the old homestead in Perry county and died in the county of Wyandot at the age of seventy-two; she was the mother of eight children, namely: Levi, a soldier of the late Civil war, was wounded

at the second battle of Bull Run and later died from the effect of his injury; Caroline, deceased; Susanna, deceased; Solomon, a farmer and stock raiser of Pitt township; Noah, our subject, and David, a merchant of Fairland, Ill. Two children died in infancy unnamed.

Noah Kotterman dates his birth from the 3d day of June, 1841, and he spent the first seven years of his life on the home place in Perry county. In 1848 he was brought by his parents to Wyandot county, where he grew to maturity, meantime attending the district schools and obtaining as good an education as could be imparted by the teachers then employed. At the age of twenty-two he began working for wages as a farm laborer and was thus engaged about two years, when he married and took charge of his father's farm. After running the place one year he rented land in Pitt township, where he resided about the same length of time and then returned to the homestead, which he cultivated with fair success for one season. Mr. Kotterman's next venture was in the direction of the lumber business. He purchased a sawmill in Seneca county, which he operated two years, disposing of it at the expiration of that time and removing to Perry county, where he bought a small farm and again turned his attention to agriculture. After spending eleven years there he came back to Wyandot county and in September, 1881, purchased the place in Salem township, which he has since made his home. This farm is situated in the oil belt and is at present leased to the Ohio Oil Company. There are now upon the place three producing wells which yield to the subject a fair annual income. Mr. Kotterman makes a specialty of the raising of Poland

China hogs and has been very successful in this business.

Mr. Kotterman's marriage, to which allusion has been made, was solemnized on the 29th day of November, 1864, with Miss Lovina Zartman, of Perry county, a union to which were born seven children: Laura V., wife of Forrest Hurd; Carrie, wife of Harry Huffman; Hattie, now Mrs. Chase Clemons; Sarah, who married William Roup; Osa, wife of William Cross; Bertha, wife of Frank Swaviel; and Calvin W. Mrs. Kotterman died on the 17th day of July, 1900. She was highly regarded as a friend and neighbor and as wife and mother her life was a grand but simple sacrifice upon the altar of duty. In her youth she joined the Reformed church, but on coming to this country and finding no society of that denomination she united with the Methodist church and remained faithful to the same until summoned to the church triumphant above.

Mr. Kotterman has always manifested a lively interest in the affairs of his township and for a period of six years served as its trustee. He was also constable for nine years and might have had other positions of trust and profit had he seen fit to accept them. He is a Democrat in his political views, but in matters purely local votes for the man instead of adhering closely to party. The Methodist creed represents his religious belief and for a number of years he has been an active and influential member, filling the office of class-leader, Sunday-school superintendent and trustee. In business Mr. Kotterman has been signally successful, having risen from comparative obscurity to a conspicuous place among the prominent farmers and stock raisers of Salem town-

ship. He has one hundred and fifty acres of land and he has cleared and developed eighty-five acres in excellent tillage, besides meeting an obligation of five thousand dollars, which he assumed when purchasing his place. In many respects he is a model farmer, and as a stock raiser his success has been most encouraging. He aims to be progressive in what he does, is always in sympathy with enterprises having for their object the common good, and his influence is invariably exerted on the right side of every moral issue. Like all men of positive character and independence of mind, he is outspoken in defense of what he considers right, and his convictions are such that his neighbors and fellow citizens know well his position on all questions of a political, moral and religious nature. His private life has been exemplary and his amiable traits of character and many virtues have made him widely popular throughout the county.

B. F. CROWL.

It will be found upon examination that the person who lives the quietest and most uneventful life, one that is free, on the one hand, from too great a degree of toil, and free, on the other, from nervous excitement, such as falls to the lot of the dwellers in the cities, will live the longest span on this earth. It seems that all persons are given at the outset of their lives only about so much vitality, and if they squander it before they reach maturity, or if they squander it too fast at any stage of their careers, it means a premature death. Like a candle, they burn out too fast and are left nothing but a wick,

black and unsightly. But the quiet and steady life is what counts. Such a person has great reserves of vital force which he can call into action at any emergency and is thus enabled to make a better showing in a crisis than the person who is ready to fall to pieces at the least excitement. The subject of this sketch is one of the citizens of this county who has had the wisdom to save his best powers for suitable occasions. He was born December 22, 1840, and is the son of Michael and Polly (Urey) Crowl, both of whom were natives of Stark county, Ohio, and both of Germanic descent. The parents moved to Hancock county at a very early day, took up a tract of wild land, which was covered with a dense forest of timber, and after erecting a rude log house began to clear off the trees and brush. It seemed a great task, but it was not so if time be not taken into consideration. With an abundance of time at his disposal a farmer could create wonders. He could not only strip a tract of woodland of its trees and brush, but could also dislodge the stumps, which were the most annoying objects a farmer had to encounter. This is what the elder Crowls had before them and this is what they did. They created a comfortable home in the wilds, contended with wild animals, met all opposing obstacles with faith in the goodness of God and in time built up a splendid home to which the children in after years could look back with satisfaction and pride. The father and mother were members of the German Reformed church, and were people of the most conservative habits. They lived honest and industrious lives and at their deaths were mourned by a large retinue of friends. They were the parents of three children, as follows: B. F., the subject:

Isaac, who lives in Hancock county on the old place, and Rachel, who, upon reaching womanhood was united in marriage with John H. Mellott, a resident of Hancock county.

The subject of this memoir lived with his parents until his marriage, managing in the meantime to save up a considerable sum of money: In 1875 he was united in matrimony with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Neate, of Wyandot county. The only child born to this union was a son, who died on the 19th of December, 1879. Immediately succeeding his marriage he engaged in his trade, that of carpenter and joiner, and resided on the old farm in Hancock county, which he continued to farm until 1890. In the meantime he had bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Wood county, which he now sold, and with the proceeds of the sale bought his present place in Eden township. He first bought one hundred and forty-six acres and purchased a home in Nevada, Ohio. He carries on general farming and also raises good grades of live stock to some extent. He has followed farming the most of his life and understands at its best that branch of industry. He has been successful beyond what falls to the lot of many and should be given credit for his industry and his honorable life. He is an adherent of the Lutheran church and stands high as a citizen and a man. Politically he is non-partisan and casts his vote for the man he deems best fitted for the office.

Before closing this biography it would be fitting to note briefly the record of our subject's immediate ancestors. Grandfather Crowl was born in Germany, but some time previous to the war of the Revolution he accompanied his parents upon their emigra-

tion to America. They settled in eastern Pennsylvania. Upon the outbreak of the war for independence grandfather Crowl took up arms in behalf of the patriots, and served two enlistments as private under General Washington. He participated in many sanguinary conflicts when his comrades were killed all about him, but through all these dangers and many other hardships and privations he safely passed. Subsequently he married and removed to the Buckeye state, locating near the Ohio river. He became the father of six children, two sons and four daughters. Of this family our subject's father, Michael Crowl, was the youngest, he having been born February 15, 1802. Afterward the family removed to Stark county, Ohio, eight miles east of Canton, where both the parents died. Here the three children of Michael Crowl were born: B. F. on November 22, 1838; Isaac, October 22, 1840; and Rachel Ann, February 14, 1843. Here also these parents both died, the father September 26, 1888, and the mother May 18, 1853. Eli, the only son of Isaac and Eliza Crowl, was born in March, 1876, and died in January, 1886. Their daughter, Jennie, now Mrs. Bert Price, and the daughter of Rachel, Milton Mellott, are the only living grandchildren of Michael Crowl.

REV. GODFREY BLASER.

It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praises of

the historian or the cheers and the appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never made. No man is great in all things and very few are great in many things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame, who before that had no reputation beyond the limits of their neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in this county who have achieved success along steady lines of action is the subject of this memoir. He was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, on August 3, 1833, and is the son of Ulrich and Barbara (Lehman) Blaser, both of whom were natives of the same place. The father was a weaver by trade and was a man of industrious and upright habits. He came to America in 1834 and located first in Holmes county, Ohio, where he bought two hundred acres of partly improved land. There he resided until his death. He and his wife were members of the German Reformed church, and both led pure, exemplary lives, passing away with the highest respect of their many friends. To them were born a family of fourteen, as follows: John, Barbara, Frederick, Christian, Elizabeth, Gottlieb, Mary, Elizabeth, Sophia, Godfrey (subject), Therisa, Caroline, Ferdinand, one that died in infancy, and William.

Godfrey Blaser remained at home with his parents, obtaining a fair education in the old-fashioned schools and showing great fondness for books and learning. In 1856 he married Miss Rosanna, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Kuenzli, of Holmes county. To Mr. Blaser and wife the follow-

ing family were born: Rev. J. H., of Henry county, Ill., an Evangelical minister who was ordained in 1884, and was stationed in Ohio for six years, in Texas three years and in Illinois nine years. His wife was formerly Miss Tillie Gruener. Emma Caroline, who died young. Aurelia, who married William Swan and had one child, Mamie, and died at the age of twenty-three years. William J., who married Miss Pearl Swan and with subject is engaged in farming. They have three children—Wayne, Ruth and Homer. Ida, who married Frank Swan, lives in Crane township and has one child—Irene Dorothy. Jonathan W., a druggist at Barberton, Ohio. Amelia, who died unmarried. Bertha, who died young. Alice, who died young. Reuben, who died in New Mexico, aged twenty-seven. Benjamin F., who attended school at Ada, Ohio, and graduated with the class of 1901 in classical course and is now a student of law in the same college. Albertina, who died unmarried. Theresa, who married B. C. Flowers and resides in Richland county, Ohio, and has one child, Neva Catharine. After his marriage Godfrey Blaser began farming operations on the old place in Holmes county, and so continued until 1860, when he came to this county and located in Eden township. He bought eighty acres on section 36, located his family there and began to farm and raise stock. Here he has remained to the present time. His wife having died February 8, 1887, he married, on June 18, 1880, Miss Sarah Entfield, of Wayne county, Ohio. She was born in Somerset county, Penn., on the 15th of April, 1841, the daughter of Emanuel and Mary (Weimer) Entfield. She was reared in her native county and was educated in

both the English and German languages. She is a lady of genial manner and cheerful disposition and contributes much to the happiness of the home circle. Mr. Blaser has given all his children good educations and thus fitted them for higher citizenship and more useful lives. In 1867 he was ordained in the ministry of the Evangelical church and continued to preach for that organization until 1887, having congregations in Logan, Wayne, Richland, Holmes, Crawford and Wyandot counties. He also filled other circuits, among which are Morgan and Perry counties, and elsewhere. He has been justice of the peace for three years, and is one of the strongest temperance workers in this portion of the state. Politically, on national issues, Mr. Blaser is a Prohibitionist, but in local affairs he disregards party lines and votes for the man he considers best qualified for the office. Religiously he worships at the church in Eden township and aided in the erection of the edifice. It is worthy of note that Mr. Blaser has in his possession an old parchment deed, dated November 5, 1846, and bearing the signature of President James K. Polk, and which is highly prized as a relic. He is self-educated, and no citizen stands higher in the estimation of the people. His life has been filled with good deeds and right living, and the morals of himself and family are above reproach.

JUDGE THOMAS D. LANKER.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in the termination of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of

one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which has made such accomplishment possible, and thus there is granted an objective incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made Judge Lanker one of the prominent and successful men of Wyandot county have also brought him the esteem of all with whom he has been brought into contact, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and noncrable methods.

Thomas D. Lanker, who now fills the responsible office of probate judge of Wyandot county, Ohio, is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born at Broken Sword, Crawford county, on the 26th of June, 1854. His grandfather, Phillips Lanker, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a pioneer of Crawford county, Ohio. He was of German ancestry, by trade was both a farmer and cabinetmaker, and politically was a Democrat. He was fairly successful in business and after an active and useful life passed away in Crawford county at the age of sixty-five years.

The father of our subject, Thomas Lanker, was born in Dauphin county, Penn., and in 1832 or 1833, when about ten years of age, accompanied his parents on their migration to Ohio. His early life was spent upon a farm in Crawford county and he became thoroughly inured to the toil necessary to that calling. In 1860 he came to Wyandot county and purchased a farm in Eden township, near the county line. This tract comprised two hundred and eighty acres of fine soil and here he made his home and lived the remainder of his life. By his

own exertions he became quite well-to-do, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat and held various local offices of trust and responsibility. He died February 29, 1888, aged sixty-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Cochran, was a native of Fredericktown, Md., and came to Ohio when about eighteen years of age. She survived her husband several years, passing away in December, 1893, at the age of seventy-two years. The union of this worthy couple was blessed by the birth of nine children, four of whom died in early childhood. Those who reached years of maturity were: William, a resident of Findlay, Ohio; James S., of Morrow county, Ohio; Miles B., of Van Wert, Ohio; Thomas D., our subject, and Joseph A., who conducts the old homestead.

Judge Thomas D. Lanker was about five years of age when he was brought to Wyandot county and until nineteen years of age he remained at home attending to the manifold duties of the farm, during this time also attending the public schools. So proficient was he in his studies that he was then licensed to teach, and for two terms he conducted the Oak Ridge school in Antrim township, this county. Then he attended a summer school, after which he engaged in teaching for a number of years in this and Crawford counties. During this time, to the end that he might become better equipped for this work, he attended summer training schools at Fostoria and Ada, Ohio, and at Valparaiso, Ind. However, the legal profession had long had an attraction for him, so he earnestly took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1892, at Columbus. Returning to

Upper Sandusky he immediately began the active practice of his profession and continued successfully in its prosecution until February 9, 1898, upon which date he assumed his present office, previously having filled the office of city solicitor of Upper Sandusky, for two years. He was re-elected to the office of probate judge in the fall of 1900 and is still performing in a satisfactory manner the duties of the office. At the last election, so emphatic was the demand for his retention in the office, that there was no opposition to his election.

Judge Lanker has been a life-long Democrat, active and influential in the counsels of his party. When but twenty-four years of age he held the office of clerk of Eden township, and four years later, in 1882, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. So satisfactory was his administration of justice that he was twice re-elected to the latter office, holding it during three terms, nine years in all. As a further evidence of the high regard in which Judge Lanker has been held by his constituents, it may also be stated that he was, during this period, elected mayor of Nevada on the Democratic ticket, though the town usually casts a Republican majority. He also served on the school board of Nevada, and has ever taken a particular interest in the educational affairs of his community. Socially our subject was a charter member of K. of P. Lodge, No. 234, at Nevada, Ohio, and after coming here became a member of Lodge, No. 174, K. of P., of Upper Sandusky.

On the 14th of March, 1878, Mr. Lanker was united in marriage with Miss Sallie E. Spoehl, of Nevada, this county. She is a genial and intelligent lady and has proven a faithful helpmate to her husband. She

is a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church. Our subject still owns a one-fourth interest in the old homestead, the estate having never been divided. He and his wife have earned and occupy an enviable standing in their community, being numbered among those whose efforts are always directed to the moral, educational and social uplifting of society.

W. A. WOLFE.

W. A. Wolfe, mayor of the village of Nevada, Ohio, and one of the prosperous merchants of that commonwealth, was born in this vicinity July 18, 1860, is a son of David B. and a grandson of Joseph and Margaret (Baughman) Wolfe, the grandfather from Pennsylvania and the grandmother from Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, among whom was David B. Wolfe, the father of our subject. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, January 15, 1833, and was there reared and educated, learning the trade of a carpenter. In 1855 he came to Nevada where he worked at his trade until 1872, building up a good business and winning the confidence and esteem of all. Two years of his life had been spent in Montana and other western states, but he found no place more to his liking than Wyandot county and in 1872 he purchased an interest in the general merchandise business of H. H. Welsh. He prospered in this enterprise and five years after he became a partner he purchased the entire interest of Mr. Welsh and conducted the store alone. He is one of the stable, reliable business men of Wyandot county whose patrons extend

over a wide territory. He was married, September 27, 1859, to Miss Almira B. Souder, daughter of William and Nancy (Stevens) Souder, of Crawford county, and a family of five children resulted, namely: William A., subject of this sketch; Mertie L., born February 2, 1862; Anna M., born March 21, 1878; and two who have entered the portals of eternity, Otto C., who was born May 16, 1872, and died August 20 of the following year, and Paul, who was born March 7, 1876, and lived but one short month, dying April 4. Mr. Wolfe is a Democrat and served as town commissioner for several years and also as a member of the council. He is an active Mason and has acted as worshipful master of the lodge.

W. A. Wolfe is a noble product of Nevada, having been born, educated and reared in this village where his business interests are centered and where he is one of the influential citizens. After leaving the school room he entered his father's store, where he remained as a clerk for fifteen years, his courteous and accommodating manners winning for him many friends, who liked to trade with the agreeable youth. He was a valuable assistant to his father, but was desirous of engaging in business for himself, and in 1893 opened his present store, dealing in jewelry, watches and clocks, hardware specials, bicycles, etc., while he repairs bicycles and lawn mowers and grinds knives and repairs musical instruments. He has brought with him to the new business a host of his old customers and friends and is constantly adding to his list of patrons, his well-known integrity giving him an enviable reputation with all classes of people. He has built up a large trade and is one of the

prosperous and reputable business men of the community.

Mr. Wolfe was joined in marriage November 6, 1898, to Miss Mayme Knenzli, who is a native of Wyandot county, but of Swiss descent. Her father met with a violent death near Nevada, having been killed by the cars. One son, Ogden B., and one daughter, have blessed their union and added joy to the household. Mr. Wolfe is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias and is one of the popular men of the county. He is a Democrat and is now serving his tenth year as mayor of the village, his duties being discharged in such a manner as to win the praise of even his most bitter opponent. He is public spirited to a fault and lets nothing stand in the way of the city's interests, while he works continually for the welfare of the community.

BARNEY MICHENFELDER.

The subject of this review, a well-known citizen of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, has been an important factor in business circles, and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabated energy and industry. He is public spirited and takes a deep interest in whatever tends to promote the intellectual and material welfare of the community in which he has so long resided.

Barney Michenfelder, the proprietor of the Upper Sandusky Brewery, first saw the light of day in Bavaria, Germany, on the 20th day of July, 1864. He remained in his native land until his sixteenth year, going to school some and also receiving some instructions in the art of brewing. Though

young in years, he was energetic and ambitious, and, believing that in the United States he would find better opportunities and greater reward for honest effort, he decided to emigrate. He crossed the Atlantic on the steamship "Nora," and landed in New York city on the 16th or 17th of August, 1881. Proceeding at once to Detroit, Michigan, he obtained employment in a brewery. His brief experience in the old country had, in a measure, prepared him for this work, and so capably and efficiently did he serve his employers that he remained in that city for ten or twelve years. Then, still further to perfect his knowledge of the business, he went to Chicago, Illinois, and for four months attended the Brewers' Academy. Upon leaving this institution he returned to Detroit, Michigan, and was given charge of a brewery there, retaining that position three years. He then went across the line into Canada and for a time had charge of a brewery there.

In 1898 Mr. Michenfelder came to Upper Sandusky and bought the brewery plant here. It was not at that time in a very flourishing condition, and here he had a chance to exercise the qualities which have been the secret of his success. He at once proceeded to put the plant into the proper shape for the manufacture of first-class beer. He had never been satisfied with doing things in a half-way or slipshod manner, and he determined that the product should be of the best quality. He has always given the entire plant his personal supervision, doing nearly all the work himself, and succeeded in putting upon the market an article which has gained a wide popularity.

The "Wyandot Pride" has the reputation of being a high-class beer. The brewery

now has a capacity of between six thousand and seven thousand barrels a year. Mr. Michenfelder is, at present, remodeling and improving his buildings at an estimated cost of between \$8,000 and \$10,000, and when these improvements are completed he will have a splendid piece of property.

While in Detroit Mr. Michenfelder married Miss Mary Krotz, a resident of that city. She is an amiable and intelligent lady and is popular with a large circle of acquaintances. Politically Mr. Michenfelder is a Democrat, and has been quite active in advocating the policies and principles of his party in the county of Wyandot. During his four years residence in Upper Sandusky he has always stood for the material advancement of his city, and by his courteous manners and genial disposition has gained for himself a large circle of friends.

ANDREW JACKSON BEAM.

What characterizes the present age of industry in contrast with all that have gone before is the great and wonderful diversity of pursuits. One merchant of to-day will handle nothing but hats, another nothing but stationery, another nothing but shirts, and so on. To a considerable extent this holds good on the farm as well as in the city. The farmer turns his attention to some specific branch of farming, and only pursues the others so far as they will aid him in making a success of the one. In following the one he but observes the tendency of the times to concentrate all his attention and skill on certain lines which are thus sure to be vastly more successful than if his efforts were scattered over many occupations.

Thus it is found that some farmers make a specialty of raising certain grades of stock, to the exclusion of general farming except as the latter will aid him with his stock. It has been thus with the subject of this memoir, who is one of the leading farmers and one of the most prominent citizens of this portion of the county. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, August 20, 1827, and is the son of Isaac Beam, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and Martha Merritt Beam, of Washington county, the same state. The father moved to Knox county, Ohio, and was there reared to maturity on the farm, receiving in youth a fair education at the early schools. He selected farming for his occupation through life, but concluded that it was best for every boy to learn a trade, and therefore learned the trade of coopering, which he followed in conjunction with farming. He died in Knox county in 1833, but his widow survived him until 1866, when she passed away at Fort Wayne, Ind. During the war of 1812 he served as a bearer of dispatches and otherwise saw active service. To he and his wife seven children were born, as follows: Sallie, who married Jacob Albaugh, both husband and wife being dead; Phoebe, who married Isaiah Wilson; Maria, who married E. Edwards; Sophia, who became the wife of John Kearns; William, who married Miss Maria Bell, and upon her death married Miss May Huff; Andrew Jackson, the subject; and a son that died in infancy. When our subject's father died, at the age of forty years, his widow married David Grosbury. Andrew J. was about fifteen years old when he left home to seek his fortune. He went to live with his uncle, John Beam, and continued with him for four and a half years, or until 1848,

when he came alone to this township—to the Indian Mills. Here he bought eighty acres and has resided ever since, engaged in farming and rearing live stock of the better grades. He has put a vast amount of hard work on his place, as there was much standing timber when he first came here. His mother and brothers had preceded him to this county, but Mrs. Beam had gone on to Fort Wayne. Andrew J. resided in Crane township for twenty years. He then sold his place and went to Upper Sandusky, where he remained for two years. He then secured his present place in Eden township, buying eighty acres of good land, known as the Folk place. In 18— he married Miss Matilda McKilby, of Germany, by whom he has the following children: Martha, who died young; John, who was married to a Miss Lowrey and is engaged in farming in Crawford county; James, at home. Mr. Beam has followed general farming to the exclusion of other difficult branches of husbandry. He has made an excellent success of life and stands high in his county. He is a Democrat and a Presbyterian, though he does not mix the two. He is one of the self-made men of this county, and has made a success of his undertakings notwithstanding his lack of education in early years. He is well and favorably known throughout the county.

C. R. FOWLER.

It is customary for the people of the United States to look upon every boy as a possible future candidate for the Presidency and as a possible occupant of every or any office within the gift of the people. This is

the reason that all rejoice in the country and its institutions, for all parents know that their boys may some day occupy the highest positions in the land. There is something in this thought to work for. Not merely the accumulation of dollars and cents, but the acquirement of a proud and honorable position in society is something worth fighting for in the great war for existence. In pioneer times people had enough to do to make a respectable living without taking into account the higher problems of society and civilization, but that time is past and a better time has arrived, with higher hopes, promises and rewards. Accordingly, where once stood the pioneer cabin is now the large and comfortable residence of the wealthy descendant, with its organ or piano, its college graduate, and its multitude of books and periodicals. But the children of to-day little reckon of the weary steps taken by their fathers to reach this desirable state of advancement and comfort. The subject of this notice is the descendant of such a pioneer. C. R. Fowler's birth occurred in Bradford county, Penn., on December 30, 1821. He is the son of Stephen and Leafy A. (Stevens) Fowler, the former of whom was a native of the Green Mountain state and a man far above the average in point of intellect and judgment. To Stephen and Leafy A. were born eight children: Finley F., who died in 1897 at the advanced age of eighty years and who resided in Arkansas; Olive, who upon reaching womanhood was united in marriage with Dr. Orin Ferris; subject; Betsey, who married S. M. Worth; Pike, who lives in Upper Sandusky; Leafy, who was married to Isaac Beesy; Scott, who is now living in Colorado; Sarah. Stephen Fowler, when a young man, determined to



C. P. Bowler



MRS. CATHARINE FOWLER.

educate himself and pursue a professional career. Accordingly, he studied medicine the required period, passed the examination, and was duly given his license. In 1828 he removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his family, traversing the distance in covered wagons and camping out during nights. He located in what is now Pitt township on section 2, where he bought five hundred and eighty acres of heavily timbered land, upon which was a small log dwelling with a puncheon floor and a stick chimney. Here he began the business of clearing off the timber, farming and practicing his profession. There were very few physicians then in this part of the state, and Dr. Fowler was often required to ride very long distances to his patients. He traveled by horse, carrying his medicines in his saddle-bags, and was sometimes gone a week at a time and even longer. On these trips he journeyed as far as Tiffin and Marion, seeing a score or more of patients as he progressed. He was a skillful physician for that day, and became known over a large section of the state. His intelligence, skill, energy and individuality made him very prominent wherever he went. His life was one of great duties and responsibilities, but was borne without flinching, and when he finally passed away a large concourse of people lamented his departure.

His son, C. R. Fowler, the subject of this sketch, grew up on his father's farm, and was fortunate in having parents of intelligence and refinement to manage his youth and his education. He learned the whole routine of farm management, and continued with his father until he had reached the age of twenty-four years, when he began independent operations. He located on a farm of

eight hundred acres in Mifflin township, on the Wyandot Reserve, upon which tract was a small Indian cabin in which he lived for five years. He then returned to Pitt township and stayed for two years, having charge of the old homestead. After he returned from Mifflin township he bought two hundred and fifty acres upon which he located. Since that day he has thrived very rapidly, until now he owns a total of two thousand acres, constituting one of the largest and best farms in the whole country. This splendid farm is little short of a principality, with its residences and barns, its wells and its streams, its meadow and its woodland, and its vast fields of waving grain. It may almost be said that its thousands of sheep and cattle graze over a hundred hills. Certainly, few farms in the state surpass it in extent and magnificence. He has made a specialty of sheep rearing and culture, and now has a herd of four thousand of these animals. His success has been almost phenomenal, and attests his intelligence and judgment. In 1844 he married Miss Catherine Nesbitt, who bore him six children: Hiram, who lives in Pitt township; Dwight, who also lives in Pitt township; and Myrtle, Charles, Elizabeth, and Sarah, deceased. Whether as a manager of the farm or as a public officer, Mr. Fowler has shown the highest capacity. The excellence of his judgment is well known throughout the entire county. As a Republican of the stalwart sort, he was elected county commissioner, and served with great credit to himself and the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He is a man of great industry, excellent habits, and no one stands higher in the estimation of the community.

ERNEST R. IRMER.

Ernest R. Irmer is one of the enterprising business men of Nevada, Ohio, who furnishes food for the hungry inhabitants of that thriving little village and is widely known and esteemed. He is a native of the German empire, having been born in Ross-lau May 16, 1849. His father, William Irmer, was born November 23, 1808, and was a well-known weaver of damask goods in his native country. He died in 1875. He was married to Miss Sophia Bock, who was born December 18, 1812, in Ross-lau and died December 1, 1901, in her native home. By her he was the father of seven children, namely: Augusta, deceased; Charlotte, deceased; William, deceased; Sophia, deceased; Ernest; Carl, a weaver in his native land; and Albert, who is engaged in teaching school in Germany.

Ernest R. Irmer was well educated in the mother language, as were his brothers and sisters, and he remained with his parents until he had passed his sixteenth year. Boys in that country were trained to lives of usefulness, it being an unusual thing to find a young man who had not learned some trade or profession. Accordingly, young Irmer was sent to learn the trade of a baker, serving an apprenticeship of three and one-half years and later working at the craft in all the large cities. He spent two years as a journeyman, visiting Hanover, Vienna, Berlin and Dresden. In 1871 he sailed on board the "Weser" for the United States, landing at Castle Garden, New York, June 30, 1871. He at once settled in Newark, N. J., remaining there until the year following when he went to Syracuse, N. Y., and later visited the following cities: Buffalo,

Chicago, Cleveland, Delaware, Ohio, and finally locating in Nevada in 1875. He had worked at his trade for other people in the various cities he had visited and after coming to this village he opened a bakery in the Reed block, putting in a line of groceries in order to bring him more business. He was in that building twenty-five months when he moved into his present comfortable quarters in the brick block which he had just completed. He was now much more conveniently situated and was able to carry a full line of groceries, his room having been limited heretofore. He gave his closest attention to his business and catered to the wants of his customers until his patronage became so extended that it was more than he could handle in justice to either himself or his customers, and he accordingly abandoned the bakery and devoted his entire attention to the grocery department. It has been about seven years since he closed his bakery and he is still kept busy handling the large trade which his courteous and considerate treatment brings to his store.

Mr. Irmer was married June 1, 1876, to Miss Henrietta Woolsey, who died April 10, 1886, leaving five children, only two of whom survive, Inez May and Carl W., the latter an inmate of the institution for the blind at Columbus, Ohio. On October 13, 1886, he was again married, the bride being Miss Emma King, daughter of Frederick King, of this county. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, viz.: One that died in babyhood; Clara; Catherine and Albertina. Mr. Irmer has been one of the prominent men of Nevada, representing his ward in town council and using his honest endeavors for the well-being of the village. He has been one of the fore-

most men of the community and in booming his business has also boomed the town, his bargains bringing many outside people to the place to trade. He is prominent in Republican caucuses and is a member of Lodge No. 343, F. & A. M., of Nevada. After he had lived in America for a few years his heart longed for a glimpse of the old home, the mother and relatives who stayed in that country, and in 1881 he set forth across the Atlantic to visit old scenes and revive memories of childhood. The visit ended, he retraced his steps to his home in this country, content to cast his lot with those whose patriotism is founded on independence, and whose industry brings wealth and affluence.

SAMUEL L. MOSER.

Of all the emigrants who reach the United States from the countries of Europe none show a greater aptitude in adapting themselves to our peculiar institutions than those who come from Switzerland. Having themselves lived in a country where one citizen is as good as another if he behaves himself as well, they almost immediately understand our political methods and customs and appreciate the advantages which are offered by our laws. The result is that they are at once contented and straightway proceed to make the most of their new surroundings. After their home is established and they have attained some degree of comfort, they look around and soon take a warm and intelligent interest in our form of government, in our schools, in our churches, in the affairs of our county administration, and so forth. People who come from some

monarchy require a considerable time to adjust their old ideas to the new conditions. Not so with emigrants from Switzerland, as was shown by the parents of our subject when they came here. They at once understood our form of government and at once were acting in conjunction with all our customs and laws. Samuel L. Moser, their son and the subject of this brief notice, was born on the place where he now resides in Eden township, on the 6th of January, 1859. His parents were thrifty and intelligent people of Switzerland, who concluded that they could better their condition by coming to the United States. They were residents of the Canton of Berne, and in their youth had received fair educational advantages, though they were familiarized with hard work almost from the time they were old enough to go to school. The father's name was Nicholas Moser and the mother's maiden name Miss Maria Leichty, both natives of the same country, the latter born in September, 1818. Upon reaching maturity they fell in love and were married May 26, 1843, and soon afterward determined to cross the ocean to America. Accordingly, in 1858, they took passage, and in due season were landed in New York harbor. They immediately came west and located at Winesburg, Holmes county, Ohio, until they could have time to look around and ascertain their bearings. This was in 1858. The following year they came to Eden township, Wyandot county, and bought eighty acres of wild land on section 24, where our subject now lives, and immediately put up a rude log cabin, in which the little family made its home. They at once began clearing off the timber and had plenty of hard work before them. In time fully sixty acres were thus

cleared by these industrious people, and crops of heavy grain took the place of the dense forests of beech, oak, walnut, etc. Upon this old place the parents continued to reside until their respective deaths. The father passed away August 20, 1888, aged seventy years, four months and seventeen days, and the mother at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, October 22, 1896. Their lives were full of industry, usefulness and good deeds. Their six children were as follows: Frederick, who married Miss Elizabeth Barden and lives near St. Joe, Missouri, and is engaged in farming; Catherine married Jacob Tribolett, who lives in Putnam county, Ohio, and is occupied in farming; Christian, who wedded Miss Barbara Ann Ulrich and is farming in Taylor county, Iowa; Simon, a farmer of Crane township, who married Miss Eliza Walton; Rosetta became the wife of Joseph L. Courtad, who conducts a foundry at Bluffton, Ohio; and subject.

Samuel Moser was educated in the common schools of the county and grew to mature years on his father's farm. Being the youngest son, he remained with his parents until their deaths, taking charge of the old place.

On May 24, 1883, our subject married Miss Rosetta Corfman, daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Coon) Corfman. Abraham Corfman was born October 8, 1830, and died November 29, 1894, and his wife, Catherine (Coon) Corfman, was born June 9, 1833, and died May 22, 1891. They were united in marriage April 24, 1859, and were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, three of whom are yet living and residents of Wyandot county. Mrs. Moser was born in Wyandot county, October 4, 1862, and received her

education in the schools of her locality and one term's attendance at the schools of Upper Sandusky. The result of this union was the birth of the following children: Bertha May, who has passed the Boxwell examination, has also taken instruction in music and is a reader; Blanche Belle; Earl R.; and Nora Edith. Mrs. Moser has proven herself a worthy helpmeet to her husband and has nobly done her share in rearing the children to lives of purity and usefulness. That she is a careful and tasteful housewife is evidenced in the appearance of their cosy and comfortable home. The latter stands upon an eminence and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

At the present time Mr. Moser possesses the old place of eighty acres, and also a forty-acre tract in Crane township, on which tracts he is engaged successfully in general farming. He is one of the most progressive citizens of the county. Besides his farming interests he has helped to further other active interests of his county. For two years he was president of the Farmers Mutual Relief Association of Wyandot county and for eight years served on its board of directors. This association was organized in 1874 and incorporated June 18, 1877, and is in a flourishing condition, paying all losses promptly. Up to January 1, 1901, the amount paid on losses aggregated \$58,101.48, and at the same time the amount of insurance in force was \$2,378,316, and now exceeds two and a half millions.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Moser is not tightly bound by party ties, but always endeavors to cast an intelligent ballot, voting for what he considers the best interests of his county, state and nation. In religious

matters, he was early confirmed a member of the German Reformed church, and, although not now retaining an active membership, he maintains that "righteousness and love" are the true elements of a Christian life, in which view Mrs. Moser coincides, and the attainment of these things is their ideal of a true life.

IRA T. MATTESON,

A representative farmer and stock raiser of Wyandot county, and son of Job Matteson, whose biography appears elsewhere, was born on the farm in Salem township where he now lives. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he early became familiar with the details of farm labor, and in the public schools, which he attended at intervals during his minority, he received an education which has enabled him to transact successfully the duties of an active and useful life. He remained at home with his parents until about twenty years of age, at which time he engaged in agriculture, and a little later purchased of his father the beautiful farm of one hundred and sixty acres which under his thrifty management has become one of the model places of Salem township.

As a farmer Mr. Matteson ranks with the most enterprising and successful in Wyandot county. He prosecutes his chosen calling, according to the latest and most approved scientific methods, keeps fully abreast the times in all matters relating to agriculture and seldom fails to reap abundant harvests. In addition to general husbandry, he pays considerable attention to live stock, and of late years has become

widely and favorably known as a successful chicken fancier. He keeps on his place some of the finest poultry in this section of the state and invariably receives premiums wherever his fowls are exhibited. He has spared no expense to procure fine varieties, and at the present time he has fifty different breeds, some of his fowls costing many dollars each. In this interesting and profitable industry he has earned a reputation which places him among the most noted fanciers of the state. The business has also been very remunerative, resulting in handsome financial returns nearly every month of the year.

Mr. Matteson's place, which is three miles distant from the county seat, contains many valuable improvements, including good barns and outbuildings and a large and commodious dwelling, complete in all its appointments and furnished with many modern conveniences. Fine shade trees and an orchard, in which are raised all fruits common to this latitude, add variety and beauty to the premises and in many respects the home is a model of comfort and convenience. In the way of stock Mr. Matteson has made a specialty of Poland China hogs, Shorthorn cattle, fine horses and Shropshire sheep. His hogs have captured premiums in abundance at county fairs and his horses are as fine as can be found in the county. In fact, in all his stock dealings he has made a signal success. A Republican in politics, Mr. Matteson has long been one of the aggressive party workers in Salem township, but he has never sought nor desired office at the hands of his fellow citizens. He has frequently served as a member of the election board, and there is seldom a township, county or district conven-

tion in which he is not chosen to represent the voting precinct in which he resides. In the summer of 1900 he was appointed one of the census enumerators for Wyandot county, in which position, as in all others with which he has been honored, his duties were discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned. In his fraternal relations he belongs to the Pythian order, having filled all the chairs in Wyandot Lodge, No. 174, meeting in Upper Sandusky. His religious belief is represented by the creed of the Church of God, with which body he has been actively connected for a number of years.

On the 21st day of August, 1898, Mr. Matteson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie A. McBeth, daughter of Robert McBeth, a union blessed with one child, a daughter, Ilo E., a bright and promising little miss, in whom her parents take great delight and in whom are centered many fond hopes for the future.

Mr. Matteson is in the very prime of life and usefulness, and his influence as an honorable, upright citizen is productive of much good upon all with whom he comes in contact. His past success gives assurance of something yet to come, and he is evidently destined to continue a potent factor for substantial good for many years yet to come.

ISAAC NORTON.

Probably no resident of Wyandot county, Ohio, is more widely or favorably known than the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He is one of the wide-awake, prosperous farmers of this section, and first

saw the light of day in York county, Penn., near the city of Harrisburg, on March 26, 1822.

He is a son of Hugh and Rebecca (Balliss) Norton, both of whom were born in York county, Penn. He followed his trade, which was that of a cooper, and also carried on farming in his native state until 1829, when he disposed of his business and moved to Wayne county, Ohio. The journey was made in a four-horse wagon, in company with several other families, who settled near the village of Wooster. Mr. Norton purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land which had been partly cleared, paying ten dollars per acre for it, and continued to live there until death removed him from earth at the good old age of seventy-eight years. He took an important part in all public work and was elected by the Republicans as trustee of the township. He was a good man and affiliated with the Missionary Baptist church. He was the father of ten children, all of whom, save only two, are with him in the mansions above. Their names, in order of their birth, are as follows: Benjamin, Katie, Sarah, Polly, Jane, Isaac, John, James, John and Betsey. James is a resident of Medina county, this state.

Isaac Norton received but a limited education, as his boyhood was mostly spent in work. The school which he favored with his attendance on limited occasions was one and one-quarter miles distant from his home, and in order to reach it the Norton children were compelled to walk through that distance of timber and over roads which were oftentimes well nigh impassable. He was married in his twentieth year to Miss Elizabeth Nesbitt, a native of the state of Pennsylvania. Their honeymoon continued

for almost half a century, when, in 1887, it was ended by the death of his beloved wife and companion. She was a lady whose mild and gentle disposition made her a general favorite and whose hand was ever extended to help those whose distress was brought to her attention. Thirteen children were the offspring of this union, many of whom have ascended to the heavenly realms. They are: John, whose life was given in the service of his country; Amanda; Hiram, also a soldier of the Civil war; Rebecca, who is her father's housekeeper; Clay, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Kate; Finley, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Stephen Pike, a farmer of Antrim township; Addie, deceased; and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Norton cultivated the home place in Wayne county for seven years and then came to Wyandot county, where he bought eighty acres of land in section 4, Antrim township. This was an old and improved farm, which cost him ten dollars per acre, and on which he lived for about fourteen years, when he sold it and bought his present property, his first purchase being two hundred acres. He has added to this, first eighty acres, then twenty-four and later twenty-nine, until he now owns three hundred and thirty-three acres. He was the owner of four hundred and fifteen acres at one time. Although his farm was in part improved when he purchased it, yet he has erected the buildings, built the fences, set out trees and made many other improvements which place it among the most beautiful and well-tended farms of Wyandot county. He raises a great deal of stock, to which he feeds much of the grain from his farm. He is one of the progressive and brainy farmers, whose common sense tells them the proper thing to do and whose

energy enables them to accomplish it while many another man is hesitating and consequently losing money. He is a Republican, having first voted for Fremont, and an active worker for the cause of temperance, believing the liquor traffic to be the greatest curse which blots our fair land. He served as township trustee several years and is a man who is liked by everyone and whose character is above reproach.

CHAS. S. MATHEWS.

Chas. S. Mathews, the oldest resident member of the profession of dentistry in Upper Sandusky, was born in Canton, Ohio, September 24, 1854, a son of Josiah H. and Mary (Shorb) Mathews. The father was a native of England and came to the United States with his parents when a lad of sixteen years of age, settling in Canton, his father being well advanced in years. Josiah H. Mathews, father of the subject, read medicine with Dr. Estep, of Canton, and afterward graduated from the Cleveland Medical College. He became a prominent and well-known physician of Canton, where he practiced his profession for many years, but retired a few years prior to his death, passing away at the age of sixty-nine. Politically he was a Democrat, but never took an active part in politics. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church and was ever earnest in all efforts to promote its welfare and advance the moral and material condition of the community. The mother of the subject, a native of Canton, Ohio, was also a member of the Episcopal church. She died in 1879, leaving two

children, Charles S., and a younger brother, Joseph H., an electrical engineer of Canton.

The boyhood days of Charles S. were spent in Canton, where he was educated in the public schools. Later he entered a military academy at Springfield, Ohio, where he remained one year, going thence to Gambier, Ohio. Young Mathews then entered the dental office of Dr. Craig, with whom he studied for a time, going thence to Philadelphia and entering the dental college of that city, from which he was graduated in 1877 after a three years' course. Returning to Ohio he located in Upper Sandusky city, where he has practiced his profession with marked success ever since.

Dr. Mathews was married September 8, 1886, to Miss Victoria Van Marter, a daughter of John and Celestia Van Marter. They are the parents of one child, Mary, who is at home with her parents. Politically Dr. Mathews is a Democrat, but takes little interest in politics beyond informing himself upon the issues in question and the exercise of the franchise at the polls. Fraternally he is a member of the American Order of Woodmen of the World and the Bankers Fraternal Union. Being the oldest resident dentist in this city his long continued residence makes him a familiar figure to a large number of friends and acquaintances whose confidence and esteem is often expressed and worthily bestowed.

JOHN N. PAULIN.

Holding prestige among the successful farmers and stock raisers of Eden township and ever since his birth an honored resident

of Wyandot county, John N. Paulin, member of the board of county commissioners, is entitled to more than passing notice in the biographical history of this section of Ohio. His father, Nathan Paulin, was a native of Columbiana county and an early settler of the county of Crawford, where he located in 1832, purchasing eighty acres of heavily timbered land which he partly improved and upon which he lived for a period of eleven years. Disposing of his real estate at the end of that time, he removed, about 1843, to Wyandot county and purchased eighty acres of land in the township of Eden, to which he made an addition of the same number of acres two years later. Here he labored long and arduously, removing the dense growth with which his place was covered and otherwise improved the land until he brought it to a high and successful state of cultivation.

Nathan Paulin was a man of substantial worth, very industrious and energetic and as a farmer ranked among the most enterprising in the township of Eden. By diligent devotion to his vocation he succeeded in accumulating a liberal competence, owning at the time of his death a finely improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, besides valuable personal property and a bank account considerably in excess of five thousand dollars. In politics he was a representative Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, though by no means an active partisan nor an aspirant for official honors at the hands of his fellow citizens. He was a man of deep religious convictions and for a number of years a leader of the Evangelical church in the community where he resided. In every relation of life he endeavored to live up to his highest ideal of manhood and

his influence, at all times potent and far reaching, was exerted on the right side of every great moral issue. He was married about 1832 to Miss Mary Hahn, also a native of the county of Columbiana, and reared a family of five children: Sarah, widow of the late George Hildebrand, an agriculturist of Eden township; Mary Ann, wife of John Failor, also a farmer and stock raiser of Eden township; Andrew, accidentally killed at the age of twenty-four; Susan, who became the wife of John Ahlefeld, of Wyandot county, and John N., whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch. The mother of these children is still living, a remarkably well preserved and highly respected old lady of eighty-seven years. She proved a true helpmeet to her husband, knew not what it was to eat the bread of idleness and by her industry and unselfish devotion contributed greatly to the success which subsequently crowned their joint efforts. Reared in the faith of the Evangelical church, she has proved true to the claims of religion and her daily life bears eloquent testimony to the efficacy of the Gospel as a great spiritual agency in the uplifting of humanity. Nathan Paulin departed this life at his home in Eden township October 17, 1887, and his death was considered a great public loss to the community in which so many of his years were passed.

Peter Paulin, the father of Nathan, was a native of Maryland and an early pioneer of Columbiana county, whither he moved while the foot of the savage still pressed the soil. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, at the conclusion of which he turned his attention to farming and carpentering, meeting with encouraging success in both vocations. He became one of the

prominent and influential men of Columbiana county and died in Wyandot county when seventy-five years of age. The family were among the original settlers of Maryland, in certain localities of which state the name is still common.

John N. Paulin was born on the place where he now lives in Eden township, May 14, 1854, and received his early educational training in the district schools, which he attended winter seasons during his minority. Reared on a farm, he developed great strength of muscle and earnestness of purpose which well fitted him for the active career which has since made him one of the leading citizens of the township of Eden, and one of Wyandot county's most worthy and popular public servants. On attaining his majority he began life for himself on the home place and upon the death of his father eighty acres of the farm came into his possession by inheritance. The other eighty acres of his mother's he farms, and at the present time he occupies a deservedly conspicuous place among the leading agriculturists and successful stock men of the county of Wyandot. Mr. Paulin believes in the dignity of his calling and spares neither time nor expense in keeping his place in every respect a model country home. His improvements in the way of buildings, fencing and general cultivation of the soil, bespeak the presence of an intelligent, wide-awake and thoroughly up-to-date farmer, while his influence as a citizen, interested in whatever is calculated to promote the material interests of the community, marks him as public-spirited in all the term implies.

Mr. Paulin was married February 11, 1875, to Miss Melvina C. Imler, of Eden township, who has borne him four children,

namely: Nora, Maude and Frank Otto, all of whom are still living under the parental roof, and one deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Paulin have given them good, practical educations. Nora completed the common-school course and in 1895 took a course of instruction in the Findlay College, also taking instruction in music. She has taught five successful terms of school in her home township. Maude has finished the common-school course and also a course in music. Frank O., who also was educated in the common schools, is a practical agriculturist and a lover of live stock.

In the public affairs of his township Mr. Paulin has long been a forceful factor and for many years the local Democracy has looked upon him as an active and reliable leader. Since his twenty-first year he has been a prominent party worker and as such has contributed much to the success of his ticket in a number of campaigns. He usually represents his party in township, county, district and state conventions, in the deliberations of which his opinions carry considerable weight, while his influence in putting forward the best men for office has had much to do with winning victory in several hotly-contested elections.

In recognition of his services as a party worker he was three times elected township clerk and for a period of nine years he served as justice of the peace, discharging the duties of both positions in such manner as to elicit the highest praise from both friends and political enemies. As an official he proved not only capable, but painstaking and popular, and while serving as justice he had the satisfaction of knowing that few of his decisions were ever reversed at the hands

of superior courts. His record in the minor positions mentioned was such as to bring his name prominently before the people of the county for higher official station, the result being his nomination in 1898 for the responsible office of commissioner. After a spirited campaign, he was triumphantly elected and in the discharge of his functions as a member of the board he has demonstrated sound judgment, wise discretion and an untiring devotion to the people's interests.

Mr. Paulin is a gentleman of strict integrity and the purity of his motives has never been impeached; no breath of suspicion has ever been breathed against his good name and his honorable, upright character is worth more than great riches to his family and fellow citizens. Fraternally he belongs to Lodge No. 110, I. O. O. F., and Lodge No. 83, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, both of Upper Sandusky, and in religion subscribes to the creed of the Church of God. He is an active worker in the local congregation with which he is identified, contributes liberally of his means to the spread of the Gospel and is a leader in all charitable and benevolent enterprises in the community. There are few as popular men in Wyandot county and certainly no one has a greater number of warm personal friends. Liberal almost to a fault, enterprising and intelligent, a faithful public official and a model Christian gentleman, Mr. Paulin is one of the noted men of his day and generation in the township of his residence.

Like her husband, Mrs. Paulin is deservedly popular in her neighborhood and elsewhere and possesses those qualities of head and heart that make one a useful mem-

ber of the best social circles. She also belongs to the Church of God, and manifests by a life of faith the genuineness of the religion which she has long professed.

WILLIAM H. FRATER.

It is an axiom demonstrated by human experience that industry is the keynote of prosperity. Success comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by sleepless vigilance and cheerful celerity, and it was by such means that William H. Frater, the present popular and capable postmaster of Upper Sandusky, has forged to the front and won an honored place among the substantial citizens of Wyandot county. He is widely and favorably known as a man of high character, and for a number of years his influence in the community has been marked and salutary.

In tracing Mr. Frater's family history it is learned that his grandfather, George Frater, came from Scotland in an early day and settled first in Virginia and later in what is now Belmont county, Ohio. Among the passengers of the vessel on which he sailed was a young lady, whose name was Mary Douglass, and who became his wife shortly after landing and who shared with him the fortunes and vicissitudes of life in a new and comparatively undeveloped country. From the most reliable information obtainable it appears that George Frater and wife set up their first domestic establishment in the wilds of Wood county, Va., as long ago as 1819, and after remaining in that state about nine years they changed their resi-

dence to the county of Harrison, Ohio. For some time after moving to the latter county Mr. Frater carried on the pursuit of agriculture as a renter, but later he purchased a farm, upon which he lived the remainder of his life, dying when about seventy years old. He was a staunch Presbyterian, and in politics originally supported the Whig party, but afterward became a Republican. His wife lived to a good age, departing this life at her home in Harrison county when upward of seventy years old.

Thomas Frater, son of the above George and father of the subject of this review, was born in Virginia and when quite young was taken by his parents to Belmont county. Reared a farmer, he always followed tilling the soil, and met with fair success in the accumulation of property. He spent the greater part of his life in Harrison county, and in the spring of 1862 moved to Marion county, Ohio, where he died the same year, at the age of forty-two years. Like his parents, he was a devout member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics supported the principles of the Republican party.

When a young man Thomas Frater married Miss Isabelle Taylor, a native of Scotland; she was brought to America when about eighteen months old and grew to womanhood in Virginia, where she first met the man who afterward became her life companion. Her father, John Taylor, became a resident of the United States as early as 1819 and settled in Virginia, where he afterwards became a successful farmer and large land owner. He died in the prime of life, aged about forty-one or forty-two years. His wife, also a native of Scotland, was called to the other life when nearly eighty

years old. Mrs. Frater survived her husband a number of years, dying at the age of seventy-nine. The marriage of Thomas and Isabelle Frater resulted in five children, whose names are as follows: George, a business man of Des Moines, Iowa; John T., who is serving his sixth term as treasurer of Crow Wing county, Minn.; William H., the subject of this biography; Thomas died at the age of twenty-two; and Archibald W., an attorney, practicing his profession in Seattle, Wash.

William H. Frater first saw the light of day on the paternal homestead near New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, May 23, 1850, and grew to maturity amid the stirring scenes of the farm. The preliminary education he received in the country schools was supplemented by a course in Iberia College, Iberia, this state, which institution he attended until attaining his majority, when he began teaching in the district schools of Marion county. After continuing educational work for a limited period, he came in 1872 to Wyandot county and for some time thereafter worked as overseer of stock for David Harpster, of Upper Sandusky, known at that time as the "Wool King of Ohio."

Mr. Frater proved a valuable man and was retained by the above gentleman four years, at the end of which time he engaged in business for himself as a manufacturer of drain tile at the town of Harpster. This he continued for a period of twelve years, realizing during that time liberal prices for the product of his factories, by reason of the great demand for tiling throughout the country. Not content to confine his attention entirely to his business enterprises, Mr. Frater, shortly after coming to Wyandot, be-

gan taking an active interest in public and political affairs, and it was not long until he was recognized as one of the aggressive young Republican leaders in the county. Active as a worker in the ranks, wise and shrewd as a counselor and planner, he greatly strengthened the Republican cause in a county overwhelmingly Democratic and was largely instrumental in winning success at the polls in several campaigns. In 1889 he secured the nomination for sheriff and in the election which followed defeated a very popular competitor, overcoming a formidable opposition and going into the office by a majority of one hundred and twenty-nine votes. Some idea of his great personal popularity with the people may be learned from the fact of his having ran ahead of his own ticket in the above election by eight hundred and forty-one votes, a larger number than any Republican candidate had ever received in the county prior to that time.

On taking charge of the office, Mr. Frater moved to Upper Sandusky and during his incumbency the business of the sheriff's office was transacted in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public generally. He proved true to every duty coming within his official sphere and at the expiration of his term was complimented by a renomination at the hands of his political friends. Meanwhile the opposition had thoroughly organized its forces and combined all its strength to defeat, if possible, the Republican candidate for sheriff. One of the most popular Democrats in the county was induced to become his opponent and no means were left untried to down the man who had proven so popular and strong in the previous contest. The election resulted, as the Democrats had so earnestly

desired, in the overthrow of the Republican candidates, although Mr. Frater made a gallant fight and, as formerly, led his ticket by a great many votes. At the expiration of his official term he effected a copartnership in the lumber business with D. L. Ingard, with whom he was associated until 1898, when he sold out to his partner in order to enter upon his duties as postmaster of Upper Sandusky. He was appointed to the office in the above year and has since given his personal attention to the duties of the same, proving in this, as in his former official station, a most capable, faithful and popular public servant. Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort, with sound judgment and keen foresight, are among Mr. Frater's more prominent characteristics, and as a business man or official they have been factors in the success which he has attained.

The qualities which have made him one of the prominent and successful business men of Upper Sandusky have also brought him the good will and esteem of his fellow citizens, for his career from the beginning has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods. Endowed by nature with strong powers of mind and possessing the energy to direct his faculties in the proper channels, he early became a man of resourceful capacity, as the able management of his private affairs as well as the successful administration of important public positions abundantly testify. Socially he is a most agreeable gentleman, always genial and pleasant in manner and possessing the happy faculty not only of making friends but of binding them to him by his good qualities of head and heart.

Fraternally Mr. Frater is a Mason of

high standing, and he also belongs to the National Union order and the Foresters. In religion he is a Methodist, and for six years has been one of the trustees of the congregation worshipping in Upper Sandusky.

Mr. Frater has been successful in many ways, but his life has not been entirely free from sorrow, which appears to be the common lot of humanity. His wife, with whom he trod life's pathway in happiness and content for a number of years, answered the summons which must finally come to all, dying on the 13th day of January, 1884, leaving one son, George E., now a student of the high school of Upper Sandusky. The maiden name of Mrs. Frater was Rebecca Swartz; she was a native of Wyandot county and is remembered by all who knew her as a lady of many excellent qualities, a devoted wife and a loving mother. Mr. Frater's present wife was formerly Mrs. Adaline Davis, widow of the late John Davis, deceased. She is a native of Tennessee and was born March 15, 1852. Her maiden name was Harris, and she moved with her parents to Marion county, Ill., when a small girl. One child, Flora B., was born to her union with Mr. Davis.

PETER PENNINGTON.

One of the most extensive farmers of Sycamore township, and also native here, is Peter Pennington, who was born January 6, 1835, three years after the Black Hawk war. His father, Levi Pennington, was born in Virginia in 1811, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hummon, was a native of Pennsylvania.

Levi Pennington came to Wyandot county, Ohio, in 1824, with his father, John Pennington, who had served in the war of 1812. The trip, which was made by wagon, required twenty-six days of tedious travel over rugged roads or no roads at all, up hill and down dale, from the starting point to the termination. The first location selected for a home in Ohio by John Pennington was in Eden township, Wyandot county, and there he lived with his family for five years, and thence came to Sycamore township, where the father, John, rented land for one year. The latter then bought four hundred and eighty acres of wild land, a description applying to most land in those days, a part of which was in Seneca and a part in (then) Crawford county. He died in Sycamore township, in that part of Crawford county now known as Wyandot county. His children, twelve in number, were named as follows: Phebe, Nancy, Isaac, Adam, John, Henry, William, Enoch, Levi, Susan, all deceased; James and Fannie.

Levi Pennington lived with his parents until their decease, when he inherited eighty acres of land, on which he resided until 1832, when he married Miss Hummon. To this marriage were born the following children: Salomie, widow of Jacob Stalter, of Sycamore; Levi, a farmer in Sycamore township; James, farming in Seneca county; Peter, the subject of this biographical sketch; and Elizabeth.

Levi Pennington, the father of this family, died on his farm in March, 1900, but had lost his wife May 9, 1899. Peter had been a Democrat all his voting days, was a very prominent man after reaching mature years, and was respected wherever he was known.

Peter Pennington, the subject of this

sketch, lived on the home farm until his marriage, in June, 1858, to Miss Hettie Johnson, of Melmore, Seneca county, Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Beatty) Johnson. To the subject and wife has been born one child, Margaret E., who is married to Peter Grubb, a clothing merchant at Sycamore. Mrs. Pennington was born in Bucks county, Penn., August 16, 1833, and was a maiden of but fourteen years when she accompanied her parents to Seneca county, Ohio. Here she received her education in the common schools. She and her husband have traveled in faithful companionship for almost half a century and are now spending their declining years in their comfortable home, respected by all.

Mr. Pennington lived in Seneca county after his marriage and was there engaged in farming until 1899, when he returned to his native township of Sycamore. Here he owns a tract of three hundred acres, on which he now resides, and has carried on general farming with unusually good success, although he no longer takes an active part in the labor connected with the cultivation of the place.

In politics Mr. Pennington is a Democrat, and is also a member of Lodge No. 475, K. of P., at Sycamore, of which he is a charter member. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of the township, always ready to contribute financially toward improving its conditions, and is one of its best-known agriculturists. He bears a fine reputation and is deservedly respected by the entire community.

Mr. Pennington is a true pioneer of Wyandot county, and can remember when Sycamore had but one house and when there was not a railroad in this county. He re-

members the old "Big Four" Railroad when the rails were iron strips laid lengthwise on the wood. He has gone to church behind the old ox team. He has seen many of the Wyandot Indians and they have stayed all night in his father's cabin home. Mr. Pennington said he was but a little boy, but very afraid of the red men. Mr. Pennington has in his possession some of the old parchment deeds. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington in a religious sense believe in the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would that others do unto you." Mr. Pennington had the honor of attending the log cabin school and no other. The seats were slabs with wooden legs, and the desk to write on was a broad board resting on wooden pins driven in the wall for support. His textbooks were the elementary spelling book and English reader. He has seen the little log school disappear and the brick of modern style, as well as the high school, take its place. He cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan.

CHARLES KIRSCHNER.

Whenever an emigrant crosses the ocean from Europe to America it means that sooner or later many others will follow him, because he will write of his success here, which is sure to come to him, and his former friends, profiting by his example, will take his advice and come over also, to seek new homes upon our free soil. Thus it is that one emigrant brings many others. Every country of Europe thus contributes to our growth, and the people who come over are the most adventurous, independent, self-reliant and liberty-loving. Thus it is that we

have for more than a century drained all of Europe of its best and warmest blood, and the result has been to stimulate our growth and development almost beyond calculation. Every branch of industry has felt this invigorating impulse, and has responded with a firmer and more enduring growth. It was some such circumstances that brought the family represented by the subject of this brief sketch to our free shores. His father was Jacob Kirschner, who was born near Berlin, Germany, December 2, 1819. He grew up in that country, receiving, as do all German youth, a free and fair education under the liberal laws of that empire. In his early years he learned the trade of brick-making, which he followed steadily and with much success. Hearing from friends who had gone to America that the chances for advancement here were excellent, he finally determined to cross the Atlantic, and accordingly he boarded a sailing vessel in 1856, and after fifty-two days of tossing on the tumultuous Atlantic was landed safe in the harbor of New York. The voyage was very rough, a great deal of snow falling and the wind blowing a gale almost the whole time. After landing he came direct to Wyandot county and rented a tract of land in Crane township, operating extensively on it for several years. He had brought some money with him from the old country, and had saved more during his period of renting, and was now ready to buy his own land and make himself a home. Accordingly he bought his present place in Eden township. He first bought seventy-seven and a half acres and since then has made nearly all the improvements on the same himself. He is one of the steady and substantial citizens of this portion of the county,

and has the confidence of all who know him. In his early manhood he married, while yet in Germany, Miss Louisa Hutter. This lady died on April 4, 1896. She bore her husband nine children, as follows, two having died in the old country: Peter, who lives in Butler county, Neb., and is engaged in farming; Hattie, who became the wife of Jacob Haas and died in April, 1895, leaving four young children; Charles, subject, who was born March 14, 1859. He received a better education than many boys of that period and became familiar with the work on his father's farm. His father needed his assistance, and so he remained with him until 1889, when he went west to Seattle, Wash., and remained there until 1895 working at the carpenter trade, which he had learned in his early years of maturity. In 1895 he returned to this state and located at Upper Sandusky, where he began in the grocery business. He then rented the old homestead, and in the spring of 1901 bought the same, where he is now engaged in farming. In October, 1887, he married Miss Agnes Miller, daughter of Emanuel and Elizabeth Miller, of Pennsylvania, and by her he has the following children: Earl E., Howard J., Otto S., Karl K. and Louisa. Mr. Kirschner and wife are members of the Evangelical church, and both are worthy people. They are liberal to all important and proper improvements and stand high in the estimation of their acquaintances for their many good qualities.

FRANK SHUMAKER.

The well-known gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a native of Wyandot county and for some years has been one

of its capable and popular public officials. Paternally he is descended from sturdy German ancestry, his father being John Shumaker, a native of Baden, born in the year 1800.

The name as originally spelled in the old country was Schumacher, but some years after coming to America it was abbreviated to the present Anglicised form and as such has since been used.

John Shumaker remained in the land of his birth until his twenty-second year, at which time he came to the United States and settled temporarily in Baltimore, Md. Shortly after locating in that city he secured employment on a canal and subsequently worked on the first railroad constructed in the above state. Some time afterward he rented a farm and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, which he carried on for a few years in Maryland, and then removed to the town of Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio. After farming near that place for some time on rented land, he changed his residence about 1847 to the county of Wyandot, where he purchased of the government two hundred acres, upon which he spent the remainder of his life. He became a successful farmer and stock raiser and for many years exerted a wholesome influence as an enterprising and progressive citizen. Coming to the new world a poor man he succeeded in overcoming many discouraging obstacles which beset his pathway and at the time of his demise was one of the wealthy agriculturists of Wyandot county. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party and in religion he was born and reared a Catholic, proving faithful to the mother church to the end of his days. He died on the 22d day of January, 1877. The maiden



Frank Shumaker



Mrs Frank Dummer

name of Mrs. John Shumaker was Mary Magdalene Everly. She was also a native of Baden, Germany, but came to the United States in childhood and grew to maturity in Maryland. She was the daughter of Henry and Catherine Everly, who came to Wyandot county a number of years ago and settled in Salem township. Upon their arrival here, these parents were poor in this world's goods and depended for their start in the new country upon the subject, who kindly permitted them to locate on an eighty-acre tract of land which he had previously purchased from the government. By industry and economy they soon became well-established, and in due time their home was supplied with many of the conveniences and comforts of life. For some years Henry Everly was an officer in the German army and is remembered as a strict disciplinarian in all of his domestic affairs, and exceedingly methodical in all of his undertakings; this manner of living was learned during his military experiences. He lived to a ripe old age, dying in his eighty-fourth year; his wife died about 1853. Mrs. Shumaker was the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters; after a long and useful life she passed into the other world on the 18th day of June, 1887, aged seventy-two. Like her husband, she was also an earnest and devout Catholic and lived a faithful Christian life until called from the church militant to the church triumphant. The children of John and Mary Magdalene Shumaker grew to maturity and became highly respected men and women in their several communities. The oldest, Elizabeth, married Joseph Riesterer, of Salem township; Mary, who died in the fall of 1874, at the age of thirty-three years, was the wife

of Matthew Oreans; Joseph lives in the town of Carey, Ohio; John H. was called to the other life on the 11th day of April, 1889; Henry J. is a business man of Toledo; Salome is now Mrs. Joseph Oreans, of Wyandot county; the next in order of birth is Frank, the subject of this review, after whom comes Anna, widow of the late John Hill, of Salem township; the youngest member of the family is Ambrose, a successful agriculturist of the township of Salem.

Frank Shumaker, to a review of whose life the remainder of this article is devoted, was born in Salem township, Wyandot county, August 1, 1853. His boyhood and youth were spent on the home farm and in the district schools of his neighborhood he obtained a knowledge of the common branches. While not an educated man in the ordinary sense of the term, he early became well-informed and subsequently in the great school of practical life learned lessons of far greater import than those imparted by the popular schools and colleges of the present day. Until his marriage, which was solemnized in his twenty-third year, he remained under the parental roof, contributing his full share of the support of the family, but after that event he entered his father-in-law's employ and continued to run the home place for a period of four years. At the expiration of that time he purchased of Sarah J. Karr sixty-six acres of land in Tymochtee township, which he made his home until his appointment as superintendent of the Wyandot County Infirmary, three years later.

Since taking charge of the above institution Mr. Shumaker has displayed superior abilities, as his record abundantly demonstrates. Untiring in his efforts to

promote the comfort of the unfortunates under his control, he spares no pains in making the infirmary as nearly self-supporting as possible, the farm of two hundred and eighty acres being cultivated to its utmost capacity. Besides furnishing nearly every article of food consumed by the inmates it frequently produces a surplus, which reduces very materially the expense of operating the institution, thus saving the county a considerable sum nearly every year. In the discharge of his official duties, Mr. Shumaker has proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him by the public, the people of the county, irrespective of party, having the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity. Financially he has met with flattering success, having accumulated a handsome property, the greater part being real estate, of which he owns in different parts of the county two hundred and eighty-six acres. Prior to his election to the superintendency, he served two terms as township assessor, and for a number of years he has been one of the county's active and influential Democratic leaders. Like his father before him he was reared in the Catholic faith, and thus far has remained true to the teachings and traditions of the church, belonging at the present time to the St. Joseph's congregation at Salem, of which his wife and children are also communicants.

The maiden name of Mrs. Shumaker was Susanna A. Ogg. She is the daughter of John L. and Katurah (Bonam) Ogg, the father a native of Maryland and from the age of eight years until his death a resident of the county of Wyandot. He grew to manhood in Tymochtee township and after his marriage entered one hundred and twen-

ty acres of government land in the township of Salem, which he cleared and developed, subsequently adding to his purchase until he became the owner of five hundred acres, nearly all of which was highly improved and very valuable. He was one of the successful self-made men of Wyandot, a progressive farmer and a most worthy and popular citizen; he was a descendant of an old Catholic family of Maryland and throughout a long and very active life never forgot the claims of religion, remaining loyal to the church until his death, which occurred January 21, 1897, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The mother of John L. Ogg, before her marriage, was Margaret Arnold, also a member of one of the early families of Maryland and a woman of remarkable intelligence and great force of character. Mrs. Catonia Ogg, mother of Mrs. Shumaker, was born in Pennsylvania. When quite young she was brought by her parents to Wyandot county, where she died when thirty-eight years old. She was a pious member of the Catholic church and early implanted in the hearts of her children a respect and reverence for sacred things. Her children were six in number, namely: Ellen, who became the wife of Christian Krebbs, lives on a part of the old homestead; Susanna A., wife of the subject of this sketch; George H. died March 21, 1891; William T. lives in Upper Sandusky; Emmet J. departed this life at the age of twenty-eight; and Mary E., widow of the late Antony Steinhäuser, of Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker have had five children, whose names are as follows: John L., manager of one of his father's farms; Beatrice K., who lives with the above brother and looks after his domestic affairs;

Foster J., still an inmate of the parental home; Blanche died when four years and three months old; and Edna E., the last named a member of the home circle.

The second son, Foster J., is a young man of fine mental and intellectual endowments. After receiving a good education in the common schools he prepared himself for practical life by taking a full course in the Bliss Business College, at Columbus, one of the leading institutions of the kind in the state. He received his diploma from the Capital School of Business and Oratory in the year 1901 and has also achieved considerable reputation as a musician, both vocal and instrumental. He has devoted much attention to this high and ennobling art and his future outlook is promising.

Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker have in their possession two deeds written on parchment, one for forty acres in Salem township, bearing date of June 1, 1848, and the other for eighty acres in the same part of the county with the date of July 1, 1848, both signed by President James K. Polk. These deeds are among the twelve similar instruments found by the subject's grandparents and are greatly prized as heirlooms.

HENRY R. BAINBRIDGE.

Fortunate is he who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he that his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. The subject of this sketch is blessed in this respect, as he springs from two prominent families distinguished in the early annals of our country, and for many years the name he bears was illus-

trious in the naval history of the United States. His grandfather was a cousin of Commodore Bainbridge, of the United States Navy, and a native of New Jersey. This ancestor moved in an early day to Oneida county, New York, where he took up a tract of eight hundred acres of land and became quite wealthy and prominent. In early life he studied medicine, but later turned his attention wholly to agriculture, which he carried on extensively and successfully until his death, at the age of seventy-four.

Richard S. Bainbridge, father of our subject, was born in New Jersey and at the age of twelve accompanied his parents to Oneida county, New York, where he grew to maturity as a tiller of the soil. He remained in the latter state until 1836, when he migrated to Huron county, Ohio, where, in addition to agricultural pursuits, he labored for a number of years as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. About the year 1846 he moved to Wyandot county, purchasing a tract of timberland in Jackson township, which he cleared and developed and upon which he lived the remainder of his days, dying July 18, 1868, at the age of seventy-four. For a number of years previous to his decease he was actively engaged in the work of the ministry and conducted large revivals in various parts of this and other counties. He became a noted evangelist, and, being an eloquent speaker and sweet singer, his services were always in great demand. Enthusiastic in the cause of God and humanity, he was the means of planting many churches and doing much good, and for years he solemnized nearly every marriage ceremony within a radius of ten or twelve miles from his place of resi-

dence. Such was his zeal and enthusiasm that he kept appointments open months ahead in churches and school houses and there were few as well-known and successful preachers as he in the early days of the county.

Richard S. Bainbridge served with distinction in the war of 1812 as captain of militia, and in after life was rewarded with a liberal pension by the government. He was a man of commanding presence, over six feet in height and correspondingly well proportioned, and he moved among his fellows as one born to lead. Strong of intellect, wise in business and enthusiastic in his labors to uplift humanity, he was one of the noted men of his day and generation in Wyandot county.

Lucinda Wentworth, who became the wife of Richard S. Bainbridge in Oneida county, New York, was of the sixth generation of Wentworths that settled in various parts of New England. Her ancestors figured prominently in the early history of that part of the United States and many of the family have since become distinguished in the army, navy, the legal profession and various other public capacities. She traced a direct descent from Rev. William Wentworth, of England, one of the earliest and most prominent New England divines, and was born at Otsego, N. Y., about the year 1797. Her father, a Revolutionary soldier, was a man of more than ordinary mental endowments, and became prominent in the affairs of Oneida county, where he settled at a very early day. Mrs. Bainbridge bore her husband ten children and departed this life in Jackson township, Wyandot county, Ohio, on the 10th day of February, 1876. Of her children eight grew to maturity, the

subject of the sketch being the sixth in order of birth. The names of the children were as follows: Eleanor H., Azubah, Andrew, Olive, Emily H., Henry R., John, Mary, Abija, and one that died in infancy not named.

Henry R. Bainbridge, to a review of whose life the reader's attention is now respectfully invited, was born July 28, 1826, in Oneida county, New York. When about ten years old he accompanied his parents to Huron county, Ohio, and at the age of twenty became a resident of the county of Wyandot, locating with the family in Jackson township. On attaining his majority he purchased eighty acres of unimproved land adjoining that of his father, but shortly afterward returned to Huron county and engaged with a physician by the name of Sanders, at Norwalk. There he remained until his twenty-seventh year, when he married and moved to his farm in Wyandot county. Subsequently he exchanged this place for his father's farm, and removing to the latter, made it his home until 1876.

In February, 1865, Mr. Bainbridge enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being promoted to provost guard some time before the cessation of hostilities. Entering the service near the close of the great struggle, he did not take part in any campaigns or engagements of note, but proved himself a good soldier and faithful officer, ready at all times for any duty and never shirking a responsibility. When the star of the Rebellion went down at Appomattox, Mr. Bainbridge returned to his home and resumed the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, which he carried on extensively and successfully until

acquiring a fortune of sufficient magnitude to enable him to retire from active life. As a farmer he easily took rank with the most enterprising men in his part of the county. His place was highly improved and its every appearance indicated the presence of a master mind. The large and commodious dwelling which he erected some years ago is the finest and most costly farm residence in Jackson township and its furnishing and surroundings make it in every respect a model country home.

The 4th day of July, 1853, witnessed the marriage of Henry R. Bainbridge and Mary J. Miller, the latter born in Huron county, this state, November 19, 1830. Mrs. Bainbridge is the daughter of Henry and Jane (Graham) Miller, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother born in the north of Ireland. Mrs. Miller sprang from a wealthy and cultured family and enjoyed superior educational advantages in the land of her birth. She came to the United States when a young woman, bore her husband nine children and died in Carson, Michigan, at the age of seventy-six. By occupation Henry Miller was a contractor and builder, and later in life turned his attention to agriculture. He was a man of sterling qualities and good business abilities, and some years prior to his death lived in retirement in the town of Carson, Michigan; he died there at the age of seventy-four; his faithful wife following him to the other world three weeks and five days after his decease. Mrs. Bainbridge was educated in the common schools of Huron county and an academy in Peru. She remained with her parents until her majority, and since then has proved a valued helpmate to her husband in many ways, contributing much to his suc-

cess as a farmer and stock raiser and since moving to Upper Sandusky achieving a state reputation as a manufacturer of popular family remedies.

Mr. Bainbridge lived in Jackson township until 1876, at which time he sold his farm and purchased a beautiful home at the county seat, where he has since lived in the enjoyment of the fruits of his many years of labor. In 1888 he and wife began manufacturing the popular patent medicines which have made their names known all over Ohio and throughout a number of other states, besides returning them every year a liberal income. The merit of these remedies has created quite an extensive demand, and from a small beginning the sales have gradually increased until at the present time their manufacture has become a large and important industry. The widely advertised "Tar Syrup" bearing the name of Mrs. H. R. Bainbridge has become a popular remedy for colds, coughs, quinsy, catarrh, sore throat, habitual constipation, liver and kidney troubles, bronchitis and la grippe, and it is also highly recommended as a blood tonic and sure preventative of the dread disease diphtheria if taken in time. Mrs. Bainbridge has received from all parts of the country flattering testimonials as to the merits of this well-known preparation, and it is now found on sale on the shelves of all first-class drug houses in the state. The syrup is the result of long and careful study on the part of Mrs. Bainbridge, who, having been afflicted for many years with bronchial troubles and having one brother and three sisters die of consumption, was prompted to investigate the nature of these maladies with the object in view of discovering, if possible, a remedy for

them. That she has succeeded in her laudable desire is sufficiently attested by the fact that her famous "Tar Syrup" has superseded many other popular remedies for the ailments above enumerated, and it is growing daily in public favor. She is also the manufacturer of "Liquid Electricity," which, though but recently put upon the market, has already become widely known as a curative for bruises, sprains—in fact, for all ailments requiring external treatment, and is also taken internally. Mrs. Bainbridge has conferred a great boon upon suffering humanity, as the efficacy of her remedies has been tested in thousands of severe and critical cases with the result of fully vindicating all that is claimed for them. She is in daily receipt of dozens of letters bearing testimony to their wonderful curative properties, which, with other high encomiums, have won her a prominent place in the medical world.

Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge are among the best-known people of Upper Sandusky. Their popularity is not bounded by the city limits, as they are widely and favorably known throughout the country, especially in the township of Jackson, where their friends are numbered by the hundreds. A spirit of genuine hospitality reigns in their comfortable home, and all who enter there find themselves in the presence of an intelligent and courteous old couple such as are rarely met with in this day and age. They belong to the Methodist church, and by their lives consecrated to duty, demonstrate the genuineness of the religion they profess. Mr. Bainbridge has filled all positions with in the gift of the congregation, and at the present time is one of the leading members of the official board.

JOHN NEATE, DECEASED.

This well-known citizen was one of the old soldiers who fought in the great Rebellion to perpetuate the union of the states and to wipe from our country the stigma of slavery. He had the advantage of having seen service in the English army before he came to this country, and when he took the field in 1864 he did not need the drill which raw volunteers required. The English soldier is renowned the world over for his splendid discipline. A regiment of English troops moves with the precision of a machine and when they strike it is as if a giant delivered the blow. John Neate had received such training and was thus well prepared to fight for the country of which he had become a distinguished citizen. He was born in Malmesbury, England, February 28, 1828, and was the son of Charles Neate, of the same country, who in early life learned the trade of dressing cloth and followed the same for a livelihood. Prior to the age of twenty-six years our subject served for several years in the Queen's service. Having quit the army he came to America soon after reaching the age of twenty-six years. He first located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for some time. On May 22, 1857, he married Miss Lucinda Gillen, of Jefferson county, Ohio. She was born August 31, 1825, the daughter of James and Susana (Stewart) Gillen. When Lucinda was four years old her parents brought her from near Pittsburg, Penn., to Jefferson county, Ohio, where the family found a home in the dense woods. They were among the first settlers of that county and continued to reside there for ten or twelve years, when they removed to Tuscarawas county and lived there

fourteen years. In 1846 they removed to Wyandot county and settled on one hundred and sixty acres on section 36, Eden township, which was covered with a dense growth of oak, beech, walnut, hickory, etc. They put up a shanty of round logs and started in with stout hearts to clear off the heavy timber. It was no easy job they had before them, but they were not daunted at the outlook and began to fell the large trees. A little later they replaced the rude shanty with a large hewed-log house which served their purpose for many years. Mr. Gillen was a man of great energy and, like all Englishmen, possessed a good education and good training in business. In the course of time he cleared the one hundred and sixty acres. Soon afterward he sold that place and bought another one hundred and sixty acres and cleared the most of that before his death. He died in 1877 and his wife in 1889. Our subject, after his marriage, removed to Upper Sandusky and rented a farm, which he conducted until September, 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., as a private, and was soon sent to the front, where he desired to be. He saw his first service in the vicinity of Atlanta, Ga., and a little later participated in Sherman's famous march to the sea. He participated in many hard marches, skirmishes and campaigns, in one of which he suffered a severe sunstroke, which in the end was the cause of his death. Though his military service was short, it was grand, for he was "in at the death," and finally came home with his splendid regiment to receive the plaudits of the victorious, the brave and the fair. He passed to the grave April 12, 1881. To him and wife four children were born, as follows: Charlie, who

married Miss Ida A. Barden, of Wyandot county, and daughter of Jacob E. Barden, of Antrim township, who has borne him six children: Odessa, Frank B., Charles E., Clarence E., Emma G. and John H. Charles is the inventor of the famous Neate fencing machine, probably the best of all the many put on the market. Susan Victoria, who married Edward Kuenzli, a hardware merchant of Nevada. They have four children: Alin M., Edith L., Lester J., Irvin R. Jehiel, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, and Elizabeth. Mr. Neate was a Democrat and a member of the United Brethren church. He was a man of high character and was universally respected. His war record and his honorable name are appreciated by his descendants.

As a matter of decided interest to the reader and of value to future biographers, we make brief mention of some of Mrs. Lucinda Neate's ancestors. Her maternal great-grandfather, Adam Clay, was a native of Germany, but when a young man emigrated to America. He married Eve Reaves, an American-born girl, but of German descent. They settled on a large farm in Maryland, raised flax and castor beans. From these products they made flaxseed oil and castor oil and took large quantities of both to Baltimore and Philadelphia, obtaining very good prices. In the course of time Adam Clay accumulated considerable wealth and in a respectable manner reared a family of children. He was exceedingly generous in his treatment of them. He purchased for each of them one hundred and sixty acres of land, gave them what money they needed with which to start life, and told them if they needed more to go to him for it. His daughter, Susan, Mrs. Neate's grandmother, mar-

ried Edward Stewart, of English parents. They reared seven children, of whom two died young, as follows: Mahlen, Adam, William, Jesse, Nancy, Rebecca and Susana, the latter Mrs. Neate's mother. These parents came to Ohio in 1806 and settled on a farm in the woods ten miles west of Steubenville. They were all ardent Methodists and followers of Peter Cartwright and Lorenzo Dow. By nature strong, their mode of living developed them magnificent physiques and prevented any trace of hereditary disease in their family. Some cousins of Mrs. Neate still live in this old home. The father of Edward Stewart, referred to above, was a native of England, but having, some time previous to the memorable war for American independence, come to this country, he cast his lot with the colonials and fought under the command of Washington. At the close of the war, in lieu of other pay for their services, many of the patriot veterans received "tomahawk" warrants, or the authority to go to certain sections of the country and mark off by "blazing" trees such lands as they desired for a homestead. Great-grandfather Stewart was of this number, but before he settled upon the tract he had selected he died. His wife and her two children were thus left in straightened circumstances, and the son, Edward, was reared in a Puritan family. These people were kind to him and reared him to a respectable manhood. They were in the south and there became very intimate with Henry Clay, they being neighbors. Mrs. Neate's paternal great-grandfather, Gilliland, in an early day moved to the eastern part of Ohio, near the Ohio river. He was of Irish descent and in religious belief a Presbyterian. The Indians at that time were so troublesome it became

necessary for the settlers to build a block-house for protection. When grandfather Gilliland was but a boy he was one day sent some distance to the mill and on his return found his home on fire and Indians about, but no sign of his family. He was about to return to the mill in great fright, when he recognized a whistle call by his father, and the family were soon all together and on their way to the fort for safety. When the danger was over the father, nothing daunted, returned and rebuilt his cabin and they once again took up the pioneer farming life. Grandfather David Gilliland lived on this place until he reached manhood. He married Margaret Dunlavy, of Scotch parentage, and they reared a family of nine children, as follows: William, Jacob, Samuel, John, Daniel, James (Mrs. Neate's father), Hannah, Luvinia and Jane. They removed to a large farm of their own in Jefferson county, Ohio, and there James married Susana Stewart. William Gilliland, when but nineteen years old, served in the Indian wars under General Harrison. They marched from the Ohio river to the present location of Upper Sandusky and he had many narrow escapes from the red men.

HIRAM F. STALTER.

To the person traveling across Ohio at this day on a railway, it seems almost incredible that only a little more than half a century ago almost every foot of land was covered with dense forests, through which the light of day rarely penetrated. But such was the fact. Think of it. In a little more than a half century every root and branch



Hiram F. Staller



Emma F. Stalter

was removed, stick by stick, from the soil by innumerable hands. In fact, much of the timber of what is now Wyandot county has been removed in considerably less than half a century. This would never have been done were it not for the fertile soil beneath and the certainty of the comfortable home that was to reward the laborer. Such soil and such a home were sought by the subject of this sketch and by his father before him. Hiram Stalter, now residing in Pitt township, was born on his present farm June 26, 1854. He is the son of Hiram Stalter, a native of Frederick county, Md., where his birth occurred December 6, 1808. The latter was the son of Henry and Rachel (Neumayer) Stalter, the former of whom was born at sea while his parents were crossing the Atlantic, and the latter in Maryland. Hiram, though a boy, served his country in the Revolution, and after its successful conclusion married, and afterward came from Maryland to Perry county, Ohio, the date of the removal being 1818. There Hiram and his wife resided, rearing their large family of fourteen children and clearing the land and tilling the soil, until their respective deaths, the father in 1840 and the mother in 1860. Hiram, the elder, was one of fourteen children. He was brought to Perry county when only ten years of age, and was there reared and educated. His opportunities were very limited, as the country was wild, the houses and settlers few and the soil covered with an almost impenetrable forest of beech, oak and other varieties of wood. From his earliest boyhood he was put to work clearing off the timber, cultivating the soil among the stumps, and rearing stock. His education was received at the old subscription schools of the neighbor-

hood. At the age of sixteen years he began for himself, learning the carpenter's trade, serving the usual apprenticeship. After learning the trade he worked at the same for several years, but then went back to farming, though not altogether giving up his trade. After farming for a few years he purchased a sawmill in 1834 in Perry county, which he conducted successfully for three years. At the expiration of that time he traded the mill for a farm of two hundred acres in Allen county, but continued to reside in Perry county until 1846, when he came to Wyandot county by team and settled in Pitt township upon a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in section 22, which land he had purchased at the government sale. He moved into a small log cabin, which had been built by the Indians, and occupied the same until he could erect a better one, a round-log cabin with one room, clap-board roof and puncheon floor. This was considered a vast improvement over the old cabin built by the Indians. Part of the cabin he built is still standing. The land was enveloped in heavy timber, which must be removed. At this he went to work, his wife often assisting him and his children, one by one as they became old enough, being also put to work piling brush and burning the heaps. Of his farm very little had been cleared when his children began to assist him. On September 24, 1828, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Teler, by whom he had seven children: Miranda, who married George Walker and is now deceased; David, who is a farmer and lives in Oklahoma; John, who also lives in Oklahoma; Mary, deceased; Hiram, deceased; Julia, who married and is now deceased; Lydia, who died in childhood. His wife having

died, he chose for his second wife Miss Laura Dennison, by whom he had four children: Victoria, who died in infancy; Emeline, who also died in infancy; Louisa, the wife of Casper D. Ooley and living at Harpster; and Harriett, who died in infancy. His second wife having died, he married Miss Catherine Brandt, and by her has three children: Mary E., who married Marshall Freece; the subject; and William, a farmer now living in this township. Hiram, the elder, passed away November 6, 1884, aged seventy-five years and eleven months, after a life of the greatest activity and usefulness. In early manhood he became a member of the Reformed church, and so continued until his death. He was a member of the Democratic party. At the time of his death he owned three hundred and five acres of excellent land, much of which he himself has cleared from the virgin woods. His life was spent in farming and in working at his trade. He became expert in cabinet-making and built many coffins. It is said that he built nearly every school house in this vicinity. He was always busy and was at the head of nearly every movement to better his community. The following was written by a member of the family:

Farewell, to thee, Father, thy spirit has flown
To the land where the visits of death are unknown.
The river is crossed and the tempest is o'er,
Dear father is safe on the heavenly shore.

O, lonely indeed and sad was the morning
When they from our home our dear father bore.
How cheerless our home when we found on returning
That our father had gone to return never more.

But he now sweetly sleeps, free from trouble and
sorrow.

May bright, holy angels watch over his bed,
And keep in remembrance our dear father,
"Till the last trumpet shall sound to awaken the
dead.

But why should we weep that he has gone.
Our tears they seem but vain,
For could we lift the vail between,
Who would call him back again.

Back again to toil and strife;
Back to earthly pain and woe;
Back to battle with the ills
Of poor mortals here below.

Our loss is his eternal gain;
Why should he longer stay?
Immortal glory now he wears,
Unfettered by mortal day.

Why call it death? 'Tis only life—
A Christian's life begun;
An eternity of rapturous joy,
A thousand years as one.

A few more days of earthly strife,
A few more days of care,
The messenger will come again—
We know not when or where.

But, "set thy house in order,"
Our Lord has said of yore,
And ready may we be to meet
The loved ones gone before.

Blessed change! Immortal joy!
For sorrow, pain and care,
There no tears will ever flow,
Will know no parting there.

Hiram Stalter was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. In 1879 he went west and was on the range for a year in southern Kansas. He then returned and took charge of the old farm and here he has continued to reside ever since. On October 18, 1888, he married Miss Emma Sheets, who has presented him with five children: Frances E., Ira L., George F., Bryan B. and Hiram W.

Mrs. Stalter was born in Wyandot county, Ohio, June 14, 1866, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Spong) Sheets, the parents both natives of the Keystone state. In their family were eight children, six of whom, two sons and four daughters, are still liv-

ing. Mrs. Stalter was educated in the common schools and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She has been a faithful companion and helpmeet to her husband and they intend giving their children good, practical educations. Mr. Stalter has in his possession two old parchment deeds. One bears date November 5, 1846, calls for eighty acres of land and is signed by President James K. Polk. The other, dated August 1, 1848, calls for forty acres and is also signed by President Polk. Such deeds are rare, these two being the sixth and seventh, respectively, so far found in this county.

Socially Mr. Stalter is a member of the Maccabees, Tent No. 129, at Upper Sandusky. Politically he is a Democrat and served as township trustee six years and on his ticket in 1900 was elected county commissioner. He has also been chosen to represent his county at state and congressional conventions. He is a prominent public man and a leader of his party in the county. Religiously he is affiliated with the Reformed church. In addition to farming he is engaged extensively in stock raising, making a specialty of Delain sheep.

Francis, the daughter, is bright and well advanced in her studies and is almost ready for the Boxwell examination. She has also taken instruction in music. Because of the fact that ancestors of Mr. Stalter fought in the war for American independence, our subject and his wife are entitled to membership in the order of Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

In connection with this sketch the following obituary notice concerning the father of Mrs. Stalter will be appropriately appended here:

"Peter Sheets, a resident of Little Sandusky, dies.—The deceased was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., and was seventy-four years of age at time of his death. His marriage occurred fifty years ago, his wife and six children surviving him, viz.: Catharine, William, Mary, John, Elizabeth and Emma. He came to Wyandot county in the early 'sixties and for the past twenty-six years has resided on the 'Old Holridge farm' in Pitt township, owned by C. R. Fowlen. Mr. Sheets was an exemplary citizen, a kind father, energetic and thrifty, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances."

JAMES KERR, DECEASED.

It is no doubt true that Ireland, of all countries of the world, has sent more emigrants in proportion to population to the United States than any other country, and the reason is well known. For hundreds of years the Emerald Isle has been denied many valuable rights and privileges by Great Britain, and the pride and honor of the people were ground into the dust. They could avoid all this only by leaving the island, much as they loved it, and accordingly thousands of them, as the years rolled round, have crossed the wide Atlantic to find a home of greater freedom in America. They began to come in large numbers soon after the Revolution and have continued to come until the present time. In every state they settled and built up comfortable homes. They were among our first teachers and business men, and today they occupy many of the proudest positions within the gift of the inhabitants. In

that country was born the subject of this sketch in the year 1818. He is a native of County Antrim, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade and later worked at the same. He married Miss Jane Ellis and continued to reside in that country until early in the decade of the 'forties, when he made up his mind that opportunities were better in this country, and accordingly he boarded a sailing vessel and after a long and tiresome voyage landed in New York. He came west and settled in Upper Sandusky and began contracting and building. The town was growing rapidly and he found enough to do, and his fortunes began to mend. Ere long his skill was recognized and he was given much larger and better contracts. He was associated with others in the construction of the old court house in Sandusky, and scores of buildings in town and surrounding country soon showed the work of his hand. He pursued his trade of contracting and building until 1876, when he retired from active work and took up his residence in Sandusky. To himself and wife the following family were born: Sarah, who married John Lowery and died in 1871; Mary M., who married C. Miller and lives on her farm of one hundred and forty-nine acres in Pitt township; Eliza, who died at the age of fourteen years; Margaret, who became the wife of Harvey Bowers, a merchant of Sandusky; Robert E., a miller of Sandusky; James, engaged in the same business in Sandusky; Thomas, who also resides in Sandusky; Joseph H., who resides in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., and is the general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway; he began as a telegraph operator and steadily worked his way up by merit until he is one of the foremost railway men of the United

States. Subject continued to live in Sandusky until his death, April 25, 1895. He began life a poor boy, but by hard work, good management and right conduct built up an excellent home and secured the highest consideration of all with whom he came in contact. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and lies entombed at Oak Hill. His aged widow is still living in Sandusky at the age of seventy-eight years. His daughter, Mary M., received a good education in her youth and when seventeen years old passed the examination and began to teach school. She taught in various districts and in Harpster, and continued thus engaged for six years, when her marriage to Mr. Miller put a stop to her teaching any class but her own. Her children are as follows: William M.; Margaret, the wife of Henry Lavelly; James D., who married Miss Edna Beahr and lives with his mother; Harry, at home; Edith, in school; Robert and Charles. Mrs. Miller carries on farming and stock raising and is a woman of much more than ordinary force of character and intelligence.

DR. VIRGIL H. GIBSON, V. S.

Among the comparatively young men of Wyandot county, Ohio, who by sheer force of individuality have kept pace with the wonderful strides of this wonderful period in the world's history, is the gentleman whose name forms the caption to this article. He takes a pardonable pride in the fact that he is a native son of the old Buckeye state.

Virgil H. Gibson is one of the most successful practitioners of veterinary surgery in this section of the state and is also the

proprietor of a popular and well appointed livery stable in Upper Sandusky. He was born in the city in which he is now located, November 20, 1868, and is the son of Joel W. Gibson, sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. His boyhood days were spent in his native town and his preliminary education was received in the public schools here.

In 1889 Dr. Gibson went to Colorado, where he spent two years on a ranch, after which he turned his attention to a profession, making his choice that of veterinary surgery. In order to prepare himself for his life work, he matriculated in the New York Veterinary Medical College, at New York city, where he pursued a two-years' course. He had previously read some upon this science with Dr. Cliff, of Upper Sandusky, and consequently was enabled to make rapid progress in his college course. He was graduated in March, 1892, receiving the regular veterinary surgeon's degree, and immediately returned to Upper Sandusky and engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1895 he bought the livery business which he now conducts and he also engages quite extensively in the buying and selling of horses.

For a helpmeet in life Dr. Gibson chose Miss Grace Walter, a resident of Upper Sandusky, where she was born June 25, 1872, the daughter of Samuel L. and Candace A. (Stevenson) Walter. This union has been a happy one, resulting in the birth of one son, Joel W., Jr. Fraternally Dr. Gibson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Upper Sandusky, and in his life endeavors to live up to the noble and beneficent principles of that order. Politically he is an earn-

est and stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. His wife is an active and faithful member of the Presbyterian church. They both enjoy a high standing among a large circle of warm friends, and have endeavored in every way possible to advance the interests of those with whom they are brought in contact.

The Doctor has already earned an enviable standing as a successful practitioner and has received a liberal share of public patronage. In his livery stables he keeps a number of fine animals and an up-to-date equipment of vehicles, so that he is able to meet almost any demand for conveyance. His career thus far has been eminently successful and his many friends predict for him a still more successful future.

JESSE EDGINGTON, DECEASED.

This lamented gentleman, late an honored citizen of Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was a native of the Buckeye state, born in Jefferson county November 27, 1811. When a boy Jesse was taken by his father, Thomas Edgington, to Richland county, of which they were early settlers, and there the father passed the remainder of his earthly existence as a farmer.

The late Jesse Edgington grew to manhood in Richland county, where he owned forty acres of land, on which he lived until 1845, when he came to Wyandot county. In 1845 he married Charlotte Koontz, a native of Hagerstown, Md., born in 1812, and a daughter of Abraham Koontz, who lived at different times in Richland and Crawford counties, Ohio. The children born to Jesse

and Charlotte Edgington were eight in number, and were named Margaret, Susan, Mary (who was married to Charles DeJean) and Adeline, all deceased; Joseph, who is farming the old homestead; William Abbott; and two who died young.

When Jesse Edgington came to Eden township in 1845 and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of government land, covered with a wild growth of heavy timber; here he put up a log house and in the fall moved in. Here his wife passed away June 28, 1889, at the age of seventy-seven years, and here his own death occurred April 3, 1901. They were highly esteemed by their neighbors and, besides the homestead, left to their surviving children a heritage of much greater value—a spotless name.

Joseph Edgington, son of the late Jesse and Charlotte (Koontz) Edgington, was born in Richland county April 27, 1844, and is now farming on the old homestead in Eden township. He married April 17, 1866, Miss Rebecca White, a native of Wyandot county, and a daughter of Hugh and Eveline (Brown) White, who were born in Ashland county, Ohio, and came to Eden township, Wyandot county, in 1851. Hugh White was a farmer who stood very high in the esteem of his fellow citizens and passed the remainder of his life in Eden township, where he died in 1859, but his wife, a very estimable lady, passed away in Ashland county in 1874. The latter had, after her husband's death, resided with her daughter, Mrs. Edgington.

To Joseph and Rebecca Edgington have been born three children, namely: Flora, the wife of George Brown, a farmer in Crawford county; Adeline, who still graces the parental home; and Eva, wife of J. A.

Horick, of Eden township, and they have two sons, Arlington R. and Boyd B.

There is one episode in the life of Mr. Edgington well worth recording as exhibiting his love of country. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but after a brief service of four months in Virginia and Maryland was sunstruck and honorably discharged in September, 1864. He would gladly have served his country much longer, but military discipline is inexorable and he was not permitted to have his own way in the matter.

Mr. Edgington has passed his entire life on the old homestead, with the exception of the four months alluded to above and perhaps a temporary absence on a visit or some similar occasion, and has devoted his attention strictly to his pursuit of general farming. The farm having been under skillful cultivation so many years is now one of the garden spots of the township, being very productive and unexcelled in appearance by any place of its size in the neighborhood. All the improvements are neat and tasty and the well-tilled fields show the management of a master hand.

Joseph Edgington is a Republican, having first voted for General Grant, and in religion is a member of the Church of God. Unlike his father, he has to vote at the polling place some little distance from his home, whereas, in the early days the voting was done on the old homestead, his father's house being officially designated as the place at which the voters of the district were authorized to cast their franchises; our subject can remember how they voted through the window of his father's home. Mr. Edgington's early education was obtained in the

primitive school house of the pioneer period, with its meager furnishing of slab seats, etc., and his sole text-book was an elementary spelling book. What a striking contrast to those old log-cabin school houses are the present magnificent brick structures which now adorn this locality. Along with other pioneer experiences Mr. Edgington used to recount that at a time when all the surrounding country was an unbroken wilderness droves of deer were frequently to be seen close to their home. When he first saw Eden township the Morrison state road had not yet been laid out and Nevada at that time contained but one store.

JAMES ANDERSON.

This venerable gentleman is probably the oldest person living in Eden township, having been born in Colerain township, Lancaster county, Penn., September 9, 1813.

Hugh Anderson, father of the subject, and a son of Gilbert Anderson, was also born in Lancaster county, Penn., and was a weaver by trade. Gilbert Anderson was born in Ireland and was the first of the family to come to America, being unmarried at the time. He purchased a tract of land in Pennsylvania, returned to Ireland, and was there married, and then brought his bride to his new home in the new world, and here they passed the remainder of their lives. Hugh Anderson owned a farm of one hundred acres in Lancaster county, which he cultivated while still following his trade of weaver until the fall of 1824, when he removed to Washington county, in the same state, lived there nine years, and in conjunction with farming conducted a still.

William Anderson, an uncle of James, the subject of this sketch, was the first of the family to come to Ohio; he located in Ashland county in 1824 and lived there nine years. Robert Anderson, a brother of William, located in the same county in 1832 and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Our subject, James, and a brother, started from the Keystone state with a horse March 31, 1833, and on reaching Ashland county, Ohio, purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres for \$600. James started to clear off the timber and erected a log cabin, twelve feet square, and soon afterward others of the family came from Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1833 they erected another cabin, when the rest of the family came, and here the old folks passed the remainder of their lives.

Hugh Anderson and his wife, Sarah (Miller) Anderson, had a family of nine children, namely: Hannah, Peggy, John and Robert, all deceased; Joseph, deceased; James, subject of this sketch; Ebenezer, deceased; Mary and Rachael.

James Anderson, subject of this sketch, remained with the old folks at home until his marriage, January 25, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Hilborn, a native of Richland county, Ohio, who died September 19, 1892. She was the mother of nine children, namely: An infant that died unnamed; Joseph M., who lost his life in the Civil war in 1863; Rachael A., widow of William Todd, and living with our subject; Mary M., wife of Harvey Pool, a farmer in Eden township; Sarah Elizabeth, married to Isaac Hinkle, who is farming on the old place for our subject; James L., living in Plankinton, S. D.; Peggy Jane, deceased wife of George Troupe; Catherine J., wife of Joseph Balliet, an ag-

riculturist of Mansfield, Ohio; and Hannah M., wife of Daniel Songer, of Crawford county.

After his marriage Mr. Anderson located on the old Buett farm, on which he lived until May 7, 1846, when he came to Wyandot county in three wagons drawn by five horses, and settled in section 21, Eden township, where he bought eighty acres and rented a log cabin until he had cleared up about sixty-five acres. In the spring of 1863 he bought a sawmill in Eden township and operated it one year. He then went to Nevada, this county, where he lived until February 23, 1901, when he was burned out, losing about one thousand five hundred dollars by the conflagration. He had started a planing mill about 1864 and manufactured American beehives for a short time and also did a considerable amount of carpet weaving. He next engaged in the real estate business and at one time purchased a forty-acre tract of land which he converted into building lots and sold on easy terms; he still owns a large amount of property in Nevada.

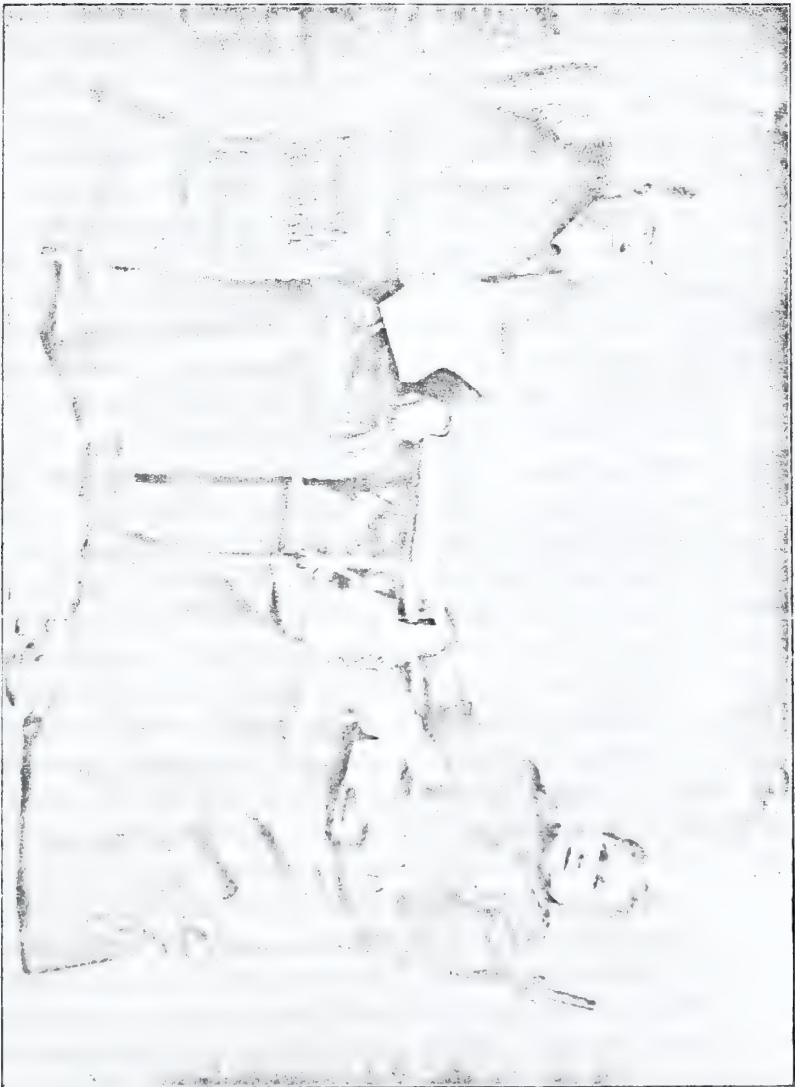
In politics Mr. Anderson is a Union Reformer and has been elected trustee of Eden township several times. He cast his first vote for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." In religion he is a Presbyterian and for sixty years has been active in church work. As the first settler in Eden township, his name is known all through the county, and the great amount of work he has done and the good he has accomplished have made him famous in its highways and byways. Over what a field of vast change and almost magical transformation can the venerated subject of this sketch cast a retrospective glance, far-reaching and comprehensive in its scope, and recalling, like a flash of lightning in a

dark night, a view of the rugged and weird scenery of Wyandot as it was three-quarters of a century ago; with what ease can he perform a task that would be difficult to others—that of throwing open the gates at the portal of memory, on their creaking hinges, and of peering into the obscure caverns of the past, hidden deep as they are, and of reviewing in detail hundreds of scenes and events that would fill at least two periods of an ordinary life. Holding within his grasp the clēw to the labyrinth, he can easily follow the path that was open and plain to hundreds that have now passed away, while he still lives to recall such scenes at will. Although his early life was one of hard toil, his industry has been well rewarded, and he is now basking at ease in the golden rays of the sun that is sinking gradually behind the western horizon of life, having made for himself a name that will endure as long as the boundary lines of Wyandot county shall have an existence.

JOHN CASTANIEN.

It was the custom in this country during the pioneer period to either teach the boys the business of farming or to attach them to some tradesman under an indenture of apprenticeship in order that they might have an opportunity to learn some useful trade. If one or the other of these courses was not followed it was because the boy was intended for some professional career, or else the parents were willing to set their boy adrift on the world, fully convinced that he was capable of taking care of himself. In recent years it is more generally the case

Salus Castanien *Sophia Castanien.*



that they are left to choose their own occupation in life and with this end in view the boys are given better educational opportunities and other advantages. There are many who would rather live and labor on a farm than to try to make their way up in the already crowded cities. The chances for a young man on the farm at the present day are far better than in the cities, if they would only recognize that fact. A farmer that owns his own home and is out of debt and has a little ahead, has the advantage of the merchant who is run to death by his sharp and unscrupulous competitor. In such a situation is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, June 11, 1825, being the son of Alexander Castanien. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving at the same time a somewhat meager education; and learning all the arts on the farm. He remained in Perry county until 1848, when he came to this county and established himself in Pitt township and began to clear the land where he now resides. In 1850 he moved on his present place, upon which he had erected a rude log cabin, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor, and in this primitive structure began housekeeping with his young wife. The land was covered with heavy timber, much of which was the best of black walnut, which would be worth a fortune could it be replaced upon the farm at this day. It was in the way at that time and was given to the flames without remorse in order that the light of day might be let in upon the fertile soil. He at first owned one hundred acres in section 11, but at later dates bought other tracts until he possessed a large and very valuable farm. In recent years he has divided among his children over three hundred acres and has left two hun-

dred acres in the old homestead. Although he has had to make his own way in the world, he has been unusually successful. Starting with a meager education he has, by sound judgment, untiring industry and wise management amassed a fine property, and at the same time has become one of the most substantial men of the county. He showed the breadth of his character by so wisely assisting his children in getting a start in life. Others would do well to imitate his example in this respect. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Miss Christina Alspach, and by her had the following children: Mahala, now living in Pitt township; Caroline, the wife of Emmett Bechtell; David, a farmer of Pitt township, wedded Miss Jennie McBeth; Frank, now residing in Arkansas, married Emma Harlon; and Amos, a farmer of Pitt township. His wife having died January 25, 1861, our subject, on November 25, 1863, married her sister, Sophia Alspach, who has borne him two children: William, the eldest, is an agriculturist residing on the homestead. He married Miss Anna Dirmeyer and they have six children, two sons and four daughters, as follows: Edith, Frederick, Paul, Martha, Murchie and Florence. Allen, the younger brother, also resides on the estate. He married Miss Mary A. Moulds and they are the parents of four daughters, Ruth, Helen, Bessie and Mabel. Mrs. Sophia Castanien was a most estimable woman and none in Pitt township were held in higher esteem. She was a native of Perry county, Ohio, having been born April 15, 1837. Her funeral, which was held from Emanuel Reformed church, was one of the largest ever witnessed in Pitt township. The obsequies were conducted by Revs. N. H. Loose and

J. W. Belser, the interment being in Oak Hill cemetery. The pall bearers were John Barth, John Niederhauser, E. S. Hethouse, Joseph Beaver, L. T. Smith and Joshua Cochran. Mr. Castanien occupies a high position in the estimation of all his acquaintances, and stands among the leaders in this part of the county. He is a member of the German Reformed church and in politics is a Democrat. His long life is filled with right living and honorable performances. His former little log house has been replaced by one of the handsomest and most modern styled brick residences in Pitt township, containing all up-to-date improvements.

DAVID SELSOR MILLER.

This well-known man was for many years a prominent farmer and dealer in stock. He is now practically retired from business, though he still retains his agricultural interests and is also a shipper of hay. Before referring more particularly to his personal career it will be appropriate to note a few facts regarding his ancestors.

David Selsor Miller is a member of one of the notable pioneer families of Ohio. His great-great-grandparents, Robert and Elizabeth Miller, of Scotland, emigrated to Prince George county, Md., in 1738. In this county their eldest son, David, was born, and here he was married to Miss Rachel Blackwood, who was also born in this county. Her mother, Ann Swain, was born in this country, but her father, John Blackwood, was a native of England. David Miller was a gallant and patriotic soldier of the Revolution and died in the service in 1778.

His son, Robert, was born in Prince George county, Md., on the 19th day of August, 1767. He was married to Miss Mary Highfield on the 19th day of January, 1793, and in a few days thereafter removed to Buckingham county, Va. In the spring of 1797 he removed to Kentucky and settled in Mason county. He was ordained a deacon of the Methodist Episcopal church by Bishop Asbury in Cincinnati in 1809 and was later ordained an elder by Bishop Robert R. Roberts. Becoming thoroughly dissatisfied with the institution of slavery Rev. Mr. Miller emancipated his slaves in 1812 and removed to Champaign (now Clark) county, Ohio. He was an uncompromising foe of slavery and intemperance and his pronounced views on these questions were far in advance of his time. David Miller, his eldest son, and the father of David Selsor Miller, was born in Buckingham county, Va., February 12, 1794, and was married to Sarah Bent Parker October 28, 1833. He was three years old when he was taken by his parents to Kentucky and in 1812 accompanied them on their removal to Ohio. Here he received the advantages of such schooling as was the lot of the farmer boy in that early day. On April 7, 1827, he came to what is now known as Pitt township, Wyandot county, Ohio (at that time Salt Rock township, Marion county), and settled in what was then called the Sandusky Plains. He entered land and bought it at the first land sale held there, and on that tract he made his home. Altogether he entered and bought one thousand acres of land in what is now Pitt township, Wyandot county. He started active life there a comparatively poor man, but was energetic and ambitious and soon gained a competency. He made a business of going

to Indiana and Illinois to buy cattle which he brought to the Sandusky Plains and grazed during the summer. He then drove them to market at Philadelphia, Penn., or to Baltimore, Md. He was also the pioneer sheep raiser of this county and a breeder of fine cattle and horses. At the time of his death he was the owner of five thousand acres of land in Wyandot county. At one time he held the office of county commissioner of Marion county, Ohio, and after the organization of Wyandot county he held the same office there. He was formerly a staunch Democrat, but upon the formation of the Republican party he joined that organization. He was one of the principal supporters of the first Republican paper published in Wyandot county. David Miller was thoroughly Methodist in his religious views and his home was the stopping place for itinerant preachers. He was a man of strong mentality and was foremost in the advancement of all worthy enterprises. He built the first frame house in Wyandot county. He died on the 28th day of August, 1855, at the age of sixty-one years, and now lies in Oak Hill cemetery, situated south of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

David Miller's wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Bent, was born on the 19th day of August, 1806, in Belpre, Ohio. She was the daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (Williams) Bent, who settled in Marion county, Ohio, at a very early day. Her ancestry dates from John and Edith Bent, residents of England, the former of whom died July 11, 1588, and the latter in 1601. Her grandfather, Silas Bent, was born in Sudbury, Mass., April 14, 1744. He saw service in Captain Ephraim Jackson's company in Canada in the French and Indian war. He

served as private, ensign and first lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. On July 1, 1781, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Massachusetts militia, and held this position until his removal from Rutland in 1798. He was a member of the Ohio Company at Marietta. Mr. Bent and others laid out Belpre, Ohio, which was situated sixteen miles down the Ohio river. At this place he spent the remainder of his days. He died April 4, 1818, respected by all who knew him. The connection of his ancestors with Revolutionary war entitles our subject, David Selsor Miller, to membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Abner Bent was a farmer residing in Marion county, Ohio. He was born in 1780 and died in 1834. His daughter, Sarah Bent, was quite young when brought to Marion county. She was married in 1826 to George Parker, who died in 1828. They were the parents of one child, Mary Ellen, who was born March 19, 1827, in Marion county, Ohio, married F. F. Fowler October 23, 1851, and died January 30, 1877, near DeWitt, Ark. Mrs. Sarah Bent Parker was again married October 28, 1833, to David Miller. She survived her husband about four years, dying on the 24th day of June, 1859, at the age of fifty-three years, and also lies in Oak Hill cemetery. She was an active and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

David and Sarah Miller were the parents of three children, viz.: Maria M., born November 21, 1835, married in 1855 to R. N. Taylor and died April 1, 1874; Princess A., born August 4, 1837, became the wife of James H. Anderson in 1856, and is now living in Columbus, Ohio, and our subject.

David Selsor Miller was born in Salt Rock township, Marion county (now Pitt township, Wyandot county), Ohio, on the 23d day of June, 1843. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and here he attended the district schools. Upon the death of his father, which occurred in 1855, his mother with her family moved to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where Mr. Miller attended the public schools. He also attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, for a short time. At this time his health failed. In May, 1863, he took a trip to Europe, spending most of the time in Germany, for the purpose of recuperating his health, and returned to his native land in January, 1864. Upon his return he engaged for about one year in farming and stock raising. Then he went to Alabama, where he bought a large plantation and went into the business of raising cotton. After spending two years in the south Mr. Miller returned to this county and for two years again operated his farm in connection with stock raising. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of G. B. Stevenson & Co., manufacturers of sawmills, engines, etc. In 1874 this firm was dissolved and Mr. Miller again engaged in the live stock business, which he followed about nine years. In 1885 he went to Pittsburg, Penn., and took a position as salesman in the stock yards in that city, being with the firm of S. B. Hedges & Co. for four years. In 1892 Mr. Miller engaged in the hay business.

On the 10th day of April, 1873, David Selsor Miller was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Witter, who was born at Frederick, Md., March 17, 1845, and died on the 15th day of December, 1888, at Upper San-

dusky, Ohio. Her remains were taken back to her birthplace for interment.

Fraternally Mr. Miller is a member of Warpole Lodge, No. 176, F. & A. M., McCutcheon Chapter, No. 96, Royal Arch Masons, and Marion Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of the Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been a Mason since 1864, joining as soon as he reached the required age. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

After an active life Mr. Miller is now living practically a retired life. By strict attention to the ethics of life he has won a reputation for probity and is a man whose word is as good as his bond. He has earned and enjoys the honest regard of the community in which he lives.

DR. G. W. KEMP.

This prominent physician and citizen comes of a distinguished ancestry, both in the arts of peace and of war. His grandfather, John Kemp, served as a soldier in the Revolution, and afterward became one of the pioneers in the "territory northwest of the Ohio river." He settled in what is now Stark county, near Canton, early in the nineteenth century, pursued the occupation of farming, and lived to be a very old man. His life was full of stirring scenes connected with the formation of the state of Ohio, and of the government of the United States. First a half-starved and half-clad soldier in the great army of General Washington, then

as a citizen of the free government under the old Articles of Confederation, then as a pioneer in the wild country beyond the Ohio river, then as a farmer engaged in clearing himself a home in the heavy timber of Stark county, he proved his steadiness under great difficulties as he had previously proved his courage in the battles of his country. He lies buried in Seneca county.

His son, George, the father of the subject of this notice, was born in Maryland in 1792 and when a young man came with his father to Stark county. There he was reared to manhood on the farm and obtained a rudimentary education at the pioneer schools. He married Miss Isabella Hughes, a native of Pennsylvania, born October 16, 1788. They became the parents of eight children, as follows: Nancy and Mary, twins; Nancy married Peter Chronister; Mary married Adam Hisson; David, deceased; subject; Isabelle married George Bryant, who died in the great Civil war; John, deceased; Jesse, deceased. George Kemp, in the year 1828, moved from Stark county to Richland county, bringing out all his household goods and his family in wagons drawn by cattle and horses. He settled near Belleville, where he purchased a tract of land in 1835. Still later he sold out and moved to Hancock county and entered a body of land from the government. On this he made his permanent home and here he finally passed away, dying October 1, 1862, when the country was convulsed with Civil war. He was a man of steady and excellent qualities, and died lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His good qualities had been inherited.

The subject of this notice grew to maturity on his father's farm and was edu-

cated first at the common schools of the district, but not being satisfied with such opportunities, he began while yet a youth to purchase books from his savings and to read all such that came into his possession. He began working out at the age of seventeen years, in the meantime continuing his course of reading. Books in that day were scarce and very expensive. It thus occurred that often a young man of studious habits became aware of every new book brought into the neighborhood, and as soon as possible borrowed and read it with intense avidity. In return he was required to similarly lend the books which he had purchased. In this way young persons in search of learning secured the advantages of quite a large library of the best books in circulation, usually the works of the standard authors. Very little trash was read then. In fact, such matter was not published, so that the learning of our fathers was of the best and most substantial character, unadulterated with the rubbish afloat at the present day. At the age of nineteen years G. W. Kemp began an apprenticeship at the chair-making and painter's trades, serving thus in Ashland for two and a half years. Succeeding this he worked at his trade for five years and devoted his savings in securing an education. He attended the Ashland Academy for several terms, and later attended Vermillion College in 1842 and 1843, and while thus engaged took up the study of chemistry. In 1844 he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Doctor Rodgers, of Hayesville, continuing thus for two years, when he was licensed to practice that profession. After working at his trade for a while, he began practicing at Nashville, Ohio, but at the end of a year removed to

Kenton and continued there until 1856. He then attended Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, to take advanced medical instruction, and then returned to Kenton and practiced continuously until 1861, when he entered the service of the government. He was first detailed on special hospital service at Bowling Green, Ky., but in the spring of 1862 was commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, and continued to serve as such until after the battle of Chickamauga, when he resigned, came home and resumed his practice. He has practiced ever since in Marseilles township, where his skill and learning are fully recognized and appreciated. In 1844 he wedded Miss Irene Greeley, a distant relative of Horace Greeley, by whom he had children: Ann Seville and Romina A., the widow of William H. Smith. His wife dying in 1851 he married Miss Jane Allman, niece of Governor Vance. To this union no children were born. His second wife having died, he married Miss Arrila M. Snow, and by her had four children: Orris, Sarah E., dead, Lucy E., a practicing physician of Bucyrus, and George W., engaged in the hotel business in Marseilles. Subject has been notary public for twenty-four years, and for many years has been a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Kenton, Ohio. He stands very high as a citizen and a professional and moral man. Dr. Kemp is a Democrat, but takes high ground on the subject of temperance.

Dr. Lucy E. Kemp, daughter of Dr. G. W. Kemp, is highly educated. She received a good common school education and then studied at the normal school at Ada, Ohio.

For a number of years she taught school very successfully in Wyandot county. Having possessed a thorough knowledge of music, both vocal and instrumental, she also instructed in that art. She matriculated in Taylor University, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and graduated from the medical department there in 1889. She is also a graduate in pharmacy. She began the active practice as a physician and surgeon at Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1890, and because of her eminent professional qualifications and her intense devotion to her clientele she has built up one of the large practices of the city. She is affiliated with the Crawford County Medical Association, of which she has served as secretary, the State Medical Association and the National Medical Association.

ADAM PONTIUS.

The leading hardware dealer of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, and the senior member of the firm of Adam Pontius & Son, was born three miles from Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, January 17, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Susannah Pontius.

Samuel Pontius, a native of Cumberland county, Penn., was a lad of fifteen or eighteen years of age when he came to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Washington township, Pickaway county; there he grew to manhood, prospered as a farmer and reared a large family of children. He served in the war of 1812 as file major in Major William H. Harrison's army. In early life he was a Lutheran. He bore the reputation of a good and industrious man and aided each of his children to get a start

in life. In politics he was a Democrat, but was never an office seeker. In his latter years he saw fit to change his religious views and joined the United Brethren church, in which faith he passed away at the age of seventy-six years. The parents of Samuel were both natives of Germany, where it is probable their marriage took place; it is known, however, that they early settled in Pennsylvania, where George, father of the subject, followed farming, and thence came to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he pursued the same calling. He and his wife lived to a ripe old age in the latter county and died members of the Lutheran church. They were honored by the community as pioneers and lived lives great usefulness.

The mother of Adam Pontius, before marriage, was Susannah Spahr, a native of Pickaway county, Ohio; while on a visit to a son in Kansas, she was called away at the age of seventy-six years. She had been twice married; by her first husband, Zachariah McClain, she was the mother of five children, and to her marriage with Samuel Pontius, four children were born. Samuel Pontius was also twice married; first to Miss Amelia Earnest, who bore him four children, and next to Mrs. Susannah Spahr, by whom he had twelve offspring; of his sixteen children, the majority lived to maturity and became useful in their various spheres.

Adam Pontius was reared on the home farm, where he dutifully assisted his father in cultivating the soil in the summer season, and in the winter attended the common school, after quitting which he taught a district school one term. In the fall of 1860 he

came to Wyandot county and purchased eighty acres of timber land five miles south-east of Upper Sandusky in Pitt township, which he at once began to improve. While thus engaged he rented a farm near by, on which he lived in a log cabin for three years, and meanwhile made a sufficient space on his farm on which to erect a fair frame dwelling, in which he lived until 1880, when he came to Upper Sandusky. Here he formed a partnership with Gen. Isaac M. Kirby in the hardware trade, which partnership lasted six years. Charles Juvenall then bought out Kirby's interest, and this gentleman and Mr. Pontius carried on the business together six years longer, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Pontius took his son, George A., as a partner. This firm carries one of the heaviest stocks of shelf and builders' hardware to be found in the county, and also sells machinery and farming implements of every description, doing a very extensive business.

Mr. Pontius was united in marriage in October, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth V. Winstead, of Pickaway county, Ohio, a daughter of William Winstead, a farmer and prominent politician, who for twenty-one years has served as a justice of the peace. To this marriage have been born nine children, viz.: Prof. William H., who was educated in music in Florence, Italy, and other parts of Europe by noted professors, and is now teaching music in Dubuque, Ia.; Samuel F., now in business with his father; George Allen, his father's partner in the hardware trade; David Willard, ticket and freight agent for the Pacific Railway Company, at Lathrop, Cal.; Ira R., deputy sheriff of Wyandot county, Ohio, residing in

Upper Sandusky; Mary C., wife of R. F. Alspach; Susan Ellen, at home; Matilda E., wife of Edward Billhard; and Ida E., who married Henry Katzenmeyer, of Paulding, Ohio.

In politics Mr. Pontius is a staunch Democrat and is very active in serving his party's interests in both local and national affairs. He was elected sheriff of Wyandot county in the fall of 1895, proved an excellent official, and was re-elected in 1897, his son, Ira R., serving as his deputy both terms. Mr. Pontius was also assessor of Pitt township for several years, and was noted for the impartial and conservative manner in which he discharged the duties of the office. At the present time he is a member of the board of health and has been for several years; he is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church; he was one of the building committee that superintended the erection of the new church edifice, which cost the congregation eighteen thousand dollars; he was also a member of the committee that had charge of the erection of the elegant court house that cost about two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Pontius has always been an advocate of education and when a young man of but twenty-one years of age, in Pickaway county, was a director, and for many years was a member of the school board in Pitt township, Wyandot county. He still maintains his interest in educational matters and has also well seen to it that all his children have been well instructed. Mr. Pontius has been very successful as a business man, bears an unsullied reputation, and socially he and his family move in the best circles of Upper Sandusky.

JOHN BRAND, DECEASED.

Notwithstanding the fact that the republic of Switzerland is one of the smallest countries of the world, it has sent a large number of emigrants to the United States during the years that have elapsed since independence was secured. The people of that country, appreciating the blessings of liberty, of which they had had a strong example in their own land, were not slow to recognize the possibilities that opened out in splendid perspective before all who located early in this country. Accordingly, ever since the close of the Revolutionary war, large numbers of the hardy Swiss have crossed the Atlantic and sought homes in the great west of the United States. And here their descendants have become among the most intelligent, patriotic, industrious and upright of our great and wonderful cosmopolitan population. The subject of this brief memoir was a native of Switzerland, having been born in the canton of Berne in 1840 and being the son of Christian and Anna Brand. He was one of a large family, and when about five years old was brought to America. The following year, or about 1846, the family came to Wyandot county, and the father bought a farm of eighty acres in Pitt township and there continued to reside until the date of his death. He was more than ordinarily educated, as the advantages afforded in his native land were good and were usually made the most of by the inhabitants. While living in this country, the elder Brand built up a comfortable home and left behind at his death an excellent name. He was a pioneer in the fullest sense of the term, full of energy, and at all times had the good of his country at heart.



JOHN BRAND GROUP

After a life of much usefulness and respectability he passed to his reward. His son, the subject of this memoir, passed his youth on his father's farm, and was educated in the neighboring schools. He learned the business of farming and stock raising and, thus engaged, attained his manhood. When the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment was soon afterward sent to the front. He saw active service from the start to the finish of the struggle, and at all times bore a brave and honorable part. He passed through many battles, skirmishes, marches and campaigns, and was conspicuous for his intrepidity and for his readiness for any battle or campaign. He participated in the following engagements, often fighting where the bullets fell thickest and more than once where the dead and wounded lay in heaps: Moorfield, W. Va., McLowell, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, the second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, where he was captured by the enemy and held as a prisoner of war at Annapolis, Md., for two months, when he was exchanged, and again immediately went to the front; Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Resaca, Cassville, Buzzard's Roost, Burnt Hickory, Charleston, Fort Mountain, near Marcella, Ga., Peach Tree Creek, and many others of less magnitude and importance. At the close of the war he came home in triumph with his regiment and resumed the arts of peace. When the Grand Army of the Republic was established a few years later, he became a member and so remained until the day of his death, which occurred at Upper Sandusky. In 1897 he

married Miss Elizabeth Neiderhauser, who bore him seven children, two of whom are dead. Those living are Mary (wife of Howard Kuhn), Ida (wife of Harley Smith), William, Charles and Samuel. After the war Mr. Brand followed farming and stock raising. He owned one hundred acres of excellent land, upon which he made most of the improvements himself. He also conducted a threshing machine with much success for a number of years. He was a member of the Reformed church. Since his death his widow, a most estimable lady, has conducted the farm with the assistance of her sons.

MYRON B. CASE, DECEASED.

While death is the inevitable fate of all, there is always a deeper and darker shade of sorrow or sadness that falls upon the heart of the mourner for the beloved departed when the latter is cut off in his early prime than when "nipped in the bud" of infancy or after passing the verge of old age.

Myron B. Case, of late well known as a teacher and as an agriculturist of practical experience in Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was a native of the township, born February 22, 1850, and was called away November 9, 1890. Although his educational advantages were confined to the common schools, he was a great reader and student, and the greater part of his information was self-acquired. He became quite famous as a school teacher and for many years had charge of some of the best schools of Eden and Crane townships. His early vocation was that of a farmer and it was also his calling from the termination of

his career as a teacher until the close of his comparatively brief, but exceedingly useful life.

Myron B. Case was also the name of the father of our subject, and his mother, before marriage, was a Miss Lucinda Goodrich. On the homestead of this highly respected couple our subject was reared to manhood and filially aided in its cultivation until his marriage, January 16, 1876, to Miss May Bowers. The latter was born in Crane township, Wyandot county, June 28, 1851, and is a daughter of J. S. and Mary (Mower) Bowers. The former was born in Richland county, Ohio, and the latter in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Penn., and they came to Wyandot county, Ohio, in 1850. The father is now living in retirement at Upper Sandusky. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers had born to their marriage a family of eight children, of whom Mrs. Case is the eldest.

The marriage of Myron B. Case, subject of this sketch, and his estimable wife, Mary (Bowers) Case, was blessed with two children, Mabel and Buelah, who still live to brighten the home of their mother, which, without the cheering sunshine of their presence, would be enveloped in gloom and melancholy. As it is, Mrs. Case, still young and surrounded by a host of admiring and warm-hearted friends and her little darlings, endures with Christian fortitude her sad bereavement, and being naturally of a most amiable temperament still finds life worth living. She still resides on the home farm, which she skillfully manages and draws from it a comfortable livelihood, and keeps it well up to the standard.

The late Myron B. Case, our subject, was an excellent business man and at the time of his lamented death was secretary of

the Wyandot Mutual Insurance Company. In politics he was a Republican, and although very popular with his fellow townsmen and very active and influential in party relations, was never ambitious, as far as holding public office was concerned, being content with his lot in life and the enjoyment of the society of his wife and little ones. He was a devoted husband and a loving and indulgent father, but never spoiled his offspring by substituting fondness for what his common sense pointed out to him as being the necessary discipline to render them self-reliant and to prepare them for the stern realities of life and the struggles that life inevitably entails. But this discipline was mild as well as effective; a harsh word never came from his lips, never an angry expression, nor a violent gesture of his hand, and his memory will be cherished with love and affection by his widow and children as long as life with them is vouchsafed with the faculty of remembrance. Mr. Case was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was active in its works and liberally contributed to its maintenance.

SOLOMON S. LONGABAUGH.

The gentleman of whom the biographer now writes is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Wyandot county, Ohio, and for many years has been actively identified with the varied interests of his community. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity and his life demonstrates what

may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors, even in the face of seemingly discouraging circumstances. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought into contact, as is abundantly evidenced by his selection to fill the important office of treasurer of Wyandot county, which he held two terms. Without a brief record of the life of Mr. Longabaugh the history of his county would be incomplete.

Solomon S. Longabaugh was born in Warren, Henderson county, Ill., on the 14th of April, 1853. His parents were Samuel and Martha (Chery) Longabaugh. Samuel was a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Pickaway county, and in that county he was reared and married. His parents were probably of Pennsylvania-German stock and were natives of the Keystone state. In his young manhood the subject learned the blacksmith's trade, and soon after marriage came to Wyandot county, settling in Tymochtee township, where he ran a blacksmith shop for several years. Believing that further west lay better opportunities for an ambitious and energetic man, he went to Warren, Henderson county, Ill., but after a short stay there moved to Warren county, Iowa. He there also started a blacksmith shop, but in a few months after arriving there became ill and, summoning a quack doctor, was given an overdose of medicine, from the effects of which he died. He was forty-five years of age at the time of his death, and had been a Democrat in politics, though never active in party work. His wife, Martha, was also a native of Ohio, and after the death of her husband returned

to her native state, and settled upon a farm in Tymochtee township, which she rented, and where she spent the remainder of her life. She was the mother of fourteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity. Though she was in straightened circumstances, she reared her children as best she could, giving them a fond mother's careful and faithful attention. She was long an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was eighty-one years old at the time of her death, and her remains now lie in Pleasant Ridge cemetery.

The subject was the youngest member of the large family mentioned above, and remained at home, faithfully attending to the wants of his mother until her death. When but fourteen years of age he began working on a farm by the month, following this pursuit through the summer months, while in the winter, when there was less work to do on the farm, he attended the district school of the neighborhood. He was also so fortunate as to be able to attend for a short time the high school at Carey. By sturdy industry and strict economy he at length saved enough money with which he was enabled to buy a team and harness and he then rented a farm in Tymochtee township. He operated this place for several years and so successful was he as an agriculturist that he was then enabled to buy a farm of one hundred and eight acres in the same township. He made that place his home until his election as treasurer of the county, at which time he sold his farming interests and took up his residence in Upper Sandusky. He was first elected to the office of treasurer of Wyandot county in November, 1896, and assumed the office in September of the follow-

ing year. So eminently satisfactory was his administration of the financial affairs of the county that he was re-elected to the office in November, 1898.

On the 20th of October, 1881, Mr. Longabaugh was united in marriage with Miss Florence M. Stokley, the daughter of Louis and Sarah M. Stokley. Politically our subject has been a staunch and active adherent to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has been honored by his party with office other than the one he now fills, having served for three years as trustee of his township. He was also director of the Wyandot Agricultural Society for four years, but resigned the office when he became county treasurer. Socially he is a member of Justice Lodge, No. 393, K. of P., of Carey, the Uniform Rank, and also the Modern Woodmen of America.

In company with a brother, Mr. Longabaugh conducts a buggy repository in Upper Sandusky and is meeting with the generous patronage he so well deserves. Truly he deserves that somewhat hackneyed, but most expressive title, "a self-made man."

NOAH STONEBURNER.

This well-known resident of Pitt township was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, near Lancaster, March 2, 1823, and is the son of John and Catherine (Bretz) Stoneburner, to whom were born a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. John Stoneburner was a native of Loudoun county, Va., and came to Ohio at the age of eighteen years in company with his father, Frederick Stoneburner. The latter located in Fair-

field county, and was one of its earliest and most prominent settlers. He was a pioneer in every sense of the term and occupied during his busy life many positions of honor and trust. His son John also became prominent in the affairs of the county where he lived. He took an active interest in all matters that had for their object the upbuilding and improvement of his community.

The subject of this notice was reared in his native county, securing in his youth such educational advantages as the rude schools of the frontier afforded and devoting his energies to the cultivation of his father's farm. The first school-house which he attended was located one and a half miles from his father's farm, and over this long distance, through the deep snows of winter, he was obliged to walk twice a day when he was yet a small boy. The house was the ordinary rough log structure so well known and well remembered by all the early settlers, slabs, or puncheons, serving for both seats and benches. The three R's—"readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic"—were the principal studies pursued, and not infrequently the scholars were obliged to do wholly without books, their prices being too high and the parents too poor to buy them. Although the education there secured by Mr. Stoneburner was meager, he has since by much reading greatly supplemented the results of the early schools. He began to do for himself when he had attained the age of twenty-three years, or in 1846, at which date he went to Marion county and lived with an uncle for the period of two years, managing in the meantime to save up a small sum of money from his earnings. In April, 1848, he came to Wyandot county and located in Antrim township, moving on a farm of

eighty acres which he had previously purchased from the government. The farm was then covered with heavy timber. He erected a small log cabin, containing one room, in which he established himself and family. His land was covered with the largest and finest walnut timber, much of which was sacrificed to the flames to get rid of it. Could the walnut thus destroyed be replaced on the farm at this day it would be worth much more than the present farm—would, in fact, be worth a small fortune. Upon this place he lived until 1867, adding in the meantime eighty acres more and putting a large portion of the same under a high degree of cultivation. In 1867 he went to Nevada where he engaged in the shoe business, continuing for about seven months, and then conducting a grocery until 1869, when he returned to Pitt township and purchased one hundred and seventy-four acres where he now resides. At that time there were only about fifty acres partly cleared on this tract. He now has about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, and all under a high state of cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, particularly sheep raising, at which he is more than ordinarily successful.

On the 20th of February, 1848, Mr. Stoneburner was joined in matrimony with Miss Magdaline Hite, who bore him five children, their names being as follows: Agatha, now the widow of Milton Perkey; Frank E., who was killed by a bolt of lightning; Catherine, the wife of Miles Lewis, of Pitt township, and two that died in infancy. After the death of his second wife, the subject married Mrs. Mary Boyer, the widow of Jacob Boyer and daughter of W. B. Miller. By his second marriage he has

four children: Miller N., who lives in Upper Sandusky and is a furniture dealer; Charles A., at home; May, the wife of John Secoy, of Crane township; and Minnie E., at home. Mr. Stoneburner, now far advanced in years, has been prominent in the affairs of his community. He has been school director for many years, supervisor and township trustee, and under all responsibilities has shown himself well qualified for public duty and deserving of the highest confidence. He is a Democrat and since attaining his majority has steadily polled his vote for the candidates of that party. In his old age he has the satisfaction of looking back on an honorable and well-spent life and on a name that his children wear without shame or reproach. Ohio would be better off had it more men of irreproachable character like this old and respected citizen.

[Since the above was put in type, this aged and respected old pioneer has passed into the life beyond. His death came suddenly, though peacefully and without pain. The funeral, which was held from the family residence, was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. W. Byers and interment was in Oak Hill cemetery.]

EDWARD N. HALBEDEL.

There are few who can more justly claim the proud American title of self-made man than the subject of this brief sketch, who at the early age of twelve years started out in life for himself. His educational privileges were very limited and no special advantages fitted him for the cares and responsibilities of life. He was industrious, determined, ambitious and resolute, however, and these

qualities stood him instead of fortune, enabling him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in his path and work his way steadily upward to the plane where success places the laurel upon the victor's brow. Today he is one of the capable and efficient officials of Wyandot county, Ohio, and by his courteous manner, genial disposition and genuine worth has, although comparatively youthful in years, attained a foremost position among the public men of the county.

The subject of this notice was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on the 11th of March, 1865, the son of Nicholas and Mary (Schectala) Halbedel, who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary January 24, 1902. The father is a native of Switzerland and was there reared until young manhood. Emigrating to America, he came west and settled at Little Sandusky, Ohio, where he worked at anything he could find to do. Later he came to Upper Sandusky and for several years was employed here in a distillery. He is now retired and makes his home here amid the comforts which his early labors have enabled him to enjoy. Politically he is a Democrat, but possessing a quiet, modest disposition, never consented to accept any public office. He is a member of the German Reformed church. Mary Halbedel was brought to Ohio when but an infant. Her father, who emigrated to this county, was a soldier under Napoleon. He had followed agricultural pursuits in early life and lived to the advanced age of over ninety years. In his later years he made his home with his daughter, the subject's mother. The latter is a faithful and consistent member of the German Lutheran church. The fruits of her marriage with Nicholas Halbedel were sixteen children, eight of whom died while

young. The names of those who attained to years of maturity are as follows: Frank H., a mechanic in Upper Sandusky; Louisa, wife of William F. Boehler, resides at Tiffin, Ohio; Edward N., of this review; Anna is a clerk; Harry lives in California; Otto lives in Upper Sandusky; Rosa and Fred are at home. The last named enlisted for service during the Spanish-American war, being a corporal in Company E, Second Ohio Regiment.

The boyhood days of Edward N. Halbedel were spent at home, attending school as opportunity afforded until he was twelve years old. Then he determined to master the "art preservative" and worked in printing offices at Upper Sandusky and Kenton, this state. During the years 1880-81 he was connected with the Clara Scott theatrical company. Returning to his first love he worked in a printing establishment for a while, and then for several years served as a reporter on the Chief, resigning that position upon his election to his present office, that of auditor of Wyandot county. In 1890 he served as secretary of the board of trustees of the natural gas plant, then owned by the city, and also served three terms as village clerk. He was elected to his present office in the fall of 1896 and assumed its duties in October, 1897. That his performance of the important and exacting duties of this office was eminently satisfactory to the taxpayers of the county is evidenced by the fact of his re-election in 1900. He has always been an active, stanch and uncompromising Democrat and has frequently been found in the councils of his party.

An important event in the career of Mr. Halbedel was his marriage on the 13th of

March, 1886, to Miss Minnie E. Steiner, daughter of Edward G. and Elizabeth Steiner, of Nevada, Ohio.

Socially our subject is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of Lodge No. 83, B. P. O. E., of which he served as exalted ruler, and of the Upper Sandusky Mutual Aid Society. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Halbedel is one of the most popular men in Wyandot county, a popularity richly merited because of his genial disposition, his acknowledged capability and his constant efforts to benefit those with whom he comes in contact. He is an unusually fine penman and is generally acknowledged to be one of the most efficient auditors in the state of Ohio.

HENRY SWARTZ.

It is the custom with many farmers, even in this day of known advantage in putting all corn and hay raised on a farm into stock, to sell the grain which they raise and only deal to a limited extent in live stock. Time has shown that this course is unwise and those farmers who still adhere to that obsolete custom are by no means the thriftiest and most successful. It is unquestionably true that the best results are obtained in combining the growing of grain and the rearing of stock. One business seems to supplement the other; so that at this day the largest and most successful farmers are heavy dealers in stock also. One of the successful farmers and stock raisers of this county is the subject of this brief notice. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, August 20, 1847, and is the son of Abraham and

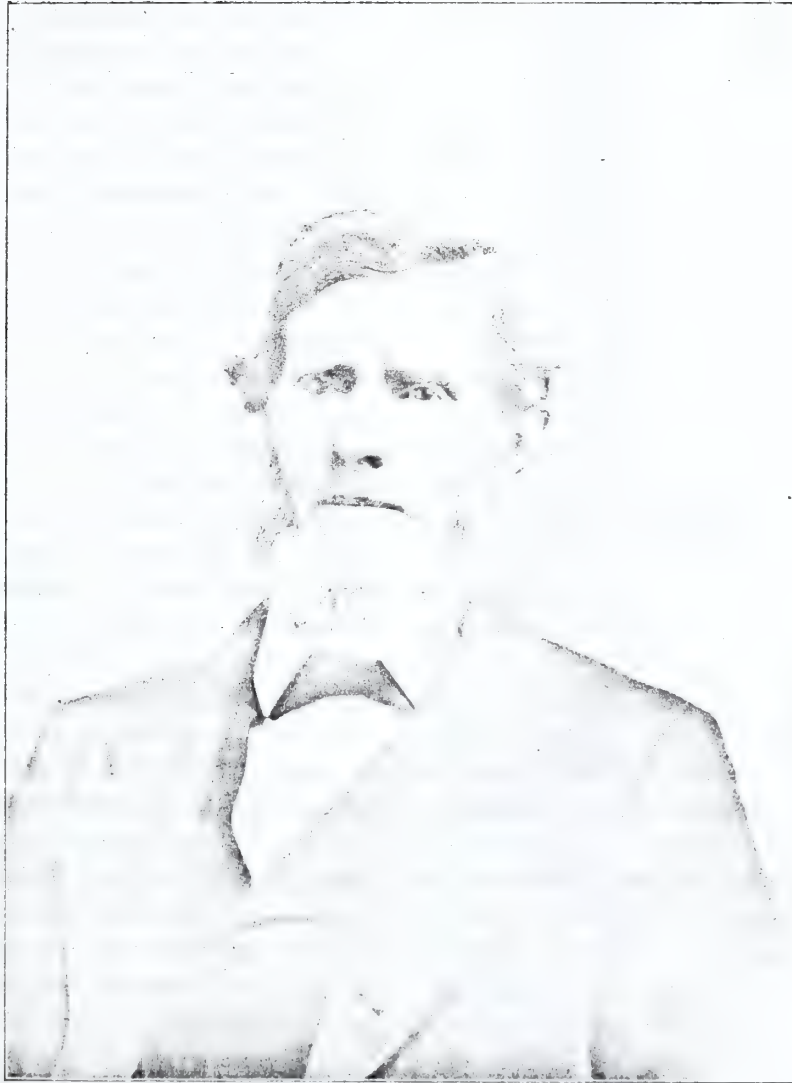
Caroline (Balliett) Swartz, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The parents grew up in their native state, but were married in Richland county, Ohio, after their removal from Pennsylvania. Abraham moved to this state with his father, Abraham, Sr., at the age of nineteen years, and the family settled in Richland county, where the elder Swartz engaged in farming. Abraham, Sr., had married in his early manhood Miss Tena Zener. He bought one hundred and forty-seven acres of excellent land in Richland county. He was a farmer primarily, but also conducted the business of stone masonry in conjunction with his operations on the farm. He and his wife were consistent members of the German Reformed church. Abraham, Jr., was born February 14, 1819, and his wife May 19, 1823; the latter died in May, 1901. After their marriage they resided in Richland county until 1848, when they came to Morrow county and made it their home until 1876, in the latter year removing to this county. They made many improvements on their farm in Marion county, and when they finally sold out they received a snug sum for their property. It enabled them to get a good start in this county. Abraham was a stone mason, as his father had been before him. He bought two hundred acres of the best land in Antrim township, upon which considerable improvements had been made, and here he resided until 1900. He was engaged in farming and stock raising and was more than usually successful at the latter occupation. He built up a large property, and was one of the leading citizens of this part of the county. Since quitting the farm, in 1900, he has lived retired in Nevada. To himself and wife the following family were born:

Hannah, Henry (subject), Abraham, Catherine, Alice, John and Charles. All the children were educated in the common schools and were reared to hard work on the farm. Henry remained on his father's farm until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, and in the meantime he contrived to lay aside a comfortable sum for himself. On the 17th of January, 1875, he married Miss Remina C. Vickroy, of Bedford county, Penn., daughter of Emanuel and Matilda (Hardman) Vickroy, parents and daughter being natives of that state. Mr. Vickroy was a farmer by occupation and a man of excellent habits. He passed away in 1898, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1864. After his marriage our subject resided for one year in Morrow county. He then came to this county, and in 1893 purchased his present place of eighty-seven and a half acres, and here he has lived until the present time. The place was partly improved and he has added greatly to it since. In 1898 he built his present barn. He is engaged in general farming, raising wheat, oats and corn and rearing hogs, cattle and sheep. He is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife belongs to the Disciples church. He is one of the substantial farmers and citizens of the county.

JOHN WOOD.

Among the citizens of this township who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with large landed and personal property, none has attained a higher

degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success of life, and in his old age has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he has resided has been benefited by his presence and his counsel. His birth occurred in Clarke county, Ohio, near Springfield, on the 7th of September, 1818. He is the son of Isaac Wood, a native of New Jersey, and a man of more than ordinary capacity to meet the duties of life, to whom were born a family of thirteen children,—eleven sons and two daughters,—all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. In 1821 Isaac Wood moved to Marion county, where he purchased four hundred acres of land from the government, and still later bought one hundred and sixty acres more, all providing him a farm large enough to conduct operations on a very large scale. He also became the owner of six hundred and forty acres in Hardin county. With his large family of sturdy boys he became one of the most extensive stock raisers and general farmers in northern Ohio. He became specially interested in the development of stock grades and in rearing for the market the most select and improved varieties, and from this source made much of the money he left at his death. His immense farm afforded the means of providing on the cheapest scale all the products needed to feed and fatten his stock. But all this required sound judgment and untiring energy, both of which were possessed in a marked degree by Isaac Wood. He amassed a large and valuable property, which later descended to



John Woolf

his children. He was prominent in the affairs of the county, and filled a number of positions of profit and trust, and finally passed away, leaving an excellent reputation for industry and philanthropy for the benefit and gratification of his descendants.

The subject of this memoir remained on his father's farm until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he hired out to his father for one summer's work at the rate of ten dollars and fifty cents per month, but continued thus engaged for two years. During this time he managed to save a considerable portion of his wages. Succeeding this he rented a tract of land of his father and tilled the same for two years, when, having amassed considerable property, he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Salt Rock township, Marion county, which was partly improved and upon which he continued to reside for twelve years. In 1855 he removed to Pitt township, Wyandot county, and bought from the government a tract of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, upon which he now lives. He erected a log cabin on the land and began to clear off the heavy timber, and has steadily added to the tract and the improvements until he now owns a total of eight hundred and seventeen acres, much of which is under a high state of cultivation and constitutes one of the best farms in this part of the state. This land is comprised of two different tracts, one of four hundred and twenty-four acres and one of three hundred and ninety-three acres. Mr. Wood has made for many years a specialty of sheep rearing, and has shown excellent judgment in this important branch of husbandry. He is one of the largest and most successful

farmers in the county as well as one of the most prominent citizens.

Mr. Wood is a veritable pioneer, he having witnessed from an early day the advancement and progress of the old Buckeye state. His educational privileges were limited, being confined to an attendance at the little old log school house. It was about 18x20 feet in size, possessed a clapboard roof and a puncheon floor. The desks consisted of wide planks resting on wooden pegs driven into the wall, while the seats were slabs with wooden legs and no backs. The dunce-block and the birch rod were the principal aids in enforcing discipline, while the text-books consisted of the American Spelling Book and the introduction to the English Reader. At first the school was maintained by subscription. Mr. Wood has ever been a staunch friend of education and the public-school system and the beautiful high school at Harpster is named in his honor. He has served as school director for thirty years, and otherwise has shown his capacity to handle public affairs. His first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison, and from that day to this he has affiliated with first the Whig and then the Republican party. For thirty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Marsh, who presented him with five children, whose names are as follows: Mary A., who died at the age of eight years; Sarah, who became the wife of Marion B. Myers, of Pitt township; Effie K., wife of Emery Smith, living with our subject. The family is one of the most prominent in this part of the county. Mr. Wood has every reason to be proud of his

fine home, of his wide and beautiful lands and of his good citizenship and his excellent name. He is a gentleman who in spite of his eighty-four years is still possessed of his keen mentality, and is revered and esteemed by all for his sterling integrity of character. His sun is fast setting beneath the western horizon of life, but his years have been filled with good deeds and he can look back with the satisfaction that comes only at the close of a life well spent. He is now residing with his daughter, at whose hands he is the recipient of that care and attention which comes only from a loving heart.

The following quotation, concerning the death of Mrs. Wood, is fittingly inserted here: "Mrs. John Wood, of Harpster, died at her late residence early Tuesday morning, having suffered a stroke of paralysis Saturday. Deceased and husband came to this county in early times, and were hard workers and prospered. Five children were born to them, but only two are living, Mrs. Sarah Myers and Mrs. E. Smith.

"Deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the erection of that nice church and its prosperity are largely due to the generosity and devotion of this venerable and estimable lady and her surviving husband. Deceased was sixty-nine years and six months of age.

"The interment of the remains occurred at Oak Hill cemetery. Mrs. Wood was known as one of those kind, Christian mothers, whose admonitions and prayers were regarded and revered by her children. Her beautiful life was a daily picture in the heart and minds of all who knew her, and her presence is sadly missed by children, friends and her affectionate husband."

THOMAS EMPTAGE.

A man who boldly faces the responsibilities of life and by determined and untiring energy carves out for himself an honorable success exerts a powerful influence upon the lives of all who follow him. Such men constitute the foundation of our republican institutions and are the pride of our civilization. To them life is so real that they find no time to plot either mischief or vice. Their lives are bound up in their duties, they feel the weight of their citizenship, and take pleasure in sowing the seeds of uprightness. Such has been the career of the subject of this brief notice. He was born in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, October 24, 1834, and is the son of Thomas Emptage, Sr., a native of England. The latter grew to manhood in that country, receiving a good education in his youth and learning the occupation of farming. Upon reaching man's estate he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Omersham, also a native of England, by whom he had the following family: William, now living in Marseilles township; James, also living in Marseilles township; and the subject of this review. Thomas Emptage, Sr., came to America in 1836. He realized that a young man could unquestionably do better here than in the old country. The opportunity for advancement was more promising and the results to be attained were likely to be much more satisfactory. Accordingly, he boarded a sailing vessel, and after tossing nine weeks on the Atlantic ocean, landed with other emigrants in New York. He had heard of the western country and, determining to go there, he crossed the mountains and finally stopped at Mansfield. This was then a flourishing state. Land of

the best quality could be bought very cheap, homes were being established in thousands of clearings, the dense woods were fast disappearing, schools and churches, though often rude, were numerous, and the tides of civilization were running high as the waves of the endless sea. This locality seemed good enough for him, so he stopped. After living there for some time he removed to Hardin county, but still later came to Wyandot county, and selected a farm in Marseilles township, where his son James now lives. After a useful and respectable life, he finally passed away at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years, respected by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. The subject of this memoir was brought to Marseilles township when he was six years old. He passed his childhood and youth on his father's farm and when old enough was put to work in clearing the timber and in tilling the improved land. He passed through all the routine of farm life, with its many cares and responsibilities, and was given a moderate education at the common pioneer schools. He remained with his father until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he married Miss Mary J. Atkinson, who bore him four children as follows: Ina, the wife of J. C. Reubens, now living in California; Allen, of Marseilles township; Ray, also residing in Marseilles township; Mary, deceased. Soon after his marriage Mr. Emptage moved to Grand township, Marion county, where he farmed on rented land for one year. He then returned and bought the farm where he now resides. His purchase was one hundred and forty acres of woodland, and he immediately began the great task of removing the heavy forest therefrom. He now has one hundred and thirty acres

cleared, all the result of his own energy and industry. He carries on farming and stock-raising. He is held in high esteem in his township, where he has served as trustee for twenty-two consecutive years. He has also served as school director many years. He is a Republican. Few in this part of the county stand as high as Mr. Emptage in all that makes the upright man and faithful citizen.

JOHN WRIGHT.

The United States, since the foundation of the government, has been considered the asylum of refuge for the oppressed of all countries and climes. The design of the fathers was to make of this country a home of such undoubted freedom that the unfortunate of every land could come here and do better than they could do in their own countries. In this way the fathers reasoned that they could build up the nation with an adventurous and freedom-loving people, and by offering such a refuge could build it up quickly and satisfactorily. And their reasoning was sound and eminently wise, as is shown by the phenomenal development of this continent. In proportion to population, no foreign country has sent so many emigrants to the United States as Ireland. Restricted and oppressed at home by the blindness of the British ministry, curtailed of their rights and privileges in the management of their local government, compelled to be the tail to the English kite under galling conditions, the indignant people by the thousands boarded any sort of a vessel they could secure and crossed the wide Atlantic to the better shores of America in the hope

and with the utmost confidence of improving their worldly condition. One of those to do so was the subject of this sketch. He was born in County Down on the 17th day of March, 1823, a notable day, as all Irishmen will readily admit, and a notable birth, as Mr. Wright will not deny. His birth occurred on a farm near the city of Belfast, and there he was reared and educated. In 1847 he determined to leave the land of his birth, and accordingly secured a ticket of passage, boarded a sailing vessel and, after four weeks and three days of tossing on the stormy Atlantic, landed in the harbor of New York. He came to Hardin county, Ohio, and soon afterward to Marion county, where he began to work by the month on a farm. He thus continued for the period of about two years, when he concluded to change operations, and accordingly rented land in Marion county, and with the means he had at hand continued operations on a larger and more profitable scale than was possible for a farm hand. He was thus engaged for about four years when he changed his location, but not his business, going to Marion county from Wyandot county, where he had been engaged, and resuming renting as he had done before. Succeeding this he went to Mifflin township where he rented land, as before, for two years, and in 1858 came to his present place. He first bought eighty acres, upon which there were considerable improvements and upon which was standing a double-log house. To this farm, from time to time, Mr. Wright continued to add tract after tract until he owned a total of two hundred and sixty acres. Nearly all the improvements have been made by him.

While yet a young man in Ireland, Mr.

Wright was married to Miss Mary Woods, both himself and his wife being of Scotch descent. His marriage occurred in 1847, and to this union were born a family of nine children, as follows: Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Vanorsdall, of Mifflin township; William D., a resident of Mifflin township; Mary, deceased; John, deceased; Catherine, the wife of J. O. C. Slover, of Mifflin township; Salena, wife of N. F. Dean, of Putnam county; Ella, wife of J. W. Morrow, of Ada, and Minnie, deceased. Mr. Wright is getting well along in years, and has seen many of the ups and downs of life, but he has at all times retained the respect of his neighbors and made a good citizen. His family are members of the Christian church.

WILLITS LUNDY.

This gentleman is a native of Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Tymochtee township March 25, 1847, and is now one of the most influential and best-known, as well as one of the most skillful agriculturists of Sycamore township, where he has resided since 1868. His father, Henry Lundy, was born near Hackettstown, Warren county, N. J., and after coming to Wyandot county, Ohio, married Harriet Babcock, a native of Pennsylvania.

Henry Lundy was a son of John and Elizabeth (Willson) Lundy, who came to Wyandot county in 1835, when Henry was a boy, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Tymochtee township. John was a farmer and shoemaker, and both he

and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. Both were gifted speakers and frequently addressed the Quaker congregation in their meetings. Mrs. Harriet Lundy died at the early age of twenty-four years and her husband followed her to the grave March 4, 1852, when but thirty-three years old. To Henry and Harriet (Babcock) Lundy were born two children, viz.: Evi A., who is a retired furniture dealer of Sycamore, this county, and unmarried, and Willits, the subject of this sketch.

Willits Lundy, being of tender age when he lost his parents, was reared by his paternal grandfather on the old homestead until seventeen years old, and then went to work in a mill in Richland county. September 3, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. M. D. Miller. He served in Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, and took part in many battles. He served eleven months and was never wounded, nevertheless he contracted a severe illness while in the army.

After returning from the war, for all was over when he was honorably discharged from the service, he farmed out for two years and then, in 1868, he and his brother purchased one hundred and ten acres of land in section 7, Sycamore township. It was all in heavy timber, but was improved with a small house and was known as the Hill place; it was but partly cleared, however, and the task of clearing the remainder was undertaken by Willits.

April 11, 1872, Willits Lundy was joined in marriage with Miss Emma S. Bare, a native of Sycamore township and a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Miller)

Bare, the former of whom was born in Rockingham county, Va., and the latter in Hagerstown, Md. These parents were married in Fairfield county, Ohio, lived there for a short time afterward, perhaps two or three years, and then came to Wyandot county, in 1828 or 1830, and entered eighty acres of land in Sycamore township. They later entered forty acres additional, and at the time of Mr. Bare's death the property had been increased to two hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Bare was a very successful farmer, although a cabinetmaker by trade, and was a highly respected citizen. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church, but died a member of the United Brethren congregation in Sycamore township.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lundy has been graced with one child, Harry A., who was born January 23, 1873, and who is married to Anna Stover, who has borne him two children, Glenn W. and Emma E. For three years Willits Lundy and his wife lived in the old town of Sycamore, having rented their farm out on account of sickness. After recovering he resumed agriculture and has now a well-cultivated place of one hundred and eight acres, all cleared and improved with a cozy dwelling and substantial out-buildings, and here he conducts general farming, raising all the grains that thrive in this latitude.

Mr. and Mrs. Lundy are members of the United Brethren church and politically Mr. Lundy is a Republican and a Prohibitionist; he has never, however, sought office at the hands of any party. He is a member of Jaqueth Post, G. A. R., and he and his wife are among the most highly respected residents of Sycamore township.

GEORGE W. SAVIDGE.

The gentleman whose name serves as a caption for this review is a worthy descendant of one of the old and prominent pioneer families of Wyandot county. According to reliable local annals, his grandfather, Reuben Savidge, a native of New Jersey, came here from the county of Muskingum as early as 1836 and opened a house for the accommodation of the traveling public in the village of Crawfordsville. Reuben Savidge was a man of some note during the early days of the above named place and in the capacity of mine host became widely known, his inn having been a popular resort from 1836 until his death, which took place about the year 1855. At the breakout of the Mexican war he joined an Ohio regiment and served throughout the struggle. He was one of the early Whig politicians of Wyandot county and exerted considerable influence as a partisan, being first and foremost as a worker during the progress of local, state and national campaigns. The maiden name of Mrs. Reuben Savidge was Jane Clossen. She was also born in New Jersey and survived her husband about ten years. Her children, eight in number, grew to maturity, but now they are all sleeping the sleep that knows no awakening.

Foster W. Savidge, son of Reuben and Jane Savidge, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in October, 1816, in Somerset county, N. J., and when a lad of ten years was taken to Muskingum county, Ohio. There he grew to be twenty years old and in 1836 accompanied his parents to the county of Wyandot, spending the next few years in his father's hotel in Crawfordsville. When thirty years of age he

married Julia Ann Kirtz and immediately thereafter settled on one hundred acres of timber land in Salem township (the same now owned by the subject), and with strong arms and determined purpose began an onslaught on the gigantic forest with which the place was covered. He cleared a line farm and continued to live on the same until his death, which took place, January 19, 1901, at the age of eighty-four years, four months and twelve days. In addition to the homestead he owned other valuable real estate in various parts of the county, all of which, with other property in his possession, was accumulated by his own labor and wise business management.

Foster Savidge needs no eulogium from the pen of the writer. "He stood four-square to all the world," a man among men, honorable and upright in all his dealings and a notable example of what can be accomplished by energy, good judgment and a well-defined purpose. A Republican of the most orthodox type, he worked long and earnestly for the success of his party, but persistently refused to accept official position of any kind at the hands of his fellow citizens. He lived as nearly as possible according to his standard of manhood and, dying at peace with the world, left to his family a spotless character, a monument far more endearing than marble shaft or granite obelisk.

Mrs. Julia Savidge was born in Marion county, Ohio, the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Simpson) Kirtz, both parents natives of Maryland. The father of Mrs. Savidge was an early settler of Marion county and in after years became one of its most successful farmers and enterprising citizens. He served in the Mexican war, also took

part in one of the early Indian wars, and besides gaining distinction as a soldier, he was known far and wide for his skill in woodcraft and success as a hunter during the pioneer period. He lived to a good old age, being seventy-eight when he exchanged mortality for immortality; Mrs. Kurtz also reached her seventy-eighth year, but died some time after the decease of her husband.

Mrs. Savidge lived in Marion county until her marriage, after which she came to the county of Wyandot, where her death subsequently occurred at the age of fifty-nine. She was a pious member of the United Brethren church and her life was marked by many friends in the community where she dwelt. The following are the names of the children born to Foster and Julia Ann Savidge: Laura, who became the wife of Joseph Canous, of Marion county; George W.; Sarah J., wife of Elijah Burson, of Salem township; Elizabeth, widow of the late John Stoll, of Crawford township; and Michael, who lives in Hardin county, this state.

George W. Savidge, the direct subject of this mention, was born July 24, 1847, in Crawford township, Wyandot county, and spent his childhood and youth on the home farm near the village of Crawfordsville. He enjoyed the best educational advantages the common schools afforded and until his twenty-first year remained under the parental roof, meanwhile assisting his father on the farm and acquiring a strong and vigorous physique by reason of healthful outdoor exercise. On attaining his majority he rented his grandfather's farm in Marion county and continued to cultivate the same until the latter's death, four years later. He then returned to Wyandot county and leased his father's farm for one year, at the expi-

ration of which time he purchased a small place of forty acres in Allen county, Ohio, and resided there four years. He then sold the farm and again returning to Wyandot, bought seventy acres of land in Crawford township, where he lived for a period of eleven years, removing at the end of that time to the old homestead, which he rented for five years and then purchased it for sixty-five dollars per acre. Mr. Savidge has made the old place his home from that time to the present and, like the progressive man that he is, has spared neither labor nor expense to make it one of the best and most successfully conducted farms in the township of Salem. He has pursued his chosen calling with ardor, and in connection with general farming does quite a large and lucrative business as a stock raiser, paying especial attention to high grade cattle, fine wool sheep and superior breeds of horses. He has been remarkably fortunate in his every undertaking and from an humble beginning has gradually risen step by step over many discouraging obstacles until he now occupies a place in the front rank of Wyandot county's most enterprising men of affairs. As an agriculturist he is methodical and far-sighted, and the satisfactory results he has attained prove him possessed of sound judgment, keen discernment and a faculty of taking advantage of every circumstance calculated to advance his interest in a business way. His place contains many valuable improvements and he believes money well invested that adds to the beauty of his home or in any manner enhances its comfort or attractiveness. In common with the majority of Ohio's successful farmers and stock raisers, he is a self-made man and as such is easily the peer of any one of like vocation

in the township in which he lives. On the 29th of August, 1876, Mr. Savidge entered into the marriage relation with Miss Alice Davis, who was born in Marion county, Ohio, the daughter of Isaac and Fariby (Walker) Davis, both natives of the Buckeye state.

Isaac Davis was born in Fairfield county and when quite young was taken to the county of Marion, where he is still living at the age of seventy-two. For many years he was a successful contractor and builder and, although quite old, is still a very active man, devoting a great deal of time to his business interests, which are quite extensive. He was a soldier in the late Civil war and has always taken a prominent part in the public affairs of that part of the county where he lives. Mrs. Davis was born in Marion county and spent all her life there, dying several years ago at a good old age. Her parents, Jesse and May Walker, natives of Maryland, were among the first pioneers of Marion county, the father having served in the early Indian wars in the army of Gen. William Henry Harrison. Previous to his removal to Ohio he was a seafaring man, in which capacity he visited nearly all the principal seaports in the world. He bore a conspicuous part in the pioneer history of Ohio, lived a life of adventure and excitement and died many years ago in the county of his adoption, honored and respected for the part he took in redeeming the county from its wilderness state.

The early life of Mrs. Savidge was spent in the county of Marion and it was there that her marriage was celebrated. She has borne her husband five children, whose names are as follows: Julia Ann, Foster W., Lulu L., Ada Belle and Harry Arthur,

all still inmates of the parental home. All of these children have received good common school educations and Ada Belle has successfully passed the Boxwell examination.

At the present time Mr. Savidge owns two good farms, of one hundred acres and seventy acres, respectively, the greater part of which represents the results of his own industry and tact as a business man. In politics he votes with the Republican party on state and national affairs, but in matters purely local invariably gives his support to the candidates who in his judgment are best qualified for the positions sought. He is a man of deep religious convictions and is an earnest member of the Methodist church, to which body his wife and children also belong.

ISAIAH HEISTAND.

One of the most thorough-going and respected farmers of Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is Isaiah Heistand, who was born in Sycamore township, this county, July 30, 1831, and who has here made his home all his long and useful life. His parents were Martin and Catherine Heistand, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and was in his early manhood one of the bravest of the brave who gallantly resisted the attempt of "Albion, the perfidious," to crush the young American republic in 1812-15—the United States being then but an infant in the family of nations.

In an early day Martin Heistand came to Ohio and located in Fairfield county, where he lived until 1830, when he came to Wyandot county, and entered eighty acres in the wilderness of Sycamore township, his



Isaac Hastings

being the first family to settle in that section of the county. On this umbrageous tract Mr. Heistand built a hewed-log house, in which the subject of this sketch had his nativity. Martin Heistand cleared up from the dense forest sixty acres of land, and on this place he and his wife passed the remainder of their days; at their death their remains were interred on the premises. They were faithful and active members of the German Baptist church, and were during life among the most respected of the pioneers of Sycamore township. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Heistand had born to them a family of ten children, namely: Methuselah, Sophia, Mary, Catherine, Martin, John (whose life record appears elsewhere in this work), Isaiah (the subject of this sketch), Magdeline, Deliah and Rev. Jacob, a clergyman of the German Baptist church in Van Wert county, Ohio. These children have all been as well educated as the schools of the sylvan district in which they passed their youthful days afforded, Jacob, however, being given the advantages of a higher course of literary training.

Isaiah Heistand passed his youthful days on the homestead until about fifteen years of age, when his father was taken from him by the remorseless reaper, Death. He then worked out for strangers at farm labor or anything at which he could earn an honest dollar until he was twenty-eight years old. Being now at an age when he thought it would be proper, and, indeed, necessary, to have a home of his own and a suitable helpmate, he chose for his life companion Miss Margaret Desher, whom he married April 14, 1859. This lady was born December 22, 1840. To this union were born ten children, who were named in order of birth as fol-

lows: Albert, John, Henry and James, all now deceased; William, who conducts his father's farm, and is married to Mary Forrest; Sylvester, who is married to Myrtus De Jean, and is also farming on his father's land; Huldah, the wife of C. Emler, of Eden township; Avery, who has chosen for his wife Miss Minnie Carpenter, and is also farming in Eden township; Clara and Robert, still unmarried. Miss Clara loves the beautiful art of painting and kindred work. Mrs. Margaret (Desher) Heistand was called from earth August 4, 1891, and on the 4th day of June, 1896, Mr. Heistand led to the marriage altar Mrs. Helena Ulrich. She was born in Lancaster county, Penn., October 4, 1837, and was one of a family of five children. Mrs. Heistand was educated in both the English and German languages. On December 25, 1856, she was married to Samuel Ulrich in Wyandot county, and they became the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom six are yet living. Mr. Ulrich died April 11, 1887. Mr. Heistand, as above intimated, started in the pursuit of agriculture on his own account at his first marriage and settled on a small place in the midst of the forest in Eden township. This place he partly cleared and improved with suitable buildings and lived upon in comparative comfort, when he purchased his present place, which is now a profitable farm of one hundred and eighty acres and which, through his diligence and unceasing industry, has been brought to its present excellent condition and will stand easily in competition with any farm in the township of the same dimensions, both as regards improvements and cultivation. His specialty is sheep raising, in which he is an expert; at present he

has on hand one hundred and ten head of the famous Black-top breed, and in this flock there are twenty fine bucks.

Although a believer in the principles of the Democratic party and an earnest worker in carrying them out in local affairs and in working for the success of the party at the polls, Mr. Heistand has never been ambitious as far as public office is concerned, being contented with attending to his husbandry, which is, in the main, of more intrinsic worth to him than any public position within the gift of his fellow-townsmen could possibly be. To him, the reward that is always vouched to honest and persistent industry is a sufficient recompense, and this is his, as is shown in his present comfortable circumstances in life.

In religion the German Baptist church finds in him a devout member, as is shown by the fact that he is a deacon of his congregation. He contributes freely of his means to the support of this religious organization and has so lived in accordance with its teachings that he has won the unfeigned respect of the community in which he has passed all his long and useful years.

Our subject attended the old log cabin school house, with its slab benches, and with an elementary speller as his only text-book. He recalls the old wooden mold-board plow and wooden-toothed harrow. His childhood cabin home was floored with split boards made by his father. At that time the pioneer's table was very meager in its food supply, and when out at work our subject has cut out and eaten a piece of raw pumpkin, and has often subsisted on raw turnips. He remembers when where Nevada now stands was an unbroken forest. These things are noted merely to mark the

contrast between the life of the early pioneer and that of the present day. No pen picture can present the contrast as vividly as it appears to him who passed through the experiences of that period.

The following obituary notice regarding the death of Mrs. Margaret (Deshner) Heistand will prove of interest to the many friends who mourned her death:

"DROPPED DEAD.—MRS. ISAIAH HEISTAND SUDDENLY SUMMONED TO THE OTHER WORLD.—The community was shocked Tuesday morning, August 4, 1891, to learn of the sudden and consequently unexpected death of Mrs. Isaiah Heistand, *nee* Margaret Helen Desher, which sad affair occurred on the morning above mentioned while she was engaged in her household duties. For several years past Mrs. Heistand's health has not been very good, but her trouble has been of such a character as would permit of her being up and about, and there has been no occasion to believe her in a serious condition. On the morning in question she got up as usual, prepared the morning meal and afterward performed her customary duties. While having an attack with her stomach she was taken with heart failure.

"Mrs. Heistand was in her fifty-first year and together with her husband has resided at their home, some four miles north of this place, for the past thirty years or more. She was a member of the Dunkard church and was a kind-hearted, Christian lady and beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom, together with her husband, are left to mourn her sudden death. The funeral took place Thursday, August 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was largely at-

tended. The service were conducted in the Dunkard church, four miles northwest of Nevada. Interment at the Union Cemetery."

CHRISTIAN C. KREBS.

Among the enterprising citizens of Wyandot county who owe their success and advancement in life to their own industry and well-directed efforts, is Christian C. Krebs, of Salem township. He hails from faraway Germany, but since the age of six years has been living in the United States. He is the son of Gottlieb Krebs, a native of Wurtemberg, who came to America in 1851 and located in Buffalo, N. Y. After remaining a short time in that city Gottlieb Krebs moved to Crawford county, Ohio, where he began life at the bottom of the ladder, starting in as a laborer at Bucyrus. Subsequently he purchased a small farm three miles northeast of Bucyrus and engaged in agriculture, remaining upon the same several years and meeting with good success as a tiller of the soil. Disposing of his place in Crawford county he moved to the county of Wyandot and purchased a farm in Salem township, where he made his home until the death of his wife, after which he spent the remainder of his days with his children.

Like nearly all German-Americans, Mr. Krebs was a man of great industry and energy and during his residence in this country made a good home and earned the reputation of an honest, upright citizen. He espoused the principles of the Democratic party, but was never active as a partisan, and his religious belief was in accord with the teachings of the Lutheran church. He

was a quiet, unobtrusive man, who always lived at peace with his neighbors and with the world, and his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of eighty-one, was deeply regretted by all who knew him. Gottlieb Krebs married, in his native country, Rosanna Koeph, who bore him eight children, of whom the subject of this review is the sixth in order of birth. She was also a pious member of the Lutheran church and her death took place in Salem township.

Christian C. Krebs was born January 13, 1845, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg and, as already indicated, came to America with his parents when six years old. During the succeeding ten years he lived in Crawford county and at the age of sixteen accompanied the family to Wyandot, from which time to the present he has been an esteemed resident of the township of Salem. When young he learned carpentering under his brother's direction, and for about nine years worked at the trade in various parts of Wyandot county, earning the reputation of a skillful builder. Not caring to devote his whole life to mechanical pursuits Mr. Krebs discontinued the trade at the expiration of the above period and purchasing eighty-six acres of land in Salem township, turned his attention to agriculture. His experience as a farmer proved satisfactory from the beginning and it was not long until he was enabled to enlarge the area of his place by the addition thereto of twenty extra acres. On this farm he lived and prospered until about 1889, when he bought another place, consisting of eighty acres, to which he at once removed and upon which he has since resided. By successful management and judicious economy he was enabled soon afterward to purchase an adjoining eighty-acre

tract and still later bought fifty-five acres about one mile west of the home farm and another eighty acres in the same township.

Mr. Krebs has been remarkably fortunate in accumulating real estate, his holdings at the present time representing three hundred and seventy-five acres of as fertile and valuable land as there is in Salem township, the greater part of which he has brought to a high state of tillage. As a farmer he easily ranks with the foremost of Wyandot county and as a breeder of fine live stock his reputation has spread far beyond the limits of the township in which he lives. For a number of years Mr. Krebs has paid particular attention to the rearing of shorthorn cattle, Delaine sheep, Hambletonian horses and other fine roadsters, and the better to prosecute his business in the stock line much of the land has been converted to pasturage. At the present time he does little in the way of farming, renting his tillable lands and devoting nearly all of his attention to his live stock interests, in which his success has resulted in large financial returns.

Mr. Krebs is a man of keen discernment and remarkably clear judgment on all matters pertaining to agriculture and the stock business. He has seldom erred in any of his transactions and the large amount of land he now owns, together with other valuable property in his possession, is the direct result of well-directed industry and judicious investments. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, but has never cared for official preferment of any kind and in local affairs usually votes for the man instead of adhering closely to party claims. He keeps himself well-informed on current events and entertains pronounced views relative to all the great public and political questions of

the day, which he has the courage to express when necessary.

Mr. Krebs entered into the marriage relation April 1, 1872, with Miss Ellen Ogg, daughter of John L. and Katurah (Bownan) Ogg, of this county. Mrs. Krebs was born March 20, 1848, in Tymochtee township and has spent her life thus far within a short distance of the home of her childhood. She has borne her husband four children: Gertrude K., wife of Charles Orian, a farmer of Salem; Mabel R., wife of Edward Weaver, a resident of the same township; Edith E. and Mary D., the last two named still members of the home circle.

Mr. and Mrs. Krebs are highly respected by their neighbors and occupy a prominent place among the best people of Salem township. Religiously both are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church in Salem township, and for years they have exemplified their faith in numerous good works, which proclaim them to be genuinely Christians at heart.

GEORGE W. KENAN.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this paragraph is one of the oldest in point of business at this time, if not in years of life, in the city of Upper Sandusky. He was born in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, October 2, 1835, and is a son of Robert and Josephine (Pulliam) Kenan. Robert Kenan was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1810, where he was reared until about sixteen years old, when the family came to what is now Wyandot county, being among the early pioneers. Here the father of Robert Kenan entered land in Tymochtee town-

ship, where Robert learned the trade of a wheat-fan manufacturer and later engaged in the business at Tiffin. In 1840 he went to Versailles, Ind., where he conducted a factory for the making of this class of farm machinery until his death, in 1847, when about thirty-seven years old. He was a man of energy and enterprise and a true and patriotic American. He enlisted at New Albany, Ind., for service in the Mexican war, but was not enrolled, as the quota of the last regiment called for had been filled and he was deprived of the privilege of going to the front.

James Kenan, father of Robert Kenan, was a native of the north of Ireland, where his father was a commission merchant and did a large business in shipping. When yet a boy James set out on a trip to Virginia and on arriving in the new world was so pleased with the country that he concluded to remain. He was there married and about the year 1805 moved to Ohio, and later, though still at an early day, came to what is now Wyandot county, where he afterward resided until his death, which occurred when in his eightieth year. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Yost, also lived to an advanced age and died in this county.

Mrs. Josephine (Pulliam) Kenan, mother of our subject, was born in Jessamine county, Ky., and was a daughter of Benjamin and Frances Pulliam, natives of Virginia. She was very young when the family removed to Indiana and settled at Versailles, Ripley county. The parents were both of English extraction, lived to prolonged years and died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. The daughter, Josephine, was twice married and it was to her first husband, Robert Kenan, that the

six following named children were born: George W., the subject of this sketch; Benjamin M., who was a sergeant in Company I, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., when about twenty-four years old; Tilford J., now in the hotel business at Versailles, Ind.; William R., who was a private in the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry and lost his life in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark.; Charles N., who served in the Eighty-third Indiana Volunteers, was wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., and subsequently died of his injuries; and Elizabeth, who is the widow of Cory Hyatt. The father of this family died in December, 1847, and the mother when sixty-three years old; she was a greatly respected lady and trained her children to fully do their duty to their parents and their country, as was fully proven by the gallant part four of them took in the military service of their country during the war of the Rebellion.

George W. Kenan attended the common school until seventeen years old, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he clerked in a drug store for seven years. In 1856 he went to Lexington, Mo., and clerked in a drug store until the breaking out of the Civil war.

In May, 1861, inspired by patriotism, he became a member of an independent or "home" military organization, in which he served until August of that year, then enlisted in Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, in which he served until discharged. He then re-enlisted as a veteran, as did his entire regiment, serving until peace was triumphantly secured, following which happy result Mr. Kenan was sent in pursuit of the hostile Indians, in which capacity he served until receiving his honorable and final dis-

charge, late in 1865. Mr. Kenan took part in all the marches, skirmishes and engagements in which his regiment participated and the casualties he sustained were a wound in the head, one in the foot, and an injury in the knee by a horse falling on him. While in the service Mr. Kenan was promoted to a captaincy in the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, but on looking over the situation he declined the honor, as he preferred the intimate and close companionship of his fellow privates, whose good will accompanied him wherever he went. After his return from the army Mr. Kenan traveled until 1869, selling drugs on the road, and in that year purchased his present drug store in Upper Sandusky, where he now does an extensive business in his line.

Mr. Kenan was married at Cedar Springs, Mich., in February, 1871, to Miss Mary J. Groff, of that place, to which union have been born six children, viz.: Two died young; Robert, the eldest, met with a sad death at the age of twenty-two years by a gunshot while hunting; Frederick is an assistant of his father in the store; Laura and Joseph still have their home with their parents. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Kenan are among the leading ones of Upper Sandusky and Mr. Kenan is an honored member of the F. & A. M., and also of Robbins Post, G. A. R.

Mr. Kenan is the inventor and proprietor of Kenan's Poultry Powder, Kenan's Hog Powder, the Sterling Stock Food, Kenan's Worm Powder, Kenan's Distemper Cure, and other curatives for live stock disorders, all of which have an extensive sale in the surrounding states. Wherever the name of Kenan is known, so are his remedies, and it is to such men as he, in every

branch of business, that give a reputation to a town and send its fame to the surrounding country.

HENRY YEAGER.

Among the men of this county who shouldered their guns when Fort Sumter was fired upon and who followed the flag through many bloody campaigns and harassing marches during the Civil war, none bore a more honorable part than the subject of this memoir. He is a native of Mifflin township, where he was born December 2, 1840. His birth occurred on the farm now occupied by John A. McCleary. He is the son of John Yeager, a native of Schuylkill county, Penn. The latter in early manhood married Miss Mary A. Pepple, and to them were born nine children, of whom two were sons who both served their country in the Rebellion. John Yeager moved from the Keystone state to Wyandot county about the year 1835, settling in Marseilles township and taking up a tract of government land. Here he remained for a short time and then returned to Pennsylvania. After staying there for some time he again came to this county and settled in Mifflin township, where he bought eighty acres of woodland. There was no house of any sort on the place, and he was obliged to pitch his tent between two big logs and live in the same until he could build a rude log cabin. This was rough experience but necessary in a new country, where neighbors were few and houses many miles apart. The cabin contained but one room, which served as parlor, kitchen and bedroom combined. Here

himself and wife continued to reside, rearing their family and leading useful lives, until 1870, when Mr. Yeager died while he was in attendance at the Salem church. He was seventy-two years old at the time of his death. His widow survived him until 1878, when she, too, passed away at the ripe old age of eighty years. Both were people of the highest respectability, filled with that kindliness which greets all mankind as brothers and sisters and decks life with the blossoms of benevolence and love. They left behind them many who regretted their departure and who may well imitate their many virtues.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the old farm of his father. When the war broke out in 1861 he enlisted, when the first rush was over, in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in company with his brother, and soon afterward took the field with his regiment. From this time till the close of the war Mr. Yeager saw almost continuous service in arduous marches, pitched battles and the distressing privations of camp life. During his army service Mr. Yeager succeeded, by improving his leisure time, in securing a fair education. His first engagement was at Bull Hill pasture, where he bore an honorable and conspicuous part. He participated in all the stirring marches and battles of the Shenandoah campaign, and still further distinguished himself. He fought at the second Bull Run, was engaged at the dreadful battle of Gettysburg, one of the great decisive struggles of the world, participated in the splendid storming of Lookout Mountain, was hotly engaged at the memorable siege of Atlanta, and marched with Sherman down through the heart of the Confederacy in one of the momentous

military movements of all history. While out with others on a foraging expedition near Goldsboro, he was captured by the Confederates and taken to the famous, or rather infamous, Libby prison. The regiment veteranized at Lookout Mountain, and Mr. Yeager received his honorable discharge in 1865. His military record should be a crown of glory and renown, not only to his descendants, but to every citizen of our common country. Flushed with victory, he came home to again take up the other struggle for existence—of making a living by the arts of peace. His brother, Amos, died soon after being honorably mustered out of his country's service. The subject came back with the honors of war and resumed farming in Mifflin township, where he remained until 1869, when he came to the place where he now resides. He owns one hundred and fifty acres, and has made nearly all of the improvements himself. In politics he is a Democrat. On December 19, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Lorinda Fox, and by her has one child, Daisy E., now the wife of Christian Sammet. Three little grandchildren, Homer F., Franklin R. and Ralph L., often come out to see the old soldier, Mr. Yeager.

SOLOMON KOTTERMAN.

In the old countries of the world, particularly in those governed by kings or emperors, there is a sharp contrast drawn between persons of title and the laboring classes. The aristocratic members of these countries, from time immemorial, tried to make it appear that the kings or

Emperors ruled by divine authority, and the families of the nobility attempted to establish their own superiority over the working classes on much the same basis. As a consequence labor has always been looked upon in those countries as degrading, instead of as being the highest employment to which man can turn his hand. In our country, on the contrary, it has been largely the tendency to ennoble labor, and this tendency has been largely successful, because, aside from the weak-minded aristocrats of the cities, all of us regard labor as wholly dignified and honorable. Even the President himself may have descended from the farmer in the wilds of the West. Among those who have added to the dignity and respectability of labor by fair and honorable conduct is the subject of this notice. He was born near Glanford, Perry county, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1839, and is the son of Michael and Saloma Kotterman to whom were born a family of eight children: Levi; Caroline; Susanna; Solomon, subject; Noah; David; Mary; Ellen. Michael Kotterman was a native of Northumberland county, Penn. He came to Perry county when subject was four years of age. In 1848 he located in this county, purchasing eighty acres in Pitt township, which is now occupied by Mrs. Levi Swinehart. Upon that farm he resided until 1892, when he died, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, having lived a long, honorable and useful life. At the time of his death he was the owner of one hundred and eighty-seven acres, and a considerable quantity of personal property. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at all times he was a consistent member of the community. His wife, a woman pos-

sessing more than the ordinary graces of women, died in 1885, well advanced in years. When the subject of this sketch was nine years old he was brought to this county. Here he grew to manhood on the farm, working summers and attending the district schools during the winters, securing a moderate education. At the age of twenty-one years he began for himself by working out on a farm and thus continued for the period of three years. Important changes having occurred, he then took charge of his father's farm and so continued for the period of fourteen years, when he came to the farm where he now lives. During this long period he managed to acquire considerable property of his own, with which he bought his place and stocked it with excellent varieties of sheep, horses and cattle. Since that date he has steadily forged ahead in this world's goods and in the respect and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He is now the owner of one hundred and forty-five acres, and is more than ordinarily successful in the general management of the farm and in the rearing of the finer grades of stock. Actuated by humane motives Mr. Kotterman took one of his nephews at the age of two years and is rearing him to useful citizenship. Mr. Kotterman has one hundred and thirty-five acres under cultivation, constituting a fine farm four miles from Upper Sandusky. He is a man of unusual judgment, has led a clean and honorable life, and has served his neighbors in more than one position of trust, always with the highest credit. He has served as justice of the peace, township trustee, assessor, supervisor and school director. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the German Reformed church. He married, September

28, 1862, Miss Matilda Foucht, daughter of Christian Foucht, by whom he has six children, as follows: Leafee B., wife of Elmer McClain, of Jackson township; Adella C., wife of C. O. Enders, of Crane township; Elizabeth E., at home; Charles A.; Nevin F., at home; Homer F., deceased. Mr. Kotterman stands high in citizenship and in general worth as a neighbor and man.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

William Simmons, a wealthy retired farmer of Little Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., February 8, 1828, but has been a resident of Antrim township for many years, closely identified with the growth of that community.

John Simmons, his father, was born in the same county and learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed in conjunction with farming. He married Miss Margaret Stall and in 1849 left Montgomery county, N. Y., for the west, locating in Pitt township, Wyandot county, Ohio, near Little Sandusky, where he purchased sixty acres of unimproved timber land. He built a small cabin, 18x28, and began the improvement of his land, putting out a large number of fruit trees and otherwise improving it. He had cleared some twenty acres of the land when he disposed of the farm to advantage and at once invested his money in another sixty acres, which was his home for about eight years. He sold this farm also and returned to New York, later moving to Kent county, Mich., where he bought land and again engaged in farming operations until his death. After his demise, his

wife made her home with our subject and lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. Ten children blessed their union, viz.: George, deceased; Henry, deceased; James, a resident of Kent county, Mich.; William, our subject; Oscar, who lives in Kent county, Mich., as does Martha; Catherine, deceased; John, deceased; Clinton, who operates the farm of our subject; and Adelaide, who lives in Phelps county, N. Y.

William Simmons attended the old subscription schools, as did the other children of the family. At the age of eighteen years he left the parental roof to join the great army of wage earners, working at whatever honest labor he could find. Coming to Wyandot county, Ohio, he gave his entire attention to the pursuits of agriculture and has met with that degree of success which places him among the wealthy and influential men of the county. He has carried on a general farming business and is a worthy example of American industry and thrift, showing what may be accomplished by well directed energy when applied in one direction in a systematic manner. His farm consists of two hundred and thirty acres of as good land as can be found in the county and the improvements are all in keeping with his means. In 1876 he built his commodious and well ordered residence, and in 1888 erected one of the finest and most convenient barns in this part of the state at a cost of two thousand dollars. It is a bank barn with a wing, the main body of the barn being forty-five by ninety feet in size.

Mr. Simmons has been twice married. His first union was solemnized soon after locating in Wyandot county, to Miss Amanda Swayze, who was born here, and died in 1876 as a result of a kick from a

horse. The present wife, to whom he was married October 24, 1878, was formerly Miss Sarah Coulter, daughter of Samuel Coulter, a prominent resident of Crawford county, Ohio, and is a most estimable lady. There were three children by the first marriage who grew to adult years, namely: Flora, wife of Frederick Hero, a farmer of Dunkirk, Ohio; Elizabeth, deceased wife of E. Thompson, a resident of Marion county, this state; and Laura, wife of Lawrence Millbower, of Marion, Wis. Mr. Simmons retired from active labor in 1900 and has since rented his farm to his brother Clinton. He is a Republican, but has never allowed the use of his name as a candidate for office, although frequently importuned by his friends to do so. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been affiliated with that organization for the past fifty years, and is a man of steadfast character who is regarded as one of the most stable residents of Wyandot county.

Mrs. Sarah (Coulter) Simmons was born February 21, 1855, in Crawford county, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Kerr) Coulter. The latter were the parents of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom but four survive. The eldest, James, is a retired resident of Warren county, Iowa, and is married. He was a soldier in the Civil war and was slightly wounded. George, a mechanic, is a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio, and is married. Martha is the wife of W. N. Kerr and resides with her sister, Mrs. Simmons, who is next in the order of birth. The father of this family was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., May 13, 1801, and died October 10, 1881. He was an agriculturist by occupation and about 1832 became a pioneer of the

Buckeye state. Politically he was a Jacksonian Democrat, while his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church. Sarah (Kerr) Coulter was also a native of Huntingdon county, Penn., having been born August 31, 1863. She was a kind and affectionate mother and a faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

For almost a quarter of a century our subject and his wife have journeyed together, sharing each other's joys and sorrows, and each has proven to the other a faithful companion.

CLINTON R. PALMER.

Clinton R. Palmer, a well-known agriculturist of Antrim township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Richland county, this state, December 7, 1857. His parents were John E. and Susanna (Bachtell) Palmer, the former a native of Richland county and the latter of Stark county. John E. Palmer had two brothers, Francis and Charles, who came to Wyandot county, Ohio, about 1850 and purchased each eighty acres of land in this township, Francis buying the farm now occupied by our subject. He resided there until 1865 when he went back to Richland county. Charles lived on his farm until 1882. About 1853 John E. Palmer came to the county and bought eighty acres in the same locality as his brothers, his land being covered with a growth of timber, which he cleared off. He also made many improvements on the place and was one of the prosperous farmers of this section. He afterward bought forty acres in Hardin county, but disposed of it

later and bought sixty in Crane township, this county. He was a prominent man of the community during his lifetime and was identified with most of the public improvements, assisting in the establishment of roads and other public works. He was a Republican in politics and in religion was a believer in the Golden Rule. He died January 12, 1895. His wife, the mother of our subject, resides in Nevada, where she has many friends. They had a family of three children: Olive L., who lives with her mother; Clinton R.; and Morris E., a prosperous farmer of this township. He married Miss Sophia Wyss and is the father of two children, H. W. and Elsie May.

Clinton R. Palmer received a good education and was a successful school teacher for several years in Wyandot county, but finally abandoned that employment for the more congenial work of the farm. He located in Hardin county, where he farmed one year and then purchased thirty acres in Crane township from his father, which was his home for another four years when he sold it and bought his present forty. He is an energetic, industrious gentleman who has made a success of his life by persistent effort. In addition to his regular farm labor, he also earns many an honest dollar by teaming. His farm is well cared for, the soil having been enriched until it is one of the most productive and fertile in the township, no part of which is permitted to lie in idleness. He is up-to-date in his methods and does not believe in following in the old ruts when more improved methods will accomplish the work quicker and easier.

Mr. Palmer was married March 16, 1881, to Miss Anna Kendall, who is the able assistant of her husband in all his undertak-

ings. They are people of sterling integrity and enjoy the respect and good will of the entire community. Mr. Palmer was a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for political honors, his ambition running in other channels. It is such men as Clinton R. Palmer who have made Wyandot county what it is today, one of the brightest stars in the Ohio firmament.

As a matter of interest we reprint the following lines touching the demise of our subject's father, John E. Palmer: "John E. Palmer died Thursday, January 10, 1895, at the home of his son, Morris E. Palmer, four miles west of Nevada. He was aged sixty-seven years, eight months and seventeen days. John E. Palmer was born in Richland county, Ohio, April 23, 1827. His parents were natives of England. His paternal grandfather was a noted painter of the city of London. His father emigrated to America in 1819 and was married in Richland county February 16, 1821, to Anna Ward. Thirteen children were the result of the union, our subject being the fourth child. Mr. Palmer was employed on his father's farm until twenty-six years of age. In 1853 he came to Wyandot county and purchased eighty acres of land, a part of his present farm, on which he has since resided. Mr. Palmer was married September 12, 1854, to Susan Bachtell, a daughter of Joseph Bachtell. Three children were born to them, namely: Olive L., Clinton R. and Morris E. Mr. Palmer was one of Wyandot county's model farmers, and lived the life of a devoted Christian—a man whose moral qualities were as faultless as his intellectual constitution was vigorous and brilliant. His sense of duty, the energy and collectedness of his nature and his cautious regard for

others were strikingly manifested to the last act of his life. The death of such men detracts from the goodness and brightness of this world and enriches heaven. The funeral services were conducted at the Methodist Episcopal church, Nevada, Sunday, at 10:30 a. m., by the Rev. Edward D. Smith, and were largely attended by a concourse of admiring friends who followed him to his last resting place."

JOB BAKER.

A gallant ex-soldier and one of the most prominent and respected middle-aged farmers of Sycamore township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is Job Baker, who was born in Seneca county, this state, March 27, 1843, and has been a farmer all his life. His parents, Richard Baker and Fannie (Wheeler) Baker, were born in Steuben county, N. Y., on neighboring farms, grew from childhood to maturity as playmates, and were there married in 1836.

Richard Baker first came to Ohio in 1835 and bought four hundred acres of wild land in the woods of Seneca county, then returned to New York, secured as a prize his wife, and at once came back to Seneca county. In due time he cleared off three hundred and twenty acres of his land, converting it into one of the finest farms in the county. He was a very influential man in his township, was a Republican in politics after the disintegration of the Whig party, but would never accept a public office. He and his wife were active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which she passed away in 1887 and he in

1889. They left a family of six children, who were born in the following order: Silas, now farming in Dickerson county, Kan.; Frank, now judge of the petit court, Chicago, Ill., but in 1868-70 prosecuting attorney in Seneca county, Ohio; Job, who is the subject proper of this sketch; Grattan H., farming on the old place in Seneca county; Ralph, a farmer in Decatur county, Iowa; and Richard W., farming in Eden township, Seneca county, Ohio.

Job Baker lived with his parents until his enlistment, August 21, 1861, in Company E, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he was assigned to the South-western army. He bore a brave and faithful part in all the marches, skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged and endured all the hardships of a soldier's life with unconquerable fortitude until he received an honorable discharge in September, 1863.

On his return from the service of his country Mr. Baker again made his home with his parents until 1864, when he began prospecting for a home of his own. November 14, 1865, he married Miss Eliza Nichols, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Lemaster) Nichols, who came to Ohio in 1848, and first located in Tiffin, Seneca county, and later in Wyandot county, where Mr. Nichols followed the vocations of miller and farmer.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Baker has been graced with seven children, namely: Mary, married to Lincoln Rhodes, of Melmore; Maud, who died in March, 1900, the wife of William Sheets; Wheeler, who served twenty months in Company K, Forty-third U. S. Volunteers, at Manila, Phil-



Joe Baker



Eliza Baker

ippine Islands; Monroe, a railroad man in Kansas City, Kan.; Nora and Frank, at home; and Fannie, who died in 1892.

After marriage Mr. Baker located in Lykens, Crawford county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres, on which he resided eight years, when he sold his place and returned to Sycamore township, Wyandot county. He there bought a farm in section 5, on which he lived until 1887, when he again sold out and entered into the grain and elevator business in the village of Sycamore, which he followed for two years. He then purchased his present farm of forty acres, formerly known as the Griffith place, where he is now prospering as a general farmer.

Mr. Baker is an honored member of the F. & A. M., having been made a Mason in Melmore Lodge, No. 310, and is also a member of Jaqueth Post, G. A. R., at Sycamore. His wife is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which she freely contributes and in the interests of which she neglects no opportunity in promoting. In the social circles of the village and township they hold a high position, their individual merits having won for themselves the unfeigned esteem of the entire community.

JACOB J. SCHUPP.

That the plenitude of satiety is seldom obtained in the affairs of life is to be considered a most beneficial deprivation, for when ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim realized, if such be possible, individual apathy must follow. Effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate, and creative tal-

ent waste its energies in inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satisfaction lies ever in the future, who have labored continuously, always finding in each transition stage an incentive to further effort. Mr. Schupp, of this review, is one whose well-directed efforts have gained for him a position of desirable prominence in the industrial circles of Ohio and it is with a feeling of satisfaction that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the salient points in his career.

Jacob J. Schupp, proprietor of the Central Ohio Buggy Company, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, is a native of Prussia, born on the 6th of January, 1848. His father, George John Schupp, who was also a native of Prussia, was a farmer and upon arriving in America came at once to Ohio and bought a farm near Crestline, where he remained about three years. He then went to Jay county, Ind., and buying a farm, made it his home until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-three years old. Politically he was a Democrat; religiously, a member of the Lutheran church. When he took the steamer for his voyage to America he probably possessed one thousand dollars in cash, and this he managed with so much prudence and economy, that he was deemed a successful man. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Niebch, was a native of the same country as was her husband, and their marriage took place in the fatherland. She passed away at Galion, Ohio, in January, 1900, aged seventy-four years. She was a member of the Lutheran church. To this worthy couple were born the following children: George John is working for the Central Ohio Buggy Company; Jacob J., subject

of this review; Anna M. lives in Mansfield, Ohio; Lizzie married a Mr. Young and is a resident of Kansas; Susie is the wife of Carl Leach and lives in Sandusky City; and Katie, who married a Mr. Cook.

The subject of this review was reared in his native country until nineteen years old and at that age had partly learned the trade of carriage smithing. Emigrating to the United States with his parents, he landed in New York city in May, 1867, but believing that the west offered the best opportunities for advancement the family came at once to Galion, Ohio. The family made their home on a farm near that place, but the subject went to the city of Mansfield, where he procured employment at making buggies. He worked there about two years which, together with his two years service in Prussia, completed his apprenticeship. He continued working at his trade in Mansfield and elsewhere for several years. In 1877 he went to Galion and, in partnership with a blacksmith, started a small carriage shop, Mr. Schupp doing the carriage making and his partner the smithing. They were successful in this enterprise and later took in another partner. Their increased business necessitated the building of a much larger shop, and the business was carried on about seven years longer, when one of the partners sold his interest to his colleagues. Two years later Mr. Schupp bought the remaining partner's interest and sold it to another gentleman. They then began the wholesale buggy business, but at the end of a year Mr. Schupp found himself once more with a different partner. After continuing with the latter for four years Mr. Schupp acquired the entire ownership of the business. At that time he was doing a very satis-

factory business, employing fifty-five men in the shop, but on the 23d of May, 1900, the plant was destroyed by fire. The citizens of Galion offered Mr. Schupp ten thousand dollars as an inducement to remain there. However, the Bucyrus board of trade were offering strong inducements to Mr. Schupp, as were the business men of Upper Sandusky, who proposed to donate him twenty thousand dollars if he would locate in the latter city and agree to employ fifty men nine months in the year for ten years. The latter inducement prevailed and in October, 1901, Mr. Schupp came here and by January 1, 1901, the new plant was in readiness to operate. The success that has attended the enterprise since its location in this city has exceeded the most sanguine expectations and results have fully justified the action taken by Mr. Schupp in coming here.

For a companion and helpmeet Mr. Schupp chose Miss Anna Christena Munzer, a native of Galion, Ohio. This union has been blessed by the birth of five bright and interesting children. They are Harry, Otto, Clara, Nellie and Eugene, and all are still at home.

In politics Mr. Schupp adheres to the Democratic party, though he is broad and liberal in his views and makes his choice more according to the personal merits of the candidates than to the dictates of party. Aside from serving on the board of health at Galion he has steadfastly refused to accept any public office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business affairs and his home circle. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Galion. Religiously he and his wife are both active and consistent members of the

Reformed church, and while at Galion Mr. Schupp held the office of elder in that denomination for several years.

We have thus endeavored briefly to outline the salient points in the career of this gentleman that it may stand as an example and incentive to others who can do what he has done if they but seize the opportunities. His hopes of winning success in America have been realized and he has never had occasion to regret the step which he took as a young man in leaving the fatherland for "The land of the free;" here he has not only prospered in his business, but has also established a good home and won many warm friends, who esteem him highly for those manly and honorable qualities which command respect throughout all lands and climes.

ROBERT MCBETH.

The importance that attaches to the lives, character and work of the early settlers of Wyandot county and the influence they have exerted upon the cause of humanity and civilization is one of the most absorbing themes that can possibly attract the attention of the local chronicler or historian. If great and beneficent results—results that endure and bless mankind, are the proper measure of the good men do—then who is there in the world's history that may take their places above the hardy pioneer. To point out the way, to make possible our present advancing civilization, its happy homes, its arts and sciences, its discoveries and inventions, its education, literature, culture, refinement and social life and joy, is to be the truly great benefactors of mankind for all

time. This was the great work accomplished by the early settlers and it is granted by all, that they builded wiser than they knew. Admit that as a rule, but few ever realized in the dimmest way, the transcendent possibilities that rested upon their shoulders; grant it that their lives, in certain instances, were somewhat narrow and that they realized but little the great results that ultimately crowned their efforts; yet there exists the supreme fact that they followed their restless impulses, took their lives in their hands, penetrated the wilderness and with a patient energy, resolution and self-sacrifice that stands alone and unparalleled, they worked out their allotted tasks, accomplished their destinies and to-day their descendants and others enjoy undisturbed the fruitage of their labors.

Prominent among the worthy representatives of the pioneer element in the county of Wyandot is the well-known gentleman to a review of whose life the attention of the reader is now invited. For many years Robert McBeth has been a forceful factor in the growth and prosperity of Salem township, and as such, his name and reputation have extended far beyond the limits of the locality in which the greater part of his life has been spent. His father, Thomas McBeth, a native of the north of Ireland, was born in the year 1800, and when about twenty-one came to the United States and settled temporarily near Mansfield, Ohio. Being pleased with the new world and the opportunities it presented to young men, he soon went back to the Emerald Isle for the purpose of marrying one of his youthful playmates, a Miss Jane Campbell, after which he returned to America and located in Washington county, Penn., where he pur-

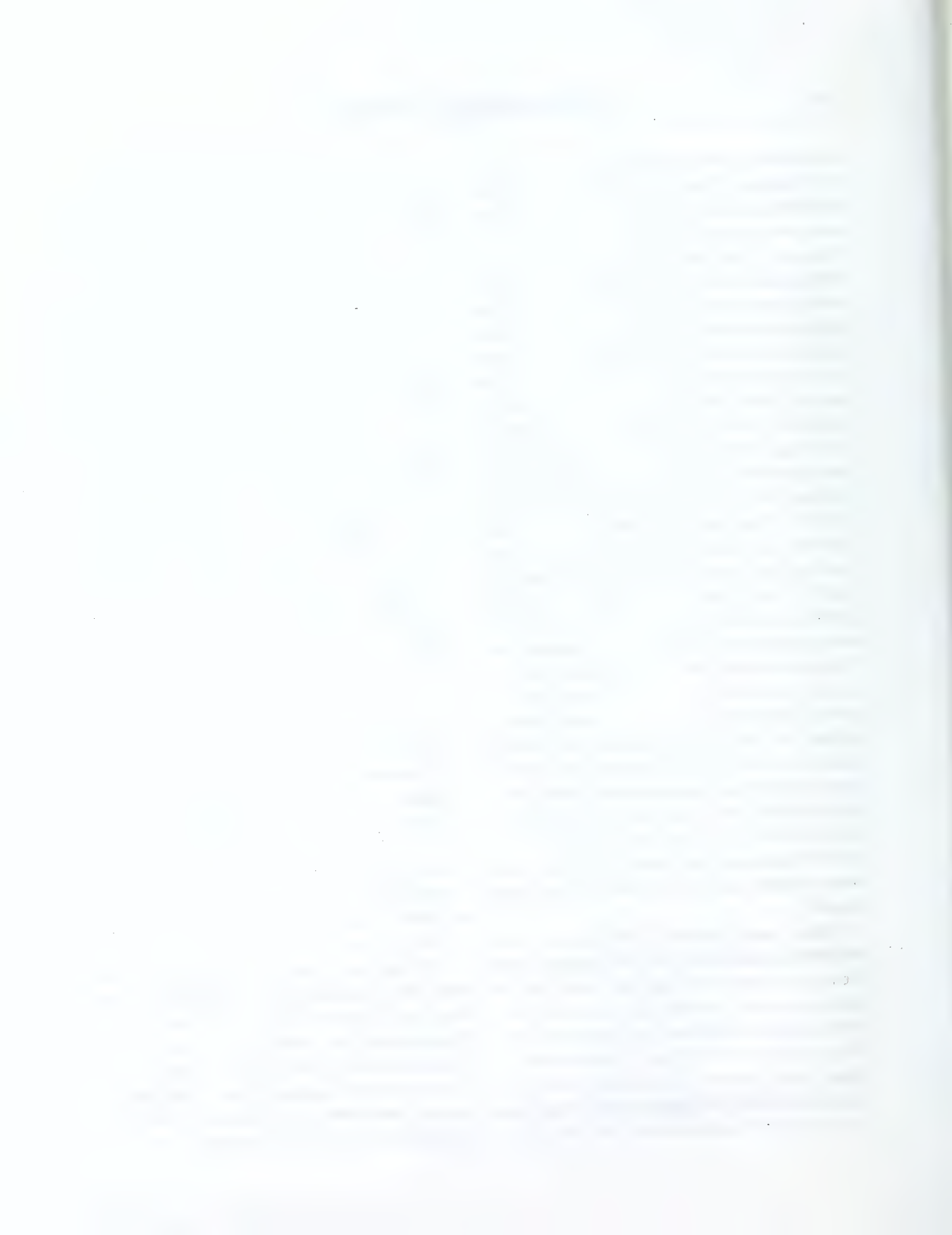


chased land and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. From 1822 till 1844 Thomas McBeth lived in the above county and state and prospered in his work as a farmer. In the latter year he bought a tract of land, containing about four hundred acres, a short distance north of Marion, Ohio, and locating upon the same, made it his home until his removal a few years later to the county of Wyandot. Disposing of the above farm, he invested the proceeds in about the same number of acres in Antrim township, this county, all of which was in the primitive condition as nature made it. In due time he cleared and otherwise improved a fine farm and became one of the leading agriculturists and prominent citizens of the part of the county where he lived. Few if any of his neighbors were as successful as he in accumulating property and none excelled him as an influential factor in promoting the material, moral and religious interests of the community in which he had his home. A stanch Presbyterian, he was instrumental in planting churches of his faith in various parts of Wyandot and other counties, and as a local politician of the Democratic school, he early became a leader in public and political affairs of his township. He lived to a ripe old age, being eighty-one when called to the other world.

Mrs. Jane Campbell McBeth was born in north Ireland of Scotch parents, and died at the age of seventy-six; she was the mother of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity and became well settled in life. Elizabeth, the first born, is the widow of John Van Voorhis, of Kansas; John, the second in order of birth, died at the advanced age of seventy-four; he was a suc-

cessful farmer and stock raiser of Wyandot county and is remembered as one of the worthy men of the township in which he resided; Thomas, also a representative farmer of Wyandot, is now living a life of retirement; William, for many years a leading agriculturist, lives in the town of Nevada, where, like his brother previously mentioned, he is enjoying in honorable retirement the fruits of his long and arduous labors as a farmer. The next two, Jane and Ellen, are twins, the former the wife of Lenox Reber, of Marion, Ohio, and the latter is now Mrs. Elkannah Coon; Mrs. Coon lives in Marion, near which city she and her husband own a valuable tract of land, consisting of twelve hundred acres. Mary, who lives in Pana, Ill., is the widow of the late Lemuel Swazey, of that place, and Fannie, the youngest, is the wife of William Holverstock, a citizen of Marion county, this state.

Robert McBeth, the fourth of the family, was born in Washington county, Penn., January 1, 1831. For thirteen years he lived at the place of his birth and then accompanied his parents to Ohio, making the trip by wagon to Marion, near which place he grew to young manhood. Subsequently he came with the family to the county of Wyandot, and until attaining his majority assisted his father with the labor of the farm, meanwhile of winter seasons attending such schools as were then common in this part of the state. At the age of twenty-one he purchased a farm near the home place, which he at once began to improve, though he continued to reside under the parental roof until about thirty years old, when he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Coon, daughter of Jacob Coon, one of the pioneer settlers of the county. Mrs. McBeth was born Janu-



ary 8, 1844, in the township of Antrim, and spent all her life in Wyandot county, dying in Upper Sandusky on the 11th day of March, 1868; she left three children: Robert; John C., manager of his father's farm; and Jane Ann, who married Ira Matterson, a farmer and well-known chicken fancier of Salem township.

After living on his original purchase in Antrim township two years, Mr. McBeth bought a half section of land two miles northwest of Upper Sandusky, in the township of Salem, where he made his home until his removal in 1897 to the city of Upper Sandusky. As a farmer he long ago took a leading place among the most thrifty and prosperous tillers of the soil in Wyandot county, but it is as a stock raiser that he has especially excelled, his operation in this line bringing him to the favorable notice of the leading stock men throughout the northern counties of Ohio.

Mr. McBeth has paid particular attention to the breeding of high-grade short-horn cattle, fine sheep of various kinds and blooded horses, both draft and roadsters. In addition to raising stock, he has, to a considerable extent, been a buyer and shipper, his operations in the latter line covering a period of over thirteen years. Financially, he has met with success commensurate with the energy and ability displayed in his various enterprises, and he is now classed with the largest land owners and wealthiest farmers in the county of Wyandot. He has added to his realty by judicious investments until his holdings at the present time number eight hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, two hundred and forty of which lies in Crane township, and is considered by all who have

seen it to be one of the best and most highly improved places in this section of the state. The well-tilled fields, beautiful and substantial buildings arranged with an eye to comfort and convenience, improved machinery and other modern accessories, bear testimony to the enterprising and progressive spirit of the proprietor.

As a citizen, Mr. McBeth gives his support not only to the church and school, but to all measures for the public good, and his name has long been synonymous with honorable dealings in all the relations of life. As he has passed so many of his years in Wyandot county, he has a wide acquaintance among its best citizens, many of whom are included within the circle of his warm personal friends. More than half a century has dissolved in the mists of the past since he came to this part of the country, but during that time his integrity has never been questioned, nor has anything savoring in the least of dishonor ever attached to his name or reputation. He has always tried to measure up to the standard of correct manhood, and Wyandot county is proud to number him among its progressive and representative men. He is now retired from active life, and in a well-appointed home in Upper Sandusky is passing his declining years in quiet and content.

LEWIS STRAW, DECEASED.

Many of the largest farms in the state were made wholly by the owners thereof, not a cent having been received from the parents of such owners. It is also true that many of the largest farms were almost wholly inherited from parents. It would seem at

first glance that the latter holders were the ones to be congratulated, but this is not always the case, because very often they did not receive in youth the proper habits of thrift and industry that would enable them to save and manage their large inheritance. On the contrary it may be set down as an unqualified truth that the man who by hard knocks made all his property, beginning as a poor boy, learned at the same time how to take care of it. To know how to save money, as well as to know how to make it, is of the greatest importance in the rearing of a boy. Such training was received by the subject of this notice. He inherited some of his great landed property, but in his youth was given the best of instruction in the practical problems of the farm and accordingly was one of the best farm managers and financiers in the whole county. It is interesting to notice, step by step, how he secured his great success in the acquirement of land and stock. He was born in Waterbury, Vt., on the 16th of May, 1817, and is the son of David and Mary (Cady) Straw, the former being a native of Maine and the latter of Connecticut and both being of Welsh descent. While yet a boy he came to Ohio with friends, but in 1831 returned to the Green Mountain state. His parents immediately left that state and came to Ohio, learning that the chances here were better than in the east. The father located on section 31, Pitt township, and began to clear the land and cultivate the soil. The father lived to be a very old man, dying at last full of years and with the highest respect of the community in which he moved. He was a man of exceptional habits and passed an exemplary life. His son, Lewis, the subject of this

memoir, was one of nine children born to David Straw. He grew up on his father's farm, receiving an excellent training in business management and acquiring the rudiments of an education at the early subscription schools. He was at an early date given an opportunity to show his skill in stock dealing and trading, and was soon able to gain in nearly all transactions of this character. In after years this valuable experience served him in good stead and enabled him to become one of the most skillful stock dealers in this portion of the county. He likewise became very adept in buying and selling land—improved farms or timber land. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, when he began serving an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's and painter's trades. After his apprenticeship he worked at his trade until his marriage, in 1847, to Miss Caroline Moody. This lady bore him one child, Dudley, and died shortly afterward. Dudley died at twenty-five. In 1851 Mr. Straw chose for his second wife Miss Rebecca Miller, who presented him with eight children, as follows: Caroline, who owns the old homestead of one hundred and seventy-six acres; Eugene, who is engaged in farming and stock raising; Leander, who resides in Little Sandusky and is engaged in buying stock; Edith, the wife of Robert Carey, of Upper Sandusky; Cannie, deceased; Catherine; Lemora and Lenora, twins, both deceased. After our subject's marriage he moved to what is now known as the Ward farm and remained there until 1860, when he came to the farm where he passed away. When his father died Lewis had purchased considerable property, which he added to very materially during his life time. At the

time of subject's death, he owned a total of one thousand acres in Pitt, Marseilles and Mifflin townships, all constituting one of the largest as well as one of the best farms in the entire state. Lewis was a most successful farmer and stock raiser, as well as a good financier. He was of an energetic nature and was noted for his great industry. He amassed a great property, and left a name above reproach. He was mainly self-educated, but possessed unusual powers of discrimination in all the operations that fall to the lot of a farmer. The soundness of his judgment was fully recognized by his neighbors, who chose him for township trustee, in which position he served for twenty years, highly to his credit. In politics he was a Republican. He passed away in November, 1891, and lies buried at Oak Hill. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying April 10, 1883. She was a lady of uncommon attributes of mind and heart, and left many close friends to mourn her departure.

JACOB PFEIFER.

Year has been added to year and decade to decade until over half a century has been numbered with the past since Jacob Pfeifer came with his parents to Wyandot county. Upon his arrival this section of the state was largely an undeveloped region, awaiting the awakening touch of the sturdy pioneers to transform its wild lands into rich farms and beautiful homes, to found cities and towns, to establish churches and schools, and in many other ways reclaim the country for the use of man. As a representative

of one of the early families that led the van of civilization into this favored region, Mr. Pfeifer well deserves mention with the substantial men of the county and it is with pleasure that a brief review of his long, busy and useful life is herewith presented.

Nicholas Pfeifer, father of the subject, was a native of Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, and by occupation a carpenter, and in the year 1846, with his wife and seven children, came to the United States, landing in New York. From that city he made his way westward to Crawford county, Ohio, thence after the lapse of a few months coming to the county of Wyandot and purchasing a quarter section of wild land in Salem township.

Mr. Pfeifer began life in his new home after the manner of the early pioneers, erecting a small round-log cabin, which answered the purpose for which intended until replaced by a larger and more comfortable structure a few years later. He was not destined, however, to realize his anticipations in the new home, to which he had looked forward with so much satisfaction, as he fell a victim to disease a short time after his arrival and within eighteen months his body was consigned to the earth from whence it came. "He was a good man and a just," a pious member of the Lutheran church, and he left, as a priceless heritage to his children, the memory of a good name and a blameless character. Mrs. Pfeifer survived her husband a number of years, reaching the advanced age of eighty-two before being summoned to meet her companion in the other world. Of the nine children born to Nicholas and Katharine (Horn) Pfeifer, two died in the old country; the other seven accompanied their par-

ents to the United States and reached useful stations in life.

Jacob Pfeifer was born on the ancestral estate in Hessen Darmstadt March 10, 1828, and was eighteen years old when the family landed upon American soil. He spent his youthful years amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times in Wyandot county and was trained to the duties and labors that fall to the lot of young men who decide to make farming their life work. In his native county he received a good practical education, and after settling here his time was largely spent in clearing the farm and fitting it for tillage, as much of the family support depended upon his labor and management. He remained with his mother, looking after her and the younger children's interests, until his marriage, when he took charge of eighty acres of the home place, which, a little later, came into his possession by purchase. Shortly after the purchase of the eighty acres he sold the forty acres of land in Salem township and later purchased sixty acres more. With the two places he soon found himself on the high road to prosperity. Afterwards he sold the sixty acres and has eighty acres at present. By long and arduous toil he gradually extended the area of cultivable land, meantime replacing his first buildings with those of larger dimensions and much better grade, and in many other ways he added to the improvement and value of his farm. He became one of the most careful and successful agriculturists in the township and in addition to tilling the soil he early began to deal in live stock, being among the first to introduce high-grade cattle, hogs and horses into the part of the county where he lived. Keeping pace with

the growth and development of the country, he has been a forceful factor in promoting its material interests, while his influence upon the moral character of the community has been marked and salutary. In fact "he has grown with the country" and been not only an eye-witness, but an active participant in the many remarkable changes which have transformed Wyandot from a wilderness to its present advanced position among its sister counties of the state. When he came to the county but little farming worthy the name had been attempted in the neighborhood where his father settled. Few roads had been laid out and the passage through the country was often difficult on account of the dense forests and swampy condition of the land. The latter was a fruitful cause of much of the fever and ague with which the early settlers were afflicted and many years elapsed before the marshes were drained and an improvement in the health of the people began to be noticeable. Not only as a successful farmer did Mr. Pfeifer make his presence felt in the community, but he early became widely known as a public-spirited man, interested in the affairs of his township and county. He has served in various local offices, such as supervisor, school director and others, and his duties as a public servant were ably and faithfully discharged. In politics he has wielded an influence for the Democratic party ever since old enough to exercise the right of franchise, but he has never been charged with anything savoring of disreputable practice in his efforts to win success at the polls. He has always aimed to discharge worthily his duties as a neighbor and citizen and his efforts have been directed towards helping

his friends rather than the advancing of his own interests. A Lutheran in his religious belief, he has done much to promote the cause of the church in Wyandot county and for a number of years he has held various official positions in the local society with which he and family are connected.

Mrs. Pfeifer's maiden name was Margaret Bessinger. She was born June 26, 1828, in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, and was reared and educated in that country. When twenty-six years of age she came to America and in May, 1856, at Wyandot, Ohio, became the wife of the subject. Of her ten children, one died in infancy, one at the age of six years, and one when twenty years old. Those living are Katherine, who married George Will, of Salem township; Elizabeth, wife of Julius Zahn, a farmer of Richland township; Barbara, wife of Henry Gottfried; Mary, now Mrs. John Frank, of the township of Salem; Jacob, a farmer of Salem township, married Miss Emma Frank; Sophia and John, the last two still living with their parents. John wedded Miss Rosa K. Sammet. The death of Mrs. Pfeifer occurred May 6, 1895, after a happy married life of thirty-nine years. For this long period this worthy couple traveled life's pathway together, sharing its joys and sorrows, and in the establishment of their home Mrs. Pfeifer was an able helpmeet to her husband. She was a kind and affectionate wife and mother and an earnest and devoted member of the English Lutheran church. Her remains lie in the Salem Lutheran cemetery, where a beautiful monument marks her last resting place. After her death her daughter Sophia assumed charge of the home and remained true to the domestic

interests of her father and brothers. Her brother John, who is married and now also resides at home, is operating the home place.

Briefly, but we believe correctly, have been set forth in the preceding lines the salient facts in the life of one of Salem township's most useful and thrifty farmers. Though born and reared to young manhood under political conditions differing radically from our own, and retaining many warm and tender recollections of his childhood's home in the Fatherland, he is nevertheless a loyal citizen of his adopted country and a great admirer of its laws and institutions. Public spirited and enterprising, he gives his support to all objects calculated to advance the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the county and is therefore looked upon as one of its most worthy and substantial citizens.

FRANK RALL.

The great task in early years of clearing land of its timber can scarcely be realized by the people of to-day. Not a crop could be sowed or an orchard tree planted until the timber had been cut down and removed either by fire or with horses. Even then the stumps were a great hindrance and it is doubtful if so much as half a crop could be raised until they had been burnt out or pulled up. The amount of hard labor required to thus remove the timber seems almost incredible. It was a task that never ended and all members of the family were required to assist early and late and at all seasons of the year. This persistence in all instances brought success as the years

passed, and in time the bare acres were spread out before the sun and soon covered with bountiful crops and browsing herds. This was the task set before the father of our subject, and the task was faithfully performed. But the children were required to assist, and thus they grew up in industry and simple habits. Frank Rall was born in Mifflin township, Wyandot county, Ohio, on the 31st of October, 1870, and is the son of Joseph Rall, who was born in Germany. The latter passed his youth in his native country, receiving a good education, and in 1853 he came with his brother Charles to America in a sailing vessel, landing in New York. He came west and settled in Mifflin township, where he began chopping wood for a livelihood. Later he worked on a farm and so continued until 1857, when he bought forty acres of woodland, erected a small log cabin on the same and commenced to clear off the timber. He continued thus employed for the period of three years, when he bought eighty acres of unimproved land in Mifflin township and began to clear the same. As time progressed he made various improvements to his place and the heavy woods steadily disappeared before his ax. His wife and children, as the latter became old enough, were of great assistance to him, and amid the stumps they managed to make a good living and lay something aside for a rainy day. Here on the farm which he had cleared from the dense forests the father lived until his death. His life was respectable and useful and his name fair and untarnished. He left at his death two hundred and forty acres of land, much of which was under cultivation, and besides, his personal estate was very large. He was a farmer and stock

raiser and took great pride in all the operations of his farm. In his early manhood he married Miss Susan Bricher, who was also a native of Germany, and by her had a family of thirteen children, their names being as follows: John, who lives in Mifflin township; Annie, who became the wife of Jacob Kin, of Jackson township; Kate, the widow of Warren Wally and lives in Kirby; Sophia, the wife of Thomas Strasser, of Mifflin township; Joseph, who resides in Mifflin township; subject; Martin, deceased; Paul, who lives in Mifflin township; Tillie, wife of Ed Company, of Tiffin; Mamie, of Mifflin township; Stephen, of Mifflin township; Jerome, who lives with subject; Sadie, of Mifflin township. Joseph Rall, the father, was a member of the Catholic church. He held the office of trustee of Mifflin township for several years, and in other ways proved his good judgment and correct citizenship. He died March 6, 1897, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying on the same day of the week, and same hour, in 1894. Subject was reared a farmer and continued with his father until aged twenty-two years. He then began farm work for R. N. Taylor and two years later, April 3, 1894, he married his employer's daughter, Miss Mabel Bent. He then took charge of the farm and there he has since resided and now owns three hundred and forty-six acres. He has two children: Sidney and Joseph Nelson. Mrs. Rall was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, November 14, 1872. Her parents were R. N. and Maria (Miller) Taylor, the latter the daughter of David Miller, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mrs. Rall was reared in Wyandot county and was educated in the common schools of

her neighborhood. R. N. Taylor was born in Franklin county, Ohio, July 11, 1829. He was a pioneer of the Buckeye state, and, though he has almost reached the three-quarters of a century mark, he is still hale and hearty. Politically he was formerly an old-line Whig, and is now a Republican. His wife was born in Wyandot county, Ohio, in November, 1835, and died April 1, 1874. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her husband guided his life with the Golden Rule.

In 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Rall erected a beautiful country residence, but two months later it was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted by this misfortune, they immediately set to work and erected their present neat and handsome home. It is of the most recent style of architecture and is a credit to Pitt township, as well as to its owners. Their son, Sidney, is now in school, and they intend giving both of their children thorough college educations. They are young people who have taken and retain a high place in social circles.

Mr. Rall lives four miles south of Sandusky and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He has two hundred and sixty acres under cultivation and his farm is well stocked. He is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served his township as trustee, and is a progressive and enterprising citizen. He has many years before him yet in which to prove the mettle that is in him.

WELLINGTON R. HARE.

In its lawyers Wyandot county, Ohio, has a bulwark of strength against oppression by the unjust and in the protection of

its citizens in their guaranteed constitutional rights—a strength that is supplemented by some of the brightest intellects of Upper Sandusky, the home of a number of brilliant members of the bar, but none of whom is more worthy of special mention in this work than the eminent gentleman whose name stands at the head of this condensed biographical sketch, condensed it must needs be, as a full account of his active life, young as he still is, would require more space than can be spared by the publisher and justice done to all, but the facts here given are plain and truthful, without gloss or guile, and unembellished with overstrained rhetoric, being, like himself, plain and sincere.

Wellington R. Hare was born in Crawford township, Wyandot county, Ohio, August 13, 1857, and a full record of his paternity will be found in the sketch of the life of his brother, Curtis B. Hare, to be found on another page of this volume. The boyhood days of Mr. Hare were passed on the farm where he was born until he was thirteen years of age, when he came with the family to Upper Sandusky. Here he was afforded the privileges of attending school until November, 1875, after which time he taught a district school until the spring of 1876, when he entered the University of Delaware, which he attended until June, 1878. He then taught a district school in Wyandot county for two years, occupying his spare time in reading law under his brother, the Hon. D. D. Hare, and in June, 1885, was admitted to the bar. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession and has been fortunate in securing a long list of substantial patrons, from whom he nets a comfortable income.

February 2, 1887, Mr. Hare was joined

in matrimony with Miss Emilie Robbins, of Lima, Ohio, and this genial union has been crowned with the birth of one daughter, Jane. The family attend the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Hare is a Democrat and for this party works with all the vim by which he is characterized, but has never expressed any desire for election to public office.

W. A. FOUCHT.

There is little that interests one more than to observe how different men begin and continue the duties of life. Some commence in hesitation and seem to hesitate at every obstacle they encounter. Others begin boldly, but after a time show by some defect in execution, that they have not properly mastered their tasks. Still others commence with steady grasp of the situation, and show by their subsequent accomplishments that they have compassed the problem of life; to the last class success always comes and they are the men to leave behind them good names and large properties honorably won in life's struggle. Their children are left to reap the harvest of good actions.

Among such active and enterprising men is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Pitt township, Wyandot county, January 29, 1855. He is one of seven children born to the marriage of J. D. Foucht and Miss Mary A. Wirick, six of whom are yet living. Of this family, two were sons and five were daughters. The father was a farmer by occupation and achieved success in building up a home. He died in 1874 at the age of forty-three years; his widow is still living in Upper Sandusky, aged sixty-seven years.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Pitt township, learning the multifarious duties of the farm and taking much interest in his youth in all educational matters. Prompted by a studious tendency that would not be thwarted and by a will that was determined to grasp the fundamental rules of life, he applied himself diligently to his studies, even when his opportunities were far from being the best, and succeeded in mastering the principles of education and the art of imparting the same to others. Accordingly, at the age of seventeen years, he successfully passed the examination required by the county superintendent and taught his first term of school. His first attempt proved so successful that he continued to teach during the succeeding winter terms. Upon reaching his majority, and wishing to see something of the outside world for himself, he went to Upper Sandusky and accepted a position in a grocery store, where he remained continuously for a period of four years. He then returned to Mifflin township and rented land of the man who afterwards became his father-in-law—Campbell J. Ewart—and began to farm the same.

On March 24, 1876, Mr. Foucht wedded Miss Sarah J. Ewart, daughter of Campbell J., and began the very pleasant duty of housekeeping. To himself and wife have been born the following children: Marshall E. and Pearl L. The former is a well-educated young man and has before him a bright and promising future. After completing the common-school course, he entered the Normal University at Ada, Ohio, where he became proficient in bookkeeping, commercial law and kindred subjects. He was also graduated from Zenarian Art College at Columbus, and for several years



W A Fouché.



Jennie Fowcht

taught successfully in the public schools of Mifflin township. He married Miss Cora E. Justus, and at the present time is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Pearl is also liberally educated, having completed the classical course of Ada Normal College, and is now teaching in the schools of Gibsonburg, this state. The entire family seem to have a strong love for learning, and all are ready readers of popular and current literature. Since coming to this township in the 'seventies, Mr. Foucht has taught many terms of school, almost continuously, in fact, during the winter months. He is recognized as an excellent disciplinarian and an efficient instructor, and has the unqualified endorsement of the county superintendent as to his methods of government and instruction. He is the owner of eighty acres of land, and carries on farming and rearing stock. To show the consideration in which his judgment and learning are held by his neighbors, it is sufficient to state that he has served fourteen years as justice of the peace, four years as township clerk, and in other ways has shown his fitness for public service. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was formerly a member of the Grange.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

Of the leading families that have long been identified with the history of Wyandot county none stand out more prominently than the Davidsons, of whom the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative. His father, George Hudson Davidson, came to this part of the state

with the pioneers and the marks of his presence are still fresh in the township where he settled as an Indian trader, telling the story of his work and writing his epitaph in the hearts of his descendants and others who enjoy the fruits of his labor and foresight.

George H. Davidson was born in Connellsville, Penn., and there grew to young manhood as his father's valuable assistant in the iron works, of which the latter was owner and operator. While still a young man he went to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, as clerk in a dry-goods house and after remaining there a short time was sent by his employers to Wyandot county to take charge of an Indian trading post in the town of Tymochtee. This was about the year 1834 and during the two succeeding years he managed the business very satisfactorily and then returned to Mt. Vernon to resume his former position as salesman. Later he engaged in the mercantile business at Danville, this state, where he remained until some time in the 'fifties, then returning to Wyandot county and purchasing a farm in the township of Salem. Removing his family to the farm, he set about making improvements and in due season developed a good farm, on which he lived the remainder of his days. George H. Davidson was a man of intellect and great force of character, such a man as comes to the front when important work is to be done. His influence in the part of the county where he settled was strong and far-reaching in its results. Among his neighbors and fellow citizens he lived a useful life and was highly respected for his many sterling qualities of head and heart. He served as justice of the peace both in Knox and Wyandot

dot counties and for a number of years held the office of trustee, besides filling other positions of trust, for all of which he appeared to have been peculiarly fitted.

A stanch Democrat, he early became one of the leaders of his party in Wyandot county and few elections took place in his time in which he was not an active and aggressive participant. In early life he was taught the principles of religion as laid down by the Presbyterian creed, but later changed his faith, becoming an earnest and devout Catholic, to which communion he remained true to the end of his life. A willing tribute that is paid to his memory by all who know him is that he was one of the most generous and liberal of men. He helped the needy with free and generous hand and did all within his power to promote the best interests of the township in which he lived. A strong head, warm heart and generous impulses made him a citizen of great benefit to the people and his death, which occurred in 1875, at the age of sixty-three, was greatly deplored by all who knew him.

Rachel Payne, who became the wife of George Hudson Davidson, was born in Maryland, but when quite young was taken to Knox county, Ohio, by her parents, Raphael and Winifred (Porter) Payne. Raphael Payne was one of the early pioneers of Knox county and is said to have operated the first tannery in that part of the state. For a number of years he did a large and thriving business as a manufacturer of leather in the town of Danville and became quite well-to-do. He died at the age of seventy and his wife, who survived him some time, was called to the other life when about eighty years old. Mrs. Rachel David-

son bore her husband fourteen children and departed this life on the old homestead in Salem township in her seventy-fifth year. Of her family, seven were sons and seven daughters, three dying young and eleven growing to mature years. The first born of this large family was the subject of this sketch, after whom, in order of birth, came Mary, who still lives on the home farm; Eliza Jane, wife of Matthew Orian, died at the age of fifty; John, a prosperous farmer of Tymochtee township; Elias, who died in 1899, aged fifty-three years, was a farmer and contractor and became widely known throughout Wyandot and adjoining counties; Winifred is the wife of Henry W. Karr, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Huldah Ann, wife of Mark Kenfield, died when about forty years old; Geneva has never left the old place; Clara F., who died at the age of forty, was the wife of James Huett, of this county; James M. died at an early age, and Rachael Emeline, like her two sisters previously mentioned, is still a member of the home circle and a teacher by profession.

As stated in a preceding paragraph, the subject's paternal grandfather, William Davidson, was one of the early iron manufacturers of Connellsville, Penn. He came to the United States from the north of Ireland and was descended from Scotch ancestors who settled in the Emerald Isle a great many years ago. He owned what was known as the Laurel Hill Furnace, at Connellsville, and for many years did a large and lucrative business in smelting ore and dealing in the manufactured product. He lived to be quite old, dying in his eighty-fourth year. His wife, whose family name was Hulda Thorp, survived him a short

time, dying at the advanced age of eighty-six.

William Davidson, to a review of whose life we now turn, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on the 25th day of August, 1837. Until the age of sixteen he assisted his father on the farm and then accepted a clerkship with a mercantile firm, in which capacity he continued a little more than one year. In 1857 he came to Wyandot county and for about four years thereafter worked on the home place, as his father's manager, the latter being incapacitated from active labor by reason of infirmities incident to advanced age. He continued as his father's assistant until 1861, when he leased the place and engaged in farming upon his own responsibility. During the ten years following he divided his attention between agriculture and teaming, devoting the spring, summer and part of the autumn to the former and the winter season to the latter. A large part of his time was taken up in hauling logs to a saw-mill and later, about 1867, in partnership with his brother-in-law, he purchased the mill and for a period of two years manufactured lumber with fairly successful results.

Disposing of his interest in the mill, Mr. Davidson purchased ten acres of land in Salem township, to which he subsequently made additions until the place was increased one hundred and thirty acres. On this farm he has since lived and his advancement as an enterprising and thrifty agriculturist has placed him among the most substantial men of Salem township. Upon the premises he has erected a good dwelling, which is well finished and furnished, a commodious barn and convenient outbuildings,

while the general appearance of the well cultivated fields indicates the presence of a man familiar with the most approved methods of modern husbandry.

As a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Davidson is exemplary, being an influential worker in the Democratic party and taking an intelligent and active interest in all questions of the day. He began for himself poor in this world's goods, going in debt for his first ten acres of land, but through industry and good judgment he gradually forged to the front until he is now the possessor of a competence which puts him in a condition of independence as far as the future is concerned. Not only has he met with well deserved success in his chosen calling, but as an honorable man, upright in all his dealings, no one stands higher in the esteem and confidence of the people of his neighborhood. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, educationally and financially, while his long residence in Wyandot has made his name widely and favorably known among the best citizens of the county.

On the 6th day of October, 1861, was solemnized the marriage of William Davidson and Miss Eliza J. Mincer, daughter of William and Susan (Rakestraw) Mincer, a union blessed with two children: Etta D., formerly one of the county's successful teachers, but now the wife of Henry Fleck; and Ella W., who married John Kemmerley, a farmer and contractor of Crawford township. Mrs. Davidson was born October 27, 1833, in Columbiana county, this state, and she has been a true and devoted helpmate to her husband, aiding him by her wise counsel and contributing much to the success he has attained.

Her father, a native of New Jersey, be-

came a citizen of Wyandot county about the year 1846 and purchased a tract of timber land in Ridge township, which he cleared and otherwise greatly improved. He spent the rest of his life in this place, dying at the age of seventy-two. His wife lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five years; she was the mother of seven children, two of whom died in infancy.

David Mincer, father of William, was a native of Germany. He came to the United States when twelve years old and settled in New Jersey, thence in middle life moving to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he finished his earthly career. He was one of the pioneers of Columbiana county and lived to see the county developed from a wilderness to one of the most progressive and enlightened sections of the state; he departed this life at a good old age, being in his eighty-first year when summoned to the other world.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.

Among the natives of Pennsylvania who thought to better their condition by a removal to Ohio, is the subject of this sketch. He is of Germanic descent, one that is famous for the frugality, industry and the honesty of its members. Although his birth occurred in Bedford county, Penn., in 1833, the parents were Germans and came to America at an early period. Their names were Adam and Elizabeth (Wehm) Smith and they reared three sons and five daughters: Caroline; Margaret; Henrietta; Ellen; Sophia, wife of William Ryber, of Kirby; George L.; William F.; and Reuben, of whom but three are living, viz: Ellen,

Sophia, and the subject of this sketch. Reuben died while in the service of his country during the Rebellion. He enlisted and was sent to the front was a participant in many engagements, marches and skirmishes, and finally gave up his life in the bloody battle of Winchester.

When the subject of this biography was six months old, his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Richland county, Ohio; they continued to reside there until 1851, when they changed their residence to Mifflin township, Wyandot county, and settled on the farm where Mr. Fox now resides. Here, in 1854, the father died, whereupon William F. took charge of the farm.

The family lived in the township of Mifflin until 1869, when they removed to Bucyrus, where William F. engaged in the manufacture of brick, continuing the same with success for two years. He then removed to Marseilles and was given the contract to make the brick for the public school building, which work engaged his attention for some months. Following this, he bought a farm of four hundred and eighty acres in Marseilles township, upon which he resided for a period of eight years, when he bought another farm in Mifflin township, and here he has continued to live to the present time. He now owns one hundred and eighteen acres of unusually fertile land and carries on general farming, besides raising considerable stock for the markets. As a farm manager, he is more than ordinarily successful.

On December 26, 1854, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Stevens, who is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. To them have been born the following family: Josiah J., a teacher, living at Marseilles; George W., a real-estate dealer

of Patterson, Ohio; John A., a farmer of Sycamore township; Reuben E., who is engaged in farming in Ashland county; William V., formerly a teacher in the public schools of Cleveland, but now engaged in the oil industry; Eléanora May, wife of Ambrose Baldwin, of Salt Rock township, Marion county. The different members of the family are highly respected in their respective communities. Mr. Smith served his township as trustee for two terms, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party. Himself and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for over forty years. They are strong supporters of the common schools, of churches, and of all worthy movements to improve the community in which they live.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

At the close of the Revolution and for many years thereafter the New England states sent many of their best citizens into the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The state of Connecticut held a large reserve in the northern part of Ohio, and there many of her citizens settled on land given them in return for their service in the Continental army. This circumstance was the means of bringing hundreds of others from that state to all parts of Ohio, and in fact to the whole west. It was not an unusual thing for scores of families from the same neighborhood in the east to move west together and secure land in the same county. And long afterward families which came west moved to the same counties to be near

somebody they had formerly known. The family represented by the subject of this memoir came originally from Connecticut, lived first in New York and then came to Ohio. His grandfather was a native of Wales, while his grandmother was of French ancestry. Benjamin was born in Windham county, Conn., September 17, 1819, his parents being Raymond and Eunice (Eastman) Williams, to whom a family of ten children were born, eight sons and two daughters. Raymond removed from Connecticut to Oswego county, N. Y., about the year 1822, and there resided until 1838, when he sold out and with all his family came by wagon to Ohio. He located in Salt Rock township, Marion county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, upon which considerable improvements had already been made. Later, at the land sale, he bought considerable more in Pitt township and elsewhere. In 1845 he came to Pitt township and located on the farm now occupied by the Lewis brothers. Here he resided until 1852, when he removed to Indiana and there lived until his death in 1876. Grandfather Raymond lived to the great age of one hundred and five years. He was a descendant of Roger Williams, and his son, Raymond, Jr., served his country in the war of 1812, and later was a pensioner of that war. His wife, the mother of subject, died in 1845, at the age of forty-eight years. When the subject of this sketch was nineteen years old he came with his father's family to Ohio, but two years later he began work on his own account. About this time he was placed in charge of the Wyandot Indians' saw-mill, at what is now called the Indian mills. This he conducted successfully for about four months, when he returned home

and remained until the spring of 1842. He then was sent to New York with a drove of horses, which were sold to good advantage, after which he worked on a farm in that state for six months, when he returned to Ohio. He worked the succeeding summer on a farm here and the following spring took six horses to New York and sold them at good prices. While in New York on this trip he concluded that it was not good for man to live alone, and accordingly he married, which was undoubtedly one of the best business strokes he had yet made. After his marriage he came back to Ohio and lived on a rented farm in Marion county for three years, at which time he entered from the government the tract upon which he now lives. This tract was bought in 1846 and was located upon in 1847. Here he has lived from that day to this, except three years. He now owns two hundred and forty-six acres, all constituting a fine farm; besides this he owns a residence property in Upper Sandusky. He has been extensively engaged in the rearing of stock and in general farming. He has made a specialty of sheep rearing, and has also raised some fine horses, among which is the trotting stallion "Ambassador," which won the stake race of Ohio at the State Breeders' Association meeting. This horse, with a trotting record of 2:21, was finally sold for seventeen thousand dollars. Mr. Williams has bred other fast horses.

Mr. Williams was married in 1843 to Miss Elizabeth Hitchcock and by her had seven children: Mary J.; Ann A., at home; Volney E., of Pitt township; Frank, deceased; John, who lives in Pitt township; William, deceased; Frank, also of Pitt township.

Mr. Williams is now far advanced in years, having lived longer than the time allotted by the psalmist. His life has been one of great industry, and he has built up a comfortable home and a name that is above reproach. He is interested in all matters of import to the community, and has served in various positions of trust greatly to his own credit. He held the office of trustee of Pitt township for two years, county coroner ten years, and school director for twenty-nine years, there being an intermission of but two years in the latter period. He has not missed casting his vote at any election, except one, for fifty-seven years. He is an unswerving Democrat and takes much interest in the success of his party. Few citizens have led a more useful and none a more honorable life. He was vice-president of the Wyandot County Agricultural Society four years, and was a member of the board of agriculture for fourteen years. He has in his possession the old parchment deed calling for eighty acres in Pitt township, the present home. It bears the signature of President James K. Polk and the date of execution was November 5, 1846. Probably he is the only living citizen of Wyandot county who is living on the same land entered from the government. Mr. Williams has also an old commission as coroner issued by Gov. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, the "father of greenbacks."

PETER BRAND.

The people who constitute the bone and sinew of this country are not those who are unstable and unsettled, who fly from this occupation to that, who do not know where

they stand on political questions till they are told how to vote, and who take no active and intelligent interest in affairs affecting their schools, church and property. The backbone of this country is made up of families which have made their own homes, who are alive to the best interests of the community in which they reside, who are so honest that it is no trouble for their neighbors to know it, who attend to their own business and are too busy to attend to that of others, who work steadily on from day to day, taking the sunshine with the storm, and who rear a fine family to an honest name and a comfortable home. Such people are always welcome in any country and in any community. They are wealth producers, and this country is blessed with many of such. Among them is the family represented by the subject of this sketch. They came from that splendid little Republic across the big water, and are as proud of their present home as their ancestors were of theirs. Peter Brand was born in Switzerland on the 5th of August, 1841, and is a child of Christian and Anna (Ellabarger) Brand, both of whom were also natives of Switzerland. Christian Brand was a farmer by occupation, and had received in his youth more than the usual rudiments of an education. Thinking to better his condition and having heard that he could do so in this country he boarded a sailing vessel and, after a tempestuous voyage of about four weeks on the Atlantic, landed at New York about October 1, 1845, and came directly to Holmes county, Ohio. There he concluded to remain until he could better himself. He worked at various things for a time, and in the meanwhile made inquiries for cheap land. He finally learned of a large sale of fine land in the vicinity of Upper Sandusky. Accordingly, in company with several other homeseekers, he started on foot and walked from Holmes county to Upper Sandusky, where he and each of the others bought a tract of eighty acres in the heavy woods. Every foot of the land bought by Mr. Brand was covered with dense timber. It was in Pitt township. Upon this land he made a small deadening and a few rods of clearing and erected a small log cabin; however, the family were already here, and were stopping in a little log Indian cabin. In doing this work he was obliged to walk six miles through the heavy forests to his stopping place. Their home was remote from any other habitation, in the heart of a dense forest of beech, oak, walnut, etc., and before them was endless work and innumerable trials and difficulties. But they went bravely to work to level the timber, destroy and let in the sunlight to drink up the surplus moisture and the miasma. All were put to work, for there could be no idlers, as every little hand could pile brush, and in time the place was denuded of its primeval mantle of timber and covered with shining fields of wheat, rye, corn and grass. He bought another tract of one hundred and sixty acres in Antrim township, being part of the farm where our subject now resides. It was also covered with heavy timber, but the task of clearing was begun once more and in time showed the same excellent results. Mr. Brand was one of the sort of men in whom this country takes its greatest pride. He was intelligent, hard working and thoroughly honest, and was respected by all who knew him. He died March 23, 1874, and his widow August 11, 1878. To them was born a family of eight, as follows: Barbara, deceased; Mad-

eline; Christian, who died in 1861; John, who enlisted in the war between the states, and after a splendid record for bravery, gave his life to his country; Catherine, who married Hiram Stalter and lives in Pitt township; Sophronia, who married N. J. Ulrich and lives in Cleveland, Tenn.; the subject. The latter was married December 20, 1866, to Miss Catherine Mathias, a native of Switzerland, daughter of Benedict and Mary (Roth) Mathias. The father was born August 8, 1808, and died April 29, 1886, and the mother, born January 1, 1801, died August 21, 1862. Benedict Mathias first saw the light of day in Walpenswyl, Canton Berne, Switzerland. As was the custom of the Reformed church in his native land, he was baptized in infancy. Later he was confirmed and received into full communion in that church. In March, 1834, he was married to Maria Roth, and this union was blessed with five children, three of whom preceded him to the spirit world. During the last fifteen years of his life he lived with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Brand. He had emigrated to America in 1852, arriving in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 6, of that year. A year later he came to Wyandot county, settling in Pitt township, where he resided for thirty-four years. He was never confined to his bed by sickness, even at the close of his life. He arose as usual about six o'clock on the morning of his demise, but was troubled with shortness of breath and soon quietly fell to sleep in the arms of his loved ones. He was buried at Emanuel Reformed church, Rev. E. D. Miller officiating at the obsequies. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mathias were as follows: Mary, Anna, John and the wife of

subject. To subject and wife the following family was born: Anna, who died February 20, 1897; Ella, who died March 7, 1901, aged twenty-seven years and eleven months, was the wife of Gottlieb Seiler, and the mother of two children, a son and daughter: Frank, who married Fannie Ofield and died September 9, 1897; Rosena, who died December 28, 1896; Elizabeth, who died November 14, 1899; Mary, who died August 27, 1869; and Emma, Tillie, Fannie and Dora, all at home. Of these children Lizzie and Fannie have both taken the Boxwell examination and the former has also obtained a teacher's certificate. Rosena taught school for five years in Crane, Antrim and Pitt townships. Emma has taken instruction in vocal music, while Miss Tillie is a lover of art, such as painting and kindred subjects. After his marriage our subject moved to his present place in Antrim township, where he is now engaged in farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat and a member with his wife of the German Reformed church. Mr. Brand is a hard working, honest and respectable man and citizen, and his word is as good as his bond. He has given his children a good education. He is one of the bone and sinew of this county.

ELIJAH M. BURSON,

An enterprising farmer of Salem township, is descended from ancestry that settled in Virginia at a very early period in the history of that state. His father, Elijah Burson, was the son of George and Susanna (Kent) Burson, both natives of Virginia,



E. M. Burson Sarah Jane Burson
Earl Stanley Burson.

the former by occupation a farmer and miller.

George Burson lived in Virginia until about 1835, when he came to Wyandot county, Ohio, and here he spent the remaining years of his life, dying in 1850 at the age of sixty-five. His wife also died in this county, having reached her seventy-fourth year when called to the other life. They were members of the Society of Friends, very religious and they exerted an influence for good upon all with whom they came in contact. In early life Mr. Burson was quite successful in accumulating property, but in the kindness of his heart he went security for several of his neighbors who left him to meet the obligations when they became due. From these financial reverses he never succeeded in rallying, and at the time of his death his circumstances were comparatively straitened. The family of George and Susanna Burson was a very large one, consisting of fourteen children, the majority of whom grew to manhood and womanhood.

Elijah Burson, Sr., father of the subject, was born in Logan county, Va., November 27, 1807, and at the age of sixteen accompanied his parents to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married. His first wife, Mary Ward, of Columbiana county, bore him two children and died shortly after the family moved to Wyandot; one of the children died in infancy, and the other, William by name, lived to be twenty-one years old. Mr. Burson chose for his second wife Miss Eliza Jane Parker, who came with her parents to this country when young, settling in Crawford township, where her father, William Parker, became a successful farmer. He died in

middle life, but his wife, Rachel, lived to be quite old before responding to the summons to the other world. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and are remembered as an excellent couple, deeply religious, and for many years active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Burson spent the greater part of her life in Wyandot county, and died at her home in Richland township when fifty-two years of age. All of her nine children grew to maturity, and it is said to their credit that not one ever disgraced his early training or in any way reflected dishonor upon the fair name of the family. Their names are as follows: Irene, deceased; Susanna, deceased; Lydia, deceased; Rachel; Maryett, deceased; Elijah M.; Lizzie; Laura, deceased; and Charles F., all born in the state of Ohio.

The father of these children was a man of local prominence, an active Republican in his political views, and liberal in all the term implies. He settled in Crawford township about 1835, and became one of the successful farmers of that part of the county, and also one of its most enterprising and highly respected citizens. He spent much of his income in helping the poor and destitute of the community, and earned the reputation of a sincere benefactor of his fellow man. On coming to Wyandot county, he entered ninety-four acres of government land, which he developed into a fine farm, and subsequently from time to time he came into possession of other real estate until his holdings represented over four hundred acres. He was one of the first settlers of Crawford township and lived there many years. Later, about 1850, he moved across the line into the township of Richland, where he spent the re-

mainder of his life, dying on the 6th day of December, 1886. Few men have exerted a more potent or wholesome influence among the early pioneers of Wyandot county than Elijah Burson. To know his duty was equivalent to doing it, and he always endeavored to advance the standard of citizenship, and labored earnestly for the good of his fellow men. He left the impress of his strong and vigorous personality deeply stamped upon the community which he assisted to found, and his name will be cherished by his numerous friends and neighbors for many years to come. The following extract from an obituary published in a county paper will afford the reader a fair idea of the characteristics and personal worth of this sturdy pioneer and excellent citizen: "Elijah Burson was a typical backwoodsman and early settler of the 'far west,' a man of strong physique, being six feet in height, but like most men of that day he was genial and hearty and always ready to lend a willing hand to the needy. He was a man of good judgment and sterling honesty of character, sympathetic and affectionate in his family relations, and died respected by all as an honest man."

Elijah M. Burson, whose name forms the caption of this biographical review, dates his birth from the 17th day of February, 1851, and he first saw the light of day in Richland township, Wyandot county. Reared on a farm, his early years were marked by honest toil, and in the common schools he received an educational training which fitted him to discharge creditably the duties of a very active life as an agriculturist and stock raiser. He remained on the home place until attaining his majority and then engaged in husbandry for himself on

rented land, continuing thus for about two years. At the end of that time his father deeded him forty-seven acres and this, with twenty-three acres since added, constitutes the beautiful and comfortable home where he has since lived and prospered.

Mr. Burson's farm, though small, is a model of neatness and successful tillage and from it he receives more liberal returns than are realized by many from much larger places. He understands every minutiae of agriculture and employs modern methods in prosecuting his labors. He has erected substantial buildings and surrounded himself with many of the conveniences and comforts of life—his place being among the most highly improved in the township, the well tilled fields and thrifty appearance of everything upon the premises indicating his careful and progressive spirit. A valuable relic in the possession of Mr. Burson is an old parchment patent executed December 30, 1835, and bearing the signature of President Andrew Jackson. It calls for ninety-four acres of land, which one of the Bursons purchased from the government and is one of the oldest instruments of the kind in the county of Wyandot.

Mr. Burson was united in marriage October 27, 1872, with Miss Sarah Jane Savage, daughter of Foster W. Savage, of this county. Mrs. Burson was born January 20, 1854, in Salem township, grew to maturity and received her education not far from the place of her birth. One child has blessed the above union, Earl Stanley Burson, a bright and manly youth of fourteen years. Being the only child, this son has received more attention than falls to the lot of the majority of country lads. No reasonable means have been spared in providing him with the best

educational advantages obtainable and from the progress made in his various studies it appears that he has made the most of his opportunities. He is an exceedingly bright and popular student, being especially apt in mathematics, in which branch he carries the honor of his school. He will soon take the Boxwell examination and has already formulated his plans for a useful life. Earl has developed exceptional abilities as a musician, being a skilled performer upon several kinds of instruments; as organist of the church to which he belongs he has achieved an enviable reputation and he will no doubt distinguish himself in the musical world if he cultivates the talents with which he is endowed.

Mr. Burson has been a supporter of the Republican party since old enough to exercise the rights of citizenship, but he is by no means a partisan or active political worker. In religion he subscribes to the United Brethren creed and for a number of years had held the position of class leader, trustee and treasurer in the local congregation, with which both himself and wife and son, Earl, are connected.

Mr. Burson has always been an honorable upright man, industrious, temperate, economical and in every way exemplary in his daily life and conduct. He has performed well his part as a factor of the body politic and no one questions his standing as one of the leading farmers and enterprising citizens of the township in which he lives.

ABRAHAM SWARTZ.

Abraham Swartz, well-known farmer of Antrim township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is one of those whole-souled, large-hearted

individuals who are constantly adding to the number of their friends by their disinterested kindness and their genial natures. The spelling of the family name has become somewhat changed from the original German style, which was "Schwartz." The immediate progenitors of the subject of this sketch were of the old Pennsylvania-German stock. Mr. Swartz was born in Perry township, Morrow county, Ohio, March 14, 1850, and is a son of Abraham and Caroline (Balleit) Swartz, both natives of Schuylkill county, Penn. The father was born February 14, 1819, and the mother on May 19, 1822. The former is yet living at the age of eighty-three, but the mother passed away April 23, 1901, at the age of seventy-nine years. They moved to Richland county, Ohio, in 1838 when it was sparsely settled and much of it was wild land. Here he bought land, which he cleared and farmed for about twenty-six years, when he moved to Morrow county, where our subject first made his appearance. In 1876 he brought his family to Wyandot county, Ohio, and purchased a farm in Antrim township, clearing about twenty-five acres of it and making it his home until 1901, when he moved to Nevada, where he and his estimable wife are now living. He is a man of many admirable traits who is honored and esteemed by a very large circle of acquaintances and friends. He supports the Democratic ticket, but has never aspired to office. In religion they are consistent members of the German Lutheran church. Eight children were born to them, namely: Hannah, who passed into the realms of immortality in 1895, was the wife of Samuel Wertman; Henry, who married Mina Vickroy and is a prosperous

farmer of Antrim township; Abraham, our subject; Emanuel, who died at the tender age of ten years; Katie, wife of John Gongwer, a drayman of Nevada; Alice, wife of Charles Keller, an agriculturist, of North Dakota; John; and Charles, a farmer who married Miss Cora Bretz.

Abraham Swartz remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-four years of age when he removed on to a farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres, which he purchased and which was situated in section 31, Antrim township, and consisted of fine prairie land. He lived there until 1890, when he sold it and bought two hundred acres in section 20, part of which was the Swartz homestead. He carries on general farming and is one of the leading farmers of Antrim township, carrying on his work after the most approved methods and prospering in his efforts. He continued in active farming operations until in October, 1899, when he turned the farm over to the management of his son and moved into Nevada, where he will make his home and enjoy a surcease from the toil which has hitherto marked his life.

Mr. Swartz became a benedict November 9, 1876, when he was wedded to Miss Amanda Smith, a resident of Wyandot county, and a daughter of Jacob and Phoebe (Fought) Smith, both of whom are natives of Perry county, this state. Her parents became residents of Wyandot county in 1843, settling in Pitt township, where they still reside, both at the age of eighty-one years. She was born July 8, 1855, in Wyandot county, Ohio, and is one of seven children, four only of whom are now living. They are: Sarah, who married Jacob Bender, of Pitt township; Elizabeth, wife of John

Swartz, of Antrim township; Matilda, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Amanda, wife of Abraham Swartz; Louisa, deceased; and Fianna. Mrs. Swartz received her education in the common schools and for a quarter of a century has been a true helpmeet to her husband. Four children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Swartz, namely: Ira Stanton, who married Miss Daisy Harvey and is the father of two daughters, Twilla Amanda and Thelma Rosalie, lives on his father's farm and has charge of it; a daughter that died in infancy; Rollin Edison, who is taking the intermediate school studies, and a son who died in infancy. Young Swartz is an exemplary young man who is following closely in the footsteps of his father and in a few years will be found among the front ranks of progressive agriculturists. Mr. Swartz is a Democrat, but has been too much taken up with his farming operations to enter the political arena for office. He is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, Nevada Lodge, No. 234, and belongs to Tent No. 301, Knights of the Maccabees, of Little Sandusky. He is a man of honor and integrity who counts his friends by the score. Mr. Swartz has erected a beautiful modern cottage home on South Center street and, with its out-buildings and other improvements, is now one of the best houses in Nevada.

SAMUEL G. LILES.

This valiant ex-soldier of the Civil war, now a resident of Jackson township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is a native of the county and was born in Richland township Septem-

ber 23, 1843. His father, Isaiah Liles, was born in Ross county, Ohio, May 27, 1818, and was a son of Lemuel Liles, who was born in South Carolina in 1779, served in the war of 1812, later came to Ohio, where he followed his vocation of farmer in Ross county and also officiated in his capacity of a Methodist clergyman. In Ross county, also, Lemuel married Harriet Deringer.

Isaiah Liles, however, was reared in Logan county and in 1839 came to Wyandot county and purchased seven hundred acres of land. He furnished timber to the Pennsylvania Railway Company, partly from his own forest and partly through purchase. He was married in Wayne county to Miss Catherine Young and to this union were born seven children, viz.: Samuel G., a farmer in Jackson township; Joseph A., whose biography will be found on another page; Margaret, who has been twice married, first to James Morrison, and now to Henry Shriver, of Jackson township; Charlotte Ann, who was called away when quite young; Elvira, who died in 1874, the wife of Lewis Ellis, and the mother of two children, George and Lucy; Lemuel, who married Alice Healy and died in 1894; and Plimpton J., who has retired to private life and has his residence in Forest, Ohio.

The father of this family, Isaiah Liles, was a stock dealer and land agent, was a very influential and popular citizen, and for twenty-five years was clerk of the board of education, but never held an elective office. In politics he was first a Whig, but when that party became disintegrated and its members merged into the Republican party, he became identified with the latter. In religion he was a Methodist and was very active in church work, being a class-leader,

and in this faith he died April 16, 1889. His widow now makes her home in Richland township, and she, as was her late husband, is greatly respected for her many amiable traits of character.

Samuel G. Liles lived with his parents on the homestead until the dire clash of arms aroused his patriotic ardor beyond control, and when but seventeen years old he enlisted August 23, 1861, in Company I, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served three years. He took part in every engagement in which his regiment had a share until he re-enlisted September 24, 1864, in the One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 12, 1865, three months after hostilities had been brought to an end, when he was honorably discharged. There were two memorable dates in connection with the subject's soldier life. The first was April 9, 1865, when General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomatox. At that time Mr. Liles' regiment was at Salisbury, N. C., ready to engage in battle with the Confederates under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and the news of Lee's surrender caused the wildest joy throughout the Union army. However, five days later came the sad news of the assassination of the beloved president, and the joy of the soldiers was turned to the deepest sorrow. Although Lieutenant Liles shared in encampments, marches, skirmishes and engagements innumerable, he was never sick nor wounded, and performed every duty faithfully and with enduring fortitude.

On his return home Lieutenant Liles resumed the occupations of peace, and October 25, 1865, married Miss Mary E. Giester, a native of Basle, Switzerland, and a daugh-

ter of Henry and Anna (Snyder) Giester. This union has been graced with one child, Isaiah R., who was born October 13, 1885. Mr. Liles then purchased eighty acres of wild land in section 2, Jackson township, of which he cleared forty acres. He improved it, lived on it seven years, and then went to Birmingham, Iowa, where he engaged in the dry goods trade one year. Thence he went to Healdsburg, Cal., and for ten years conducted a boot and shoe store; he next went to Tombstone, Ariz., where he was in the mining business eighteen months, and then in 1883 came back to Wyandot county and settled on his present farm of sixty-one acres, which was formerly known as the Dempsey place. Here he carries on general farming and is as prosperous as his best friends could wish him to be.

In politics Mr. Liles is a staunch Republican and takes an especially active interest in his party's affairs. He has been president of the board of education for twelve years and is also a member of the board of road supervisors. He is a member of G. A. R., Post No. 236, of Forest, Hardin county; also of I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 136, of Birmingham, Iowa, and of Grange No. 283, P. of H., of Jackson township, Wyandot county. He is well known throughout the county, is exceedingly popular, and he and his wife mingle with the best society of the county and township, being sincerely respected for their many personal good qualities.

MARTIN BAEHR.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find

an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which not only can endure so rough a test, but gain new strength through the discipline. The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls the reader's attention, was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life.

Martin Baehr, the popular and well-known livery man of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, is a native of the fatherland, having been born on the 28th of October, 1858, in Baden, Althushim, Germany. His parents were George and Catherine (Roherman) Baehr, both natives of the same locality. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but upon his emigration to the United States engaged in farming in Salem township, Wyandot county. His death occurred in 1882 while on a visit to Germany, and he was buried at Rotterdam. He was a member of the Lutheran church. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, lived to the age of fifty-eight years, and passed away in Upper Sandusky on the 20th of April, 1882. She also was an earnest and consistent member of the Lutheran church and reared a family of six children.

Martin Baehr lived at the parental home in the fatherland until fifteen years old, at which time he accompanied his parents on their voyage to the United States. They embarked on the steamer "King William" on the 21st of June, 1873, and landed at New York city on the 9th of July. Upon reaching the new home in the Buckeye state, Martin willingly went to work to assist his parents and for about eight years manfully bore his share of the arduous toil of the

farm. At the end of that time he began working by the month at farm labor and continued in that capacity about four years. He then married, and desiring a home of his own, rented a farm for about ten years, after which he ran a dairy one year. Coming to Upper Sandusky he engaged in the livery business for about three years. The next three years he combined the agricultural implement business with the other line and conducted them together. He then disposed of the implement stock and has ever since confined his energies solely to the livery business.

Mr. Baehr chose for a companion Miss Matilda Hassly, of Salem township, Wyandot county, and the fruits of this happy union have been two daughters, Edna Pearl and Ruthcile, both at home. Politically Mr. Baehr is an active and uncompromising advocate of Democratic policies and principles, and has been honored by his party as a member of the city council, in which he is now serving his second term. His record in that body has been a commendable one and he enjoys the respect and esteem of his constituents in a high degree. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Lodge No. 174, of Upper Sandusky, and belonging to the Uniform Rank, No. 94, and to the National Union. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Warpole Lodge, No. 176, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Baehr are both active and consistent members of the Lutheran church.

The business career of Mr. Baehr is one that should encourage others to press on to greater achievements. When he came to Ohio, without money or influence to aid him, he set to work to overcome all diffi-

culties that might lay in his path to success, and the high standing which he now enjoys is the result. Earnest labor, unabating perseverance, good management and a laudable ambition—these are the elements which brought him prosperity. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in his fellow men. What the world needs is such men—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor.

MARION B. MYERS.

Less than a hundred years ago the farmer of this country was almost wholly independent of every other business. He raised all his food on his farm, his wife and daughters made his clothing and required very few things from outside sources. Even his boots and shoes were made at his own home from his own leather by traveling shoemakers. As time progressed, however, he was obliged to relinquish much of this labor to other artisans under a division of labor and a closer union of the various industries. Now his shoes are made at one factory, his coat at another, his hat at another, his shirt at another, and so on through the list of all he wears and even to a portion of what he eats. It is a fact that many farmers of today sell their hogs and buy their bacon, and even sell their cattle and buy their beef, sell their wheat and buy their flour, etc. Thus, while the farmer is not so independent, he has greater advantages. The father of our

subject was not a farmer, but nevertheless contributed to the wealth of the state in an industry no less important. He was a miller most of his life, and supplied a large section of the surrounding counties with products. George Myers was born in Cumberland county, Penn., in 1820, and when a young man married Miss Elizabeth Baker, of the same place, and to them were born a family of eight children, as follows: Mary, the wife of George H. Handy, who lives in Toledo; Ann, the wife of Harvey Griffith, of Sycamore; Jane, who resides in this township; Ellis, who lives in Kesota, Minnesota; Virginia, deceased; John, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; and the subject, the latter's birth occurring on November 2, 1855, at Indian Mills, Crane township. In 1848 George Myers came with his family by wagon to Wyandot county, where he purchased the Indian Mills of the government, and began to operate the same. He made a success of the same and continued until 1865, when he sold out and moved to Upper Sandusky, at which place he established a handle factory and about the same time began operating a saw-mill. Both of these business enterprises he conducted with success and profit until his death on February 16, 1887. He was a man of much intelligence and force of character, and became prominent in the civic affairs of his community. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party, and as such was elected justice of the peace many years, and was finally chosen mayor of the town. During his administration of city affairs, many needed reforms were instituted and the town was placed in much better financial condition. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and had strong

convictions of morals and duty. Though his education was none of the best, he was a wide reader and student of public questions. His wife having died in 1857, he married Miss Harriet Wysong, who bore him two children: Shirley, and Carrie, the wife of Herbert Gregg. His third marriage was to Susan E. Spahr, with whom he was united in the fall of 1866. To this union were born two children, of whom the only one living is Alfred H., a resident of Wyoming. Mrs. Myers makes her home in Chicago, Ills. Subject was nine years old when his father moved to Upper Sandusky. There he was reared and educated, having excellent advantages. When sixteen years of age he began working at the blacksmith trade with John Seider, and continued with him for seven years. He then came to Harpster and opened a shop of his own, continuing from 1879 to 1885. At the latter date he engaged in farming, and has continued the same down to the present time. October 15, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J., daughter of John Wood, and by her he has four children: Anna; John, deceased; Catherine and Mary. He has four hundred acres of land and carries on general farming and stock raising. He is a member of the Republican party and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of the progressive citizens of the county.

SAMUEL McCLAIN.

Very often it is greatly to the advantage of the farmer's boy that, instead of rushing off to the town to become a poor grocery clerk or tavern keeper, he remains



SAMUEL McCLAIN GROUP

in the country where he was brought up and where he knows what is necessary to make an honest living. He knows when and how to seed and harvest his crops, and knows what is needed to insure success in the rearing and sale of stock. If he leaves for the town he must learn another business and enter into competition with men who have grown up to the business which he must acquire. He is thus greatly at a disadvantage. This is said for the benefit of boys who have a start in farm business—who are owners of small farms. The farmer boy who has to start at the very bottom when he begins for himself is bound to experience the greatest trials and to pass through the most severe schooling before he can rise above the surface and show his head. But in time true worth will always tell, as it did in the case of the subject of this memoir.

Samuel McClain was born in Pitt township, Wyandot county, Ohio, September 11, 1846, and is the son of Thomas McClain who was born in Greene county, Penn., in 1817, though he traces his ancestry back to "bonnie Scotland, the land of the thistle." Thomas passed his youth in his native state, attending the district schools and working on a farm. When he reached the age of nineteen he came with his father, David, to Wyandot county, Ohio, and settled in Pitt township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres, where John Moore now resides. There the grandfather of subject passed the remainder of his days, having lived a long and useful life. In his early manhood Thomas McClain married Miss Rosanna Bowsher, who bore him eight children, as follows: David, deceased; Martha, deceased; Anthony, who is now a resident of Iowa; Malinda, who is the widow

of Jacob Kiser; Leefe, deceased; subject; Annie, the wife of Abraham Hunt; Swan, deceased; Thomas, deceased. By his second marriage, to Miss Mary Kepfer, he had the following children: James, who lives in Kansas; Rosilla and Charley, both residents of Pitt township. Rosilla is the wife of Henry Snider, an agriculturist, and they are the parents of two children. Charley married Miss Anna Wagner. He has one child by a former marriage, and by his present union also has one, James, who is married and a resident of Kansas. In due time Thomas McClain purchased two hundred and twenty acres in Pitt township, and upon that farm resided until his death, March 1, 1891. At the time of his death he was the owner of four hundred acres, much of which was cleared and which was well stocked. He pursued farming, stock raising and general trading, and showed excellent judgment in his business operations. He soon came to be recognized as one of the most prominent farmers in this part of the county. He took a strong interest in the affairs of the county, was wide-awake on all important questions of the day, and had a comprehensive grasp of the problems of local government. So highly was he regarded by his fellow citizens that he was elected in 1869 to the office of county commissioner, and continued to serve in that responsible position until 1875. During his term of office many important questions came up before the board for settlement. He possessed exceptional powers of mind and judgment and served the county honorably and well. He served also as trustee of Pitt township. In politics he affiliated with the Republicans, though he was formerly an old-line Whig, in the success of which parties he was deeply

interested. He was a man of strong character and was an active factor in the development of Wyandot county. He was energetic and was signally successful in his business affairs. He was a skillful veterinary surgeon, being well-known as such throughout Wyandot county.

Subject was reared on his father's farm, securing the usual educational advantages and learning in detail the business of farm management. December 24, 1872, he married Mary Minerva Straw, daughter of David Straw, who was born in Waterbury, Vt., March 28, 1801, and in 1831, when twenty-five years of age, came with his parents to Ohio, settling on a farm near Bowsherville. David Straw married at the age of forty years, Miss Rebecca Jane Williams, by whom he had four children: Tunis, deceased; subject's wife; Cornelia, deceased; Iva, deceased. Mrs. Straw's father, George Williams, was a native of Pennsylvania. Her mother was born September 2, 1829, and died at the age of fifty-five years. David Straw passed away February 28, 1862, well advanced in years and having the high regard of all who knew him. He farmed on a large scale and dealt extensively in hogs, sheep and cattle. The land now occupied by the subject was a part of his old farm, he having owned five hundred and twenty-five acres at the time of his death. To the subject and wife two children were born: James, who married Miss Jesse Hughes, is a practical agriculturist and stock raiser in this township, and Nellie, at home. In 1874 Mr. McClain moved to the farm where he now resides. He now owns a total of four hundred and sixteen acres in three different farms in Pitt and Mifflin townships. He is one of the most prominent citizens of

the county. Politically he is a staunch Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. Mr. McClain has in his possession three old parchment deeds, executed November 5, 1846, one calling for forty-three acres and another for one hundred and eight acres. As relics these old deeds are highly valued in the McClain home. In the social circles of Mifflin township the subject and his wife stand high and none are more deserving of the honor and esteem of the community.

JOHN G. WEIST.

There is a vast difference between the means of crossing the Atlantic ocean now and what they were fifty and sixty years ago. At the present day emigrants come across in from six to ten days on one of the great liners. Of course, in order to save cost, they take steerage passage, but the accommodations even then are good and comfortable. Sixty years ago, in order to save expense, the emigrants came almost always by slow sailing vessels that required fully a month to cross from Germany to New York. This meant what seemed to be endless tossing and protracted sea-sickness, so that very often, when New York harbor was reached, the emigrant and his family were gaunt skeletons who set foot on land again with the feeling that they had just come to life once more. Very often six weeks were consumed on the trip, but the emigrant counted the saving as so much earned during the eventful period on the ocean. The family represented by our subject was one of those to thus cross the At-

lantic. Christopher Weist, father of John G., came from Baden, Germany, when he was fifteen years old with his father across the ocean on just such a vessel. He lived in this country until his death, which occurred April 9, 1901, at the age of seventy years and twenty days. Upon their arrival in this country the family located in New York state for about six months and later removed to Richland township, Marion county, Ohio, where the elder Weist, whose name was also Christopher, bought forty acres of wild land, all being covered with impenetrable forests. A small clearing was made, a log cabin erected and the tiresome task was begun of clearing off the timber. The father of our subject took care of his parents until their deaths and the old farm came to him, to which he added later other tracts. He married Miss Mary Wilt, a native of Alsace, France, who died December 19, 1889, at the age of fifty-eight years, five months and seventeen days. After living on the old place for several years he sold out and moved to Little Sandusky, and later bought two hundred acres upon which he lived until his death. The children of the elder Weist were as follows: Christina, deceased; John, now living in Iowa; Barbara; Philip; Caroline, living in Marion county; Christian, living in Ashley, Ohio. The father of our subject was one of the first stage drivers on the section of country between Zanesville and Bellevernon, and was thus engaged for the period of sixteen years. To himself and wife the following children were born: Louisa, who married William Burbaugh; Barbara, who married Samuel Burbaugh, of Hardin county, Ohio; John G., subject; Samuel, who married Alice Worden, of Little Sandusky; Caroline, who

died young; Lena, who married Frank Montee, of Pitt township; Caroline, who married A. Eversole and lives in Upper Sandusky; Tena, who married Samuel Hughes, who lives near Harpster; Christopher, who died aged twenty-four years; Maggie is the wife of William Hughes and lives near Harpster; Charley married Miss Bertha Coons and lives near Little Sandusky; a child that died in infancy. Our subject was born March 24, 1855, and remained at home until his marriage, January 14, 1875, to Miss Emma Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Kelly) Swinehart, of Perry county, Ohio. She was born December 16, 1855, in Wyandot county, Ohio, and was reared in that county. The latter were among the early settlers of Pitt township, coming in while the Indians were still here. Mr. Swinehart was a farmer and carpenter, and a man of excellent principles and habits. He died December 25, 1883, and his widow December 29, 1886. These children were born to the Swineharts: John, deceased; Elizabeth; Jane, deceased; Mary; Sarah; Joseph; Tena; Lydia, deceased; our subject's wife; Daisy May; Alvador; and Maude C. Of these, Daisy May has a marked taste for music, and is accomplished in that art, both vocally and instrumentally. In 1875 John G. Weist bought his present place in Antrim township. He first bought eighty acres and was obliged to go in debt for the same. But he went to work and soon paid for it, and ere long bought other tracts until he now owns a total of over one hundred and eighty-six acres of valuable land. He is an industrious, wide-awake and thoroughly honest man and a good citizen. He raises grain and cattle and is very skillful

in his dealings with the latter. He also makes a specialty of sheep, in which he is successful, and has a flock of about three hundred head of the Delain and Shropshire breeds. He is a Democrat, but is not an office seeker, though he takes much interest in selecting honest men to administer the affairs of government, casting his ballot for the best man regardless of party lines. His first presidential vote was cast in 1876 for S. J. Tilden. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of the few self-made men of this community, and has the highest respect of all persons who know him. Fraternally Mr. Weist, with his son, Alvdor, is a member of Tent No. 301, K. O. T. M., at Little Sandusky, Ohio.

MICHAEL BOWER.

This old settler is so well and favorably known that it seems almost superfluous to enter into the details of his uneventful life. He was born near Cayuga Springs, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 19, 1818, and is the son of David Bower, a native of the Keystone state. The latter was raised on a farm and when a young man married Miss Susan Keptner, who bore him the following children: Harry, who died at the age of eighty-five years; Adam, who died aged twenty-seven years; Jacob, who died aged seventy-five years; Nicholas, who died aged seventy years; Margaret, who married Nelson Davis and died in early womanhood; the subject; David, now living in Millin township; Maria, who married George Merriman and died at the age of seventy-seven years. When

David Bower, the father, was yet a young man he removed from Pennsylvania to New York and lived there until 1834, when he came west to Ohio by team, and settled on the farm in Marseilles township where the subject of this memoir now resides. He bought eighty acres of land of John Yeager, upon which a small clearing had been made and a log cabin erected and a well dug. He paid five dollars and fifty cents per acre for the tract. Here he continued to live and labor until his death, in 1852, at the age of seventy-four years. His widow also passed away the same year. Both were people of eminent respectability, earnest in their duties, strong in the friendship and confidence of their neighbors and firm in their adherence to all that makes up a benevolent and God-fearing life. Mr. Bower was a member of the Presbyterian church.

When Michael Bower was sixteen years of age he was brought to this farm upon which he worked until he was nineteen years old. At that time he married Miss Ann E. Studebaker, a native of Adams county, Penn., where she was born near Bendersville September 1, 1820. She was the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Group) Studebaker, who came to this county about the year 1835. Soon after his marriage the subject moved onto a farm about a mile from here and erected thereon a log cabin, where he resided for a period of seven years. He then returned and took charge of the old home farm, where he has continued to live ever since. He has been married twice. By his first wife, Ann E. Studebaker, he had the following children: Jarvis, who is a merchant and lives in Marseilles; Orson, who enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was in many im-

portant engagements, being at one time taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville prison for nine months; he died about a year after his return from the service at the close of the war: Martha, who married William Elder and is now deceased; Mary A., deceased; Mina, the widow of Enoch Robey, who is now living with her father. Mr. Bower's first wife died August 29, 1847, and on March 14, the following year, he wedded her sister, Miss Martha J. Studebaker, who bore him four children: Ann E., now dead; Leander, who lives with subject; Georgiana, dead; Melville, who lives in Marseilles township. Martha Jane (Studebaker) Bower was born in Adams county, Penn., April 2, 1822, and departed this life July 17, 1899, aged seventy-seven years, three months and fifteen days. For many years she had been a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a kind and affectionate wife and mother. Her beautiful life was reflected in her many good works, the poor and the needy ever finding in her a kind and sympathetic friend. The subject is the owner of two hundred and forty-three acres of land and carries on farming and stock raising. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixty years. He is a member of Lodge No. 415, F. & A. M., at Marseilles, and deservedly stands very high in the community as a useful and respected citizen. Mr. Bower has in his possession the oldest deed the genealogist has been able to find in Wyandot county. It is of sheep skin, bears the date of May 6, 1835, and is signed by President Andrew Jackson. It is a valuable souvenir as a state relic and should be held sacred and preserved by the subject's descendants.

REV. J. W. BYERS.

It is with pleasure that the biographer takes up the life record of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article, a man who has in all circumstances in which he has been placed has endeavored, by word and example, to exemplify the teachings of that One who came into the world "to seek and to save that which was lost." Rev. Jacob W. Byers, the pastor of the English Lutheran church in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Littlestown, Adams county, on the 27th of March, 1855.

His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Germany, but emigrated to America and served as a private in the patriot army during the war for independence. His son, Michael Byers, a farmer and cooper, was born near Westminster, Md. The latter was also a soldier, serving as a private in the war of 1812 and being at Fort McHenry when the British bombarded that stronghold. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and died in his native place at the age of eighty-three years. He married in his native state a Miss Duttera, who bore him children, among whom was John G. Byers, father of the subject of this sketch.

John G. Byers first saw the light of day on the 26th of October, 1827, his birth taking place in Carroll county, Md. He was reared to the life of a farmer. He was married in his native county to Miss Eliza Ann Getty, and about 1853 moved to Adams county, Penn. He there purchased a farm and made it his home for the remainder of his days, dying on the 10th of August, 1891. He was a successful agriculturist and was held in high esteem by all who

knew him. He was a member of the English Lutheran church, in which body he was an elder for many years. In his youth he received an injury which caused a life-long lameness, but in spite of this he always persisted in attending to his business affairs. Politically he was a stanch Democrat, while fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Our subject's maternal grandfather, Henry Getty, was born in Maryland, and was of German extraction. The original name was "Geatty," but after coming to the United States it was changed to "Getty." He was a contractor, became quite successful in his business affairs, and died about the age of seventy-three years. His wife, whose maiden name was Wilbahn, was a native of England. She was a member of the Episcopal church and died at the age of sixty-two. Eliza Ann Byers, the subject's mother, was born in Carroll county, Md., on the 2d of January, 1829, and there grew to womanhood and married. She was an active and consistent member of the English Lutheran church. She died at her home in Pennsylvania November 21, 1898, having almost reached her seventieth year. John G. and Eliza Ann Byers were the parents of five children, namely: One that died in childhood; Jacob W., the subject of this sketch; Ethelia H. became the wife of John D. Bashore, of Pennsylvania; Harry L. is a farmer and resides on the old Pennsylvania homestead; Minnie A., the youngest, is the wife of John Rebert, of Allegheny City, Penn.

The boyhood of Jacob W. Byers was passed on the home farm, and during this time he diligently pursued his studies in the

public schools, becoming so proficient that in the fall of 1875 he was enabled to teach in the district schools of his native county. In 1875 he attended a normal school at Gettysburg, near his home, and in 1876 entered the preparatory department of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. At the close of his collegiate course, in 1881, he received the degree of bachelor of arts. He then entered the Theological Seminary in the same place, from which he was graduated in 1884. In the meantime he had also received the degree of master of arts. In 1894 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him and in 1896 that of D. D. Upon his graduation he came at once to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and assumed pastoral charge of the church of his denomination at this place. In August, 1886, he resigned this pastorate, but for several months continued to make this city his home. In May, 1887, he took up active work again, accepting the pastorate of St. Paul's Lutheran church at Alliance, Ohio. He remained there until December 1, 1889, when he resigned and assumed charge of the Lutheran church in Meyersdale, Penn., where he continued to exercise the duties of the holy office for two years. He resigned at the expiration of that time and became minister to the congregation at Nevada, Wyandot county, Ohio. February 1, 1898, he was recalled by his former congregation in Upper Sandusky and served as pastor until June 1, 1901, since which time he has been aiding his father-in-law, J. J. Stoll, in his business interests in the city.

Aside from his profession, Rev. Byers in other ways has assisted in the advancement of the educational interests of his com-

munity. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the board of school examiners for Wyandot county and held that office until August, 1899. He was then appointed on the city board of school examiners of Upper Sandusky to fill a vacancy, and after a year's service was reappointed to the position for a term of three years.

On the 14th of September, 1886, Mr. Byers was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Stoll. Mrs. Byers is the daughter of John J. Stoll and was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, though reared and educated in Upper Sandusky. This union resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Horace S., who died when one year old; Helen E. and Romaine E., the last two at home.

Politically Mr. Byers is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Warpole Lodge, No. 176, Upper Sandusky. He also has a membership in McCutchin Chapter, No. 96, Royal Arch Masons, of Upper Sandusky, and Council No. 122, Royal and Select Masters, at Marion, Ohio.

Rev. Mr. Byers, by a life of right living and strenuous endeavor, has earned a warm place in the hearts of all who know him. He is a devout lover of all that is pure, true and good, and is ever ready to encourage that which is worthy and to support that which is best. All find in him a friend and helper. He is neighborly and brotherly, candid, frank, sincere and generous, as well as kind and courteous. By the exercise of these qualities he has been greatly blessed of God in leading the unsaved to Jesus, in inspiring the discouraged and in winning the careless.

CHRISTIAN WYSS.

The northern part of Ohio is not only noted for its fine farms, but also for its excellent dairy and cheese products. In fact, Western Reserve cheese is famous the world over for its fine quality and flavor and its durable qualities. The district in which it is raised is not confined to the Reserve proper, but extends over all of the northern third of the state. In that section you may see large herds of cows feeding in the pastures and large barns and other buildings for the care of the cows and the products of the milkings. Much of the wealth of this portion of the state is centered in the cheese and dairy interests. It was in this industry that the subject of this memoir made much of his property. He was engaged in it nearly twenty years and carried the manufacture to a high degree of perfection.

Christian Wyss is a native of Switzerland, having been born in the canton of Berne on the 15th of February, 1849. He passed his youth in that country and secured a good education at the public schools. In 1868 he came with his parents to this country, crossing the ocean in the ocean steamer "Chamonia," and landing at the conclusion of the voyage at New York. He came west to Eden township, Wyandot county, where he began working out on a farm by the month, and so continued for the period of two years, when he concluded to change his operations. He accordingly rented a tract of farm land in Eden township and began farming on his own account, and thus continued for the space of three years. He then bought seventy-seven acres of partly improved land, on which was a log house and

a log barn. He remained here for three years, farming and clearing the land of its timber and laying up considerable money. He then bought the farm where he now resides, took possession and began to improve the place. He has been more than ordinarily successful and has built up a good home and a large property. He now owns one hundred and fifty acres, nearly all the improvements on which have been made by himself and family. In 1877 he began the manufacture of cheese and from the start made a success of it. The demand for his product was good and he continued manufacturing until 1898, a period of twenty-one years, making from this branch of farm industry much of the money he now possesses. At the same time he carried on farming and stock raising and continued moving steadily forward. His comfortable home proves the success of his efforts. May 2, 1868, he married Miss Rosa Luthy and by her has the following living children: Sophia, Minnie, Maggie, Ida and Hassen E., and four deceased. Minnie and Ida passed the Boxwell examination and Minnie has taught nine terms in Pitt, Antrim and Eden townships.

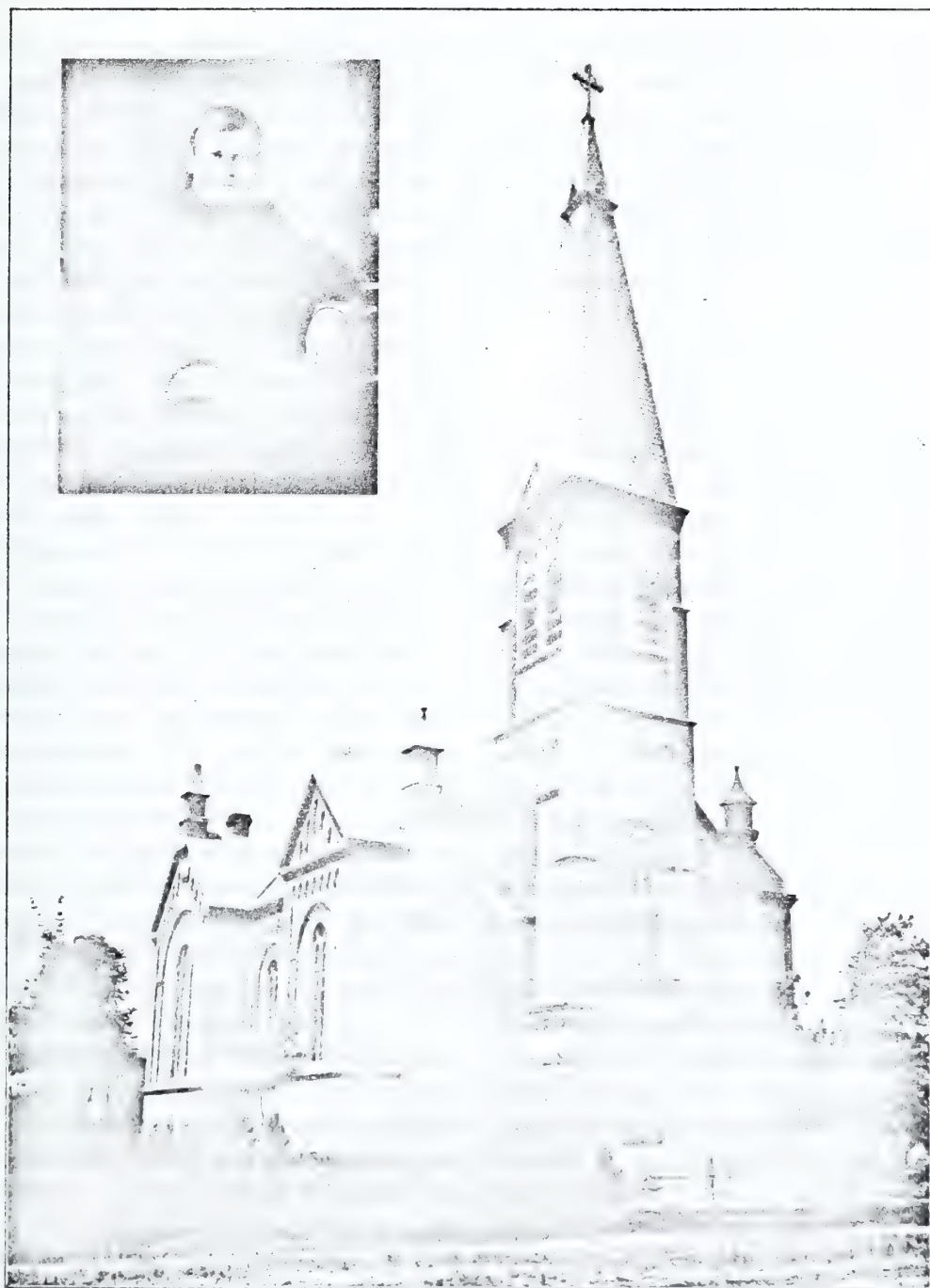
Mrs. Wyss was born July 19, 1844, and educated in the German tongue. Her parents were Christian and Magdalena (Koppersmidt) Luthy. There were six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom there are only two yet living—Mrs. Wyss and her brother, Christian, of Pitt township. It was in 1900 when Mr. and Mrs. Wyss entered their beautiful home, which is a credit to the township. It is of modern style of architecture, slate roof and heated by furnace and it is a beautiful home where strangers and friends are cordially entertained.

Mr. Wyss has good reason to be proud of his steady habits and his good name. He is universally respected by all who know him. He is a Republican, having voted for Gen. Grant, and is a member of the Evangelical church. His name and character are above question.

REV. FRANCIS L. HULTGEN.

This worthy representative of the Catholic church, founder and present pastor of St. Mary's church at Kirby, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born April 3, 1864, in the province of Loraine, France (now Germany), a son of John and Anna (Weiland) Hultgen. Father John was a native of Loraine and was a member of the Imperial Guard under the reign of Napoleon III. After the year 1870 he retired from the service and purchased a farm in Loraine, where he lived until his death, which resulted from an accident, at the age of fifty-two years, a devout and worthy member and consistent believer in the Catholic faith. The mother of our subject was a native of Luxemburg and still lives on the home place in Loraine, aged sixty-two years. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

The boyhood of our subject was spent at home, where he received his training in the elementary branches. At the age of thirteen he commenced a full course at the gymnasium, from which he graduated with an exceptionally fine record in his twentieth year. Coming to the United States he located in the city of Cleveland, and on September 1, 1885, entered the Theological Seminary of that city, where he completed



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, KIRBY, OHIO.

Francis S. Hultgen
Pastor.

a full course of theology and philosophy, and where he was raised to the priesthood by Bishop Gilmore, of the Cleveland diocese, December 19, 1889. He was assigned and took charge as pastor of the parish at Kirby January 1, 1890, with instructions to build a church edifice. The zeal and energy he threw into the task can be better realized when the conditions under which he labored are fully understood. The population was less than four hundred souls, but a large proportion were either churchmen or had been reared and educated under the wholesome influence of parents devoted to the Catholic church faith. In April of the year of his advent the work was begun and the corner-stone was laid in June of the same year (1890). The work of construction was completed in the following year, and its dedication took place November 22, 1891, under the grand and impressive ceremonies of the church. The cost of construction was nearly twenty thousand dollars. The interior decorations are of Roman design in fresco, the statuary being specially fine, all under the hands of skillful Italian artists. The work thus accomplished by Father Hultgen will ever stand as a memorial to his unremitting toil and labor, and is a most creditable addition to the town of Kirby.

The membership of the parish now numbers about eighty-five families, grown from but twelve families in 1861, most of whom were originally from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. When Father Hultgen first came to Kirby the parish had grown to sixty families, and since his incumbency has increased, as above stated, to eighty-five, representing four different nationalities. This condition necessitates a large amount of work on the part of Father Hultgen; in the

confessional three different languages are spoken to meet the requirements of communicants and the public services are conducted in German and English. He also conducts a parochial school with a membership of fifty-five scholars, which is rapidly growing in numbers and meets with all-deserved favor.

H. C. CROSS.

It will always be a badge of honor in this country to have it known that a person's father, or even his uncle, enlisted in the service of the country when the great Rebellion broke out, to assist in saving the Union and to eradicate slavery from our soil. Just as to this day we boast that our grandfather or great-grandfather fought in the Revolution to gain independence, or fought in the war of 1812 to protect our rights on the ocean, so the descendants of the gallant soldiers who fought during the Rebellion to save the Union will boast through the coming centuries of the bravery and self-sacrifice of their fathers or other relatives. And this is as it should be. Slavery was wrong, and although the war was for the salvation of the Union, it was made the medium at a later stage to free the slaves and thus wipe from our flag the last vestige of reproach. It is a pleasure to write of the subject of this sketch, who was one of the "boys in blue" that went forth to die on the field or in the no less dreadful fever camp, if need be, for the salvation of the country. He was born in Seneca county, Ohio, May 7, 1842, and is the son of John L. and Eliza (Boroff) Cross, both of whom were natives of Berkeley county, Va. Both of the par-

ents grew up in that state. They received the usual education of that day and were taught to know what hard work meant. Upon reaching maturity they met and fell in love, and were married after coming to this state. When John L. was about sixteen years old, or in 1828, his parents came to this state and located in Seneca county, where John, the father of John L., entered a tract of land and engaged in clearing and farming. They were among the first settlers in their neighborhood and settled in the deep woods on land upon which very little had been cleared. Here John L. grew up from the age of sixteen years. He received his education in the old subscription schools, where each parent agreed to give so much for each of his children for the term. Very little education was bestowed then at any other time than during the winter and the scholar who was thus specially paid for by his parents was expected to do his best and learn all he could in return for the money thus paid out for his benefit. The result was that great advances were made during the four months of winter school in the leading branches, such as "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." It was considered by many parents that grammar was a waste of time and money. In such schools John L. was educated. Upon the farm in Seneca county John L. lived the rest of his life, dying well-advanced in years, and leaving to his descendants the heritage of a good name and the example of an upright and honorable life. He passed away on July 24, 1900, his good wife having preceded him in 1895. He was a man of sound judgment and served his township as trustee and in other positions of trust and responsibility. To him and wife were born these children: May

E., who became the wife of Alonzo Wolpert and now lives on the old place in Seneca county; subject; Eli; Franklin, who died at the age of five years; Lewis, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Newton, who is now farming in Seneca county; Eliza J., who died young. The subject lived with his parents until the age of twenty-six years, excepting the time spent in the army. On the 9th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Tennessee, and after a time spent in the camp of instruction was sent to the field with his regiment. He was in all the important movements of his regiment, among which were several battles, Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, skirmishes, campaigns and marches. One of his comrades was killed at his side at Stone River. After an honorable career he was mustered out July 1, 1865, and came marching home with his gallant companions. His war record is part of the history of his country, and should be, and is, the pride of his descendants. Succeeding the war he rented land for a few years and then went to Caldwell county, Mo., where he bought a farm and remained four and a half years. He then sold out and returned to this county and located in Eden township on his present place, which was first settled by Benjamin Cross in 1848. He bought eighty acres and has cleared nearly all of it himself. He has resided on the place since 1873. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising. On December 31, 1867, he wedded Miss Mary R., daughter of Byron and Nancy (Mathes) Geary, of Richland county, her parents being old settlers there, but who came to this county in 1876 and located in

Eden township, where they passed the remainder of their days. To the subject and were born these children: Charles L., who married Miss Lizzie Murbach, lives in Williams county, Ohio, on a farm, and has one child, Eunice Been; Maude, who became the wife of Charles Balliet, has one child, Stanley, and is living in Eden township; Myrtle, who married William Kuenzli, has three children, Helen L., Gilbert C. and Harold, and resides in Eden township; and Floyd Henry, at home with his father. Mr. Cross is one of the reputable citizens of the county, is a member of the Christian Catholic church, is a Republican and stands high in the community. To his great sorrow his wife died on the 30th of June, 1891, a member of the United Brethren church. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

WILLIAM EAKIN.

The pioneers of the state of old Ohio are the personages who have made this state to bloom and blossom like the rose, and who have blazed the way to civilization. The old Buckeye state is one of the most prosperous states of the Union and next to the Old Dominion state, Virginia, is the "Mother of Presidents."

Mr. Eakin came to the state of Ohio when it was in its primitive virginity and when it was almost an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Eakin was born in Seneca county, Ohio, June 14, 1828, and he is the second of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, born to James and Susan (Anderson) Eakin. There are eight living at present: Mr. Eakin is the oldest living; Ellen, wid-

ow of Abraham Price, is a resident of Melmore, Ohio; Susan, wife of Upton Lindsey, is a resident of Seneca county; Samuel, a resident farmer of the old homestead, Seneca county, Ohio; John, a resident of the same locality; Joseph, a resident of Tymochtee township, Mexico postoffice, is an agriculturist and married; Perry, who resides near Tiffin, Ohio, is a farmer and is married; Tabitha, the youngest child, is the wife of Christopher Trott, an agriculturist of McCutchenville, Seneca county, Ohio.

Father Eakin was born in Washington county, Va., about 1792, seven years before Gen. Washington died, and passed away in 1876. He was an agriculturist, helped develop the early farms from the forest, and had only a limited education peculiar to the pioneer days. He remained at his Virginia home till his majority and then concluded to come to the far west and try to lay the foundation of his future fortune. So he left on horseback and came through Kentucky on to Illinois, which was at that time a boundless prairie, and finally came to Delaware, Ohio, and went to clearing the heavy timber as a laborer, there earning the money to begin life, we may say, at the bottom of the ladder of life. He was there about eight years and then came to Seneca county, Ohio, and purchased four hundred acres of heavily timbered land, called Ft. Ball. The Mohawk and Wyandot Indians were plentiful and there were not many to protect the settlers from the savages. His first home in this vicinity was a crude log cabin home and here he began in true pioneer style to cut the forest trees and make what is now the beautiful county of Seneca. He purchased this land from the government and under the administration of Andrew Jackson. He was

a soldier in the war of 1812. He wedded in Seneca county, Ohio, Miss Susan Anderson, who was born near Circleville, Ohio. He had erected a little log cabin and kept "bachelor's hall" for eighteen months preceding his marriage. He was a successful man in life. He had purchased at first four hundred acres, and afterward purchased three hundred and forty-five more close to McCutchenville, a total of seven hundred and forty-five acres, and about 1850 he purchased two hundred and eighty acres in Eden township, Wyandot county, all virgin land. Politically he was a Jackson Democrat and was a gentleman of strict integrity of character and good judgment, and when he made up his mind on any subject was hard to shake from his views. He was one of the pioneers of the state and used the ox team and hauled his grain many miles to the mills for their grist. Tiffin, the beautiful and enterprising city, was not even laid out. Ft. Ball, which was on his estate, is now Tiffin. He was a gentleman who believed in the Golden Rule. He died as he lived, a good man and respected by all.

Mrs. Eakin was a native of Ohio, born near Circleville, and was a woman of sterling character, a valuable aid to her husband in the establishment of their home and the rearing of their family. She was a woman who believed as her husband, and no particular church society claimed her as a member.

Mr. Eakin, of this sketch, is classed as a true pioneer of Wyandot county. He has almost reached the three-quarter of a century line. His life has been full of hard, honest toil, and he has lived the life of a true man, whose heritage, which he hands down to his children, will be that of strict

temperate principles. He is a man who has seen the county of Wyandot when it was one of the early unsettled parts of Ohio. His education, like many of the pioneers, has been limited. In his early life he attended the log cabin school house. The size was twenty-four feet square, covered with clapboard roof and heated with the old fashioned stove. The seats were of slabs and the desk was a broad board resting on wooden pins driven into the wall for support. The pupils wrote with the goose quill pen, and the textbooks were the old elementary spelling book and the New Testament. He started with his sister to go through the woods to this school, he being barefooted, without hat or cap, and using a lindsey-woolsey dress like a little girl, which was quite characteristic of the pioneer children. He remained with his parents till his majority and gave them his time and money. He began in the woods with eighty acres of land, a horse and good advice, and with his willing hands he began his life work. About October, 1850, he came to Wyandot county, and erected his house on the site where he now lives.

Mr. Eakin wedded Miss Sarah Jane La Follette, October 26, 1858, in Texas township, Crawford county, Ohio, and three children have been born to this union, one son and two daughters, Frances V. and George P., twins, and Sarah Jane. Frances is the wife of William N. Landon, living on the old homestead. Mrs. Landon was reared and educated in Eden township. There were four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Landon, and only one is living, Edythe M., now the wife of William Beard, and they have one little daughter, Hazel Marie. Mr. Landon is a native of Marion county, Ohio,

and was born June 22, 1858. He was educated in the common schools and is an agriculturist and a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Landon is a member of the Church of God. Sarah Jane, who received a common school education, became the wife of Charles Garver, of Eden township, and they have two children, one a son, George M., now in school. Mr. Garver is an agriculturist and a native of Wyandot county.

Mrs. Eakin was born in Hampshire county, Va., July 7, 1832, and died April 10, 1880. She was reared in Virginia till her womanhood, receiving her education in the common schools only, and was a devout member of the United Brethren church. She was a kind and affectionate wife and a mother who dearly loved her home, her husband and her children. Her place in the home circle was hard to fill. She traced her lineage to the French and was one of those kind pioneer workers who ever welcomed the stranger and friend alike into her hospitable home. Her remains are interred in Benton cemetery, Crawford county, and a beautiful stone marks her last resting place.

Mr. Eakin has been successful in his life and has accumulated three hundred and seventy acres of land. His life has been a good one and he has always been a kind, benevolent man, and the poor and needy never go empty handed from his hospitable door. He resides with his daughters, Mrs. William Landon and Mrs. Charles Garver, and is passing his declining years in peace and contentment. Politically he is a Democrat and the first presidential vote he cast was for James K. Polk. He votes in local affairs for the man best fitted for the position regardless of party lines. Mr. Eakin is now almost three-quarters of a century old,

and the sun of his life is fast setting behind the western horizon. He has spent half a century of his life amongst the citizens of Eden township and it is with pleasure that the biographer presents the full record of this worthy old gentleman, whose review will be cherished and held sacred by his daughters and her children in the years to come when the father has passed to his reward.

MORRIS ELMER PALMER.

Many families throughout the United States during the last forty years have gone to much trouble and expense to collect their records back to the first settlement of their ancestor emigrant, thus laying the foundation of a permanent family tree in this country for the benefit and pleasure of all descendants. There can be no doubt of the great importance of this step. One of these days, in the entailment of estates, such a record will be invaluable to descendants. It will be found that those who do not have such a record will not be able to prove their right to inherit valuable property. The saving of such a record is simply a matter of self-preservation for the descendants. The Palmer family, represented by the subject of this sketch, has preserved a fair record, but not good enough to make the chain absolutely certain in case of a suit over an estate. This sketch will, to some extent, improve this chain.

In a legendary way the history of the Palmer family dates back to the crusades of the twelfth century when, under Richard III, many of England's knights came drift-

ing back to their native land, most of them broken in spirit and poor in purse. For subsistence on the way many had to rely upon begging and because of this fact were called "palmers" or "beggars." The former appellation some of them retained as their proper name, and thus arose the Palmer family. The first authentic history relating to this family is dated in 1740, at which time (I) John Egerton Palmer was born on a farm in Kent county, England. There is little doubt that he was descended from one of the Palmers ("palmers") mentioned above, several of whom certainly settled in that county at an early date. On January 20, 1763, John Egerton Palmer was married to Martha Sandwell, who died in July, 1779. To them were born seven children, viz.: John Egerton, 2d, born November 18, 1763, died 1767; Stephen, born April 12, 1765, died in Jamaica, West Indies; Jethro, born January 15, 1767, died October 7, 1767; (II) John Egerton, 3d, born September 18, 1768, died June 27, 1801; Martha, born in 1770, died in infancy; Mary, born in 1773, died in 1855, unmarried; Thomas, born in 1775, died in 1777. (I) John Egerton Palmer was by occupation a farmer and died February 27, 1827, at Margate, Kent county, England.

(II) John Egerton Palmer, 3d, went to London in early manhood and there engaged in handling naval stores. His transactions were profitable and in a few years he had amassed a considerable fortune. In 1792 he married Mary Sharp, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Sharp, of Lincolnshire, England, and to this union were born four sons, viz.: John Egerton, 4th, born July 5, 1793, died July 25, 1877; Stephen Sandwell, born in 1795, died in December,

1817; (III) Charles Sharp, born October 8, 1796, died January 30, 1878; William Pitt, born May 19, 1799, died October 16, 1887. (II) John Egerton Palmer, 3d, died in London June 27, 1801, and his wife, Mary, in November, 1803. Thomas Sharp, father of Mary, died in Caister, Lincolnshire, England, March 16, 1821, aged sixty-seven years.

(III) Charles Sharp Palmer was born in London, England, but upon the death of his parents he was, together with his brothers, sent to live with his grandfather, Thomas Sharp, in Lincolnshire and was there reared and educated. In August, 1819, he, in company with a brother, John E., emigrated to America, being seven weeks on their voyage from London to Philadelphia, and coming to Ohio, at once settled upon a farm near Mansfield. During the voyage to America the Palmer brothers had formed the acquaintance of two sisters, Anna and Elizabeth Ward, daughters of Joseph Ward. This acquaintance ripened into a warmer affection and on February 10, 1821, Charles S. Palmer and Anna Ward were united in marriage. The later was a native of Repton, Derbyshire, England. On this Ohio farm Charles S. Palmer lived nearly sixty years and there reared a family of thirteen children, sending them into the world to become honorable and honored citizens. Before the Civil war he was a strong Abolitionist, and his farm was a station on the famous "underground railroad." It is related that once at threshing time his son, John E., and a cousin, James Robinson (afterward general and secretary of state of Ohio), were playing in the barn and jumped from a beam into a back hay mow, landing, to their consterna-

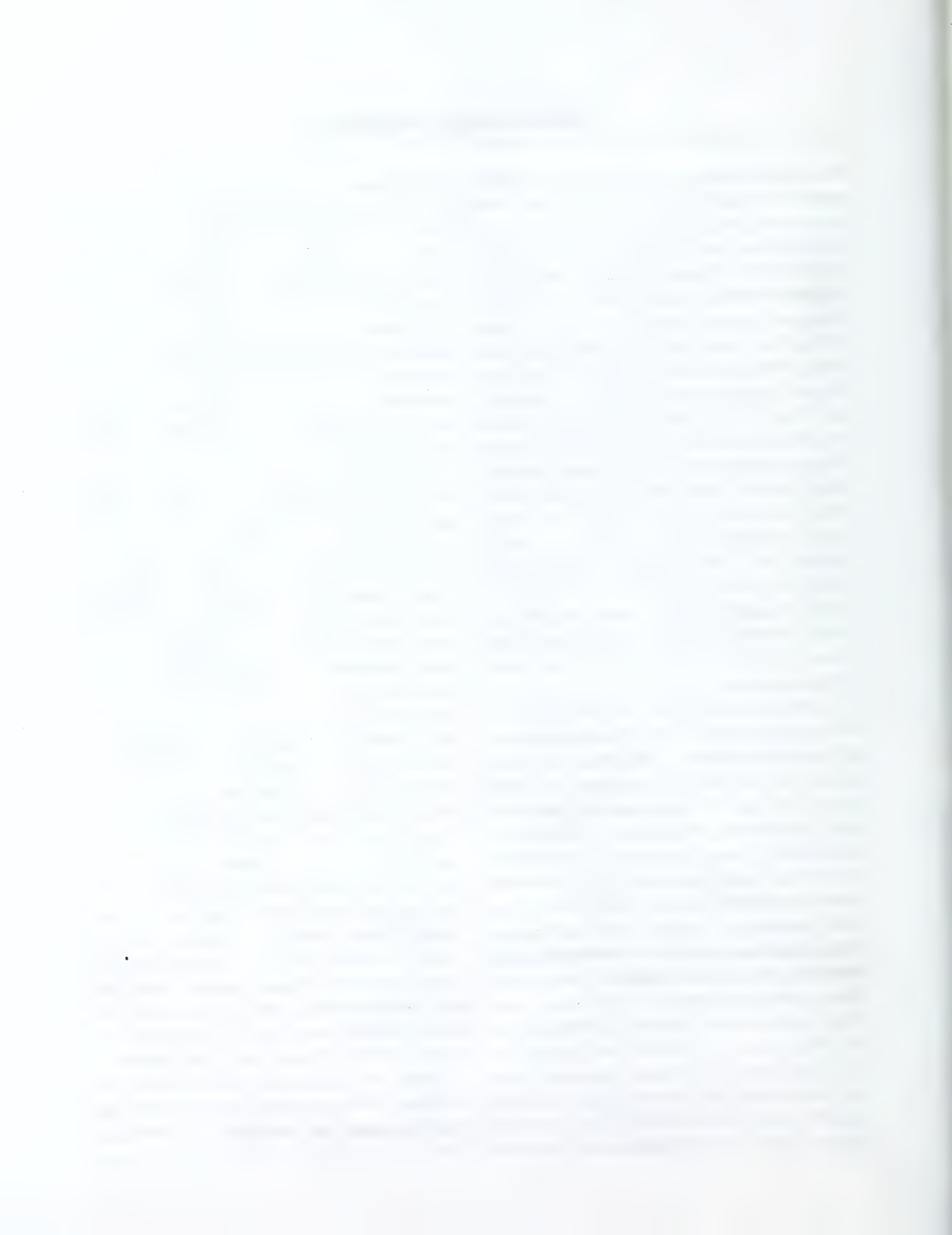
tion and fright, in the midst of about twenty refugee negroes. The boys were were scared, but prudently held their tongues and not even the threshers knew there were others besides themselves in that barn. The children referred to above were as follows: Charles S., born December 18, 1821; Francis R., born April 25, 1823, died March 24, 1902, in the state of Washington and was a large fruit grower; Mary, born February 26, 1825; (IV) John Edgerton, born April 23, 1827, died January 10, 1893; Elizabeth Ward, born March 10, 1829, died April 12, 1891; Fannie, born January 25, 1831; Martha, born March 25, 1833, died in March, 1900; Amanda, born April 15, 1835; Phoebe Jane, born January 19, 1837; William died young; Henry, born March 18, 1838; Goodsell Henry, born August 14, 1839; Joseph Ward, born July 24, 1841; Anna Ward, born January 8, 1844, twelve of whom grew to maturity.

(IV) John Edgerton Palmer had only the ordinary advantages and made the most of his opportunities. He chose the occupation of farming and pursued the same during his life. In his community he stood high for industry and honesty. He cleared up his eighty acres in Antrim township and lived there until December, 1893, when he went to live with his son, M. E. Palmer, and died January 10, 1895, aged sixty-seven years, eight months and seventeen days. To him and wife, Susan (Bachtell), were born three children: Olive L., who now lives with her mother in Nevada; Clinton R. (see his sketch); (V) Morris Elmer, subject.

(V) Morris E. Palmer remained with his father until his marriage, on October 23, 1890, to Miss Sophia Wyss, of this county. She was the daughter of Christian

and Rosena (Luthy) Wyss, and was born in Crane township, Wyandot county, Ohio, March 6, 1870. This union was blessed with two children, as follows: Harry Wayne, born September 7, 1892, and Elsie Mae, born July 6, 1900. After his marriage Mr. Palmer engaged in farming in Crane township, later buying his present place of eighty-seven acres, lying partly in Crane township and partly in Antrim township. He is a Republican, an able farmer and a leading citizen.

A brief record of the recent ancestry of Mrs. Sophia Palmer is as follows: Her paternal great-grandfather, Jacob Wyss, was born December 25, 1789, and died January 7, 1863. His wife was in her maidenhood Fanny Stauffer, born October 23, 1790, died December 22, 1863. Mrs. Palmer's paternal grandfather, also named Jacob Wyss, was born September 13, 1826, in Canton Berne, Switzerland. In 1846 he was married to Katherine Faulkhauser, of the same canton, and to their union were born three children: Christian, born February 15, 1849; Jacob, May 8, 1850; and Katherine, September 15, 1851. Katherine Wyss was a daughter of Samuel Faulkhauser, who was born in 1780 and died in 1852 in Berne, Switzerland. She died in August, 1867, and in the following spring Jacob Wyss emigrated to the United States, settling in Wyandot county, Ohio. In April, 1872, he was married to Mary Burkey, who was born in 1829 and who died October 31, 1893. He is still living in Antrim township. Christian Wyss, father of Mrs. Palmer, was born February 15, 1849, in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and April 22, 1868, married Rosena Luthy and also the same year emigrated to America. The following children were born to them:



A daughter who died in infancy; Sophia; Mary; Caroline; Emma; Minnie; Maggie; Ida; Hassen. Of these, Caroline, Mary and Emma are deceased. The last named was married November 3, 1895, and died October 20, 1899, leaving one child, Juanita, born April 28, 1899.

Rosena (Luthy) Wyss was a daughter of Christian and Magdalene (Coppersmith) Luthy, and was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, January 12, 1844. Christian Luthy was the son of John Luthy and was born in 1819 and died in 1872. In August, 1835, at the age of sixteen years, he was married and became the father of the following children: John, Anna, Elizabeth, Rosena, Christian and Mattie. His first wife dying in 1848, he subsequently married Katherine Kuenzi and by her had four children: Mary, Anna, Fanny and Elizabeth.

A brief genealogical record of the Bachtell family, to which the mother of our subject belonged, is as follows: Her paternal grandfather was Martin Bachtell, who married Katherine Smith (born, 1771, died June, 1846). Their son, Joseph Bachtell, was born September 14, 1805, in Frederick county, Md., and died August 30, 1883, in Nevada, Wyandot county. He was married November 5, 1829, in Stark county, Ohio, to Ann Matilda Moore. She was born January 4, 1811, in Frederick county, Md., and died February 9, 1872, in Wyandot county, Ohio. She was the daughter of William and Mary (Gilbert) Moore and the granddaughter of Michael Gilbert. The children born to Joseph and Ann M. (Moore) Bachtell, together with the dates of their births, are as follows: Susan, August 29, 1830; Samuel, April 17, 1833; Uriah, August 3, 1837; Henry, September 5, 1835, died in

infancy; Mary, March 23, 1840, deceased; Ellen, August 27, 1842, deceased; Adah, May 11, 1844, and Emmet E., April 6, 1849. The eldest daughter, Susan, the mother of the subject proper of this sketch, was born August 29, 1830, in Stark county, Ohio, and was married to John E. Palmer September 12, 1852. She is still residing in Nevada.

THOMAS STAYNER.

The great rush of settlers occurred in Ohio as soon as it was admitted to statehood and continued so long as there was any good land to be bought cheaply from the government. It thus transpired that many old soldiers of the Continental army found homes in the dense forests of the state and left many descendants to inherit their lands and their renown. Even after the state had become quite well settled the old soldiers continued to arrive and establish their home. The Western Reserve and other large tracts were set aside for their benefit. The grandfather of the subject of this notice was one of Washington's old soldiers. His name was William Stayner and he entered the army of General Washington at the commencement of the Revolution and remained with it until peace was declared and a new country was placed upon the map of the western world. He was with Washington's army when the British invaded Philadelphia, and at the time was inspector of wharves. He served as a private and participated in all the harassing campaigns of that memorable war so far as his regiment was engaged. His brother, Roger, also served in the Revolution and

rose to the rank of colonel of Continental forces. He was in many important movements and battles of the war, among which was the battle of Brandywine, where Washington's army received the worst of the conflict. William died in Marion county, this state, whither he had come with his son, William, Jr., father of our subject, at the age of eighty-five years. William, Jr., was born in 1799 in Mifflin county, Penn., grew up there, and in 1814 came to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he remained until 1824 engaged in farming. At that date he came to Marion county and settled near Scottstown, where he entered from the government a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. The land was raw and wild and was covered with a heavy growth of timber. He erected a large log cabin, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor, and the entire house was erected and completed without the use of a nail. Here he began his task of clearing the land and cultivating the soil, and here he remained until the date of his death. He built up a large property and left at his death, as his father had done before him, the heritage of an untarnished name to his descendants. William, Jr., died in 1867.

Subject was in his third year when he was brought to Marion county by his parents. He is one of three children born to his parents: Maria, the widow of Jacob Ream, subject, and Susan, who married David Bower (see sketch elsewhere). Subject grew to maturity in Salt Rock township, Marion county, and remained with his father until twenty-seven years old. He then married Miss Mary Kent, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Emma, the wife of Samuel Lutz; Ella; Eva, the wife of Thomas Young, lives in Iowa; Clara, the wife of

William A. Fox, of Mifflin township; Edith, at home; and Maria Jane; Ann Eliza and William A., all deceased.

After his marriage Thomas Stayner rented land and farmed the same for one year. He then returned to the old place and lived there until 1853, when he came to the farm where he now resides. He bought here at first two hundred and fourteen acres and moved his family into a log cabin 16x16 feet, but the following year built his present house. A small portion of the land was cleared, but the bulk was deep forests, which in after years, with the assistance of his children, he cleared and put under the plow and harrow. At the present time he owns three hundred acres and carries on farming and stock raising. He makes a specialty of Durham cattle, and has a herd of twenty-five, all of which are registered. He is one of the oldest residents and one of the most successful stock raisers of this part of the state. He is a Democrat and a member of the Christian church. No citizen of the county stands higher in public opinion than does Mr. Stayner.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stayner have had the benefit of good educations. Ann Eliza was a Latin scholar, being a student at Oberlin and also at the Ada Normal and was a successful teacher in Wyandot county. The other daughters, Emma, Ella, Clara and Edith, were all teachers and it may be truthfully said that Mr. and Mrs. Stayner's children were a family of teachers. Mrs. Stayner was born in Marion county, Ohio, July 17, 1828, and was a daughter of Arod and Marcissa (Whitcomb) Kent. Her father was a native of New Hampshire and was reared as an agriculturist. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land

in Marion county. There were two brothers of the Kents, Arod and Stephen, who came from New Hampshire to Ohio and they married sisters. Mrs. Stayner was educated in the common and select schools and was a teacher a number of years previous to her marriage. She is the only survivor of the Kent family. For over a half century have she and husband traveled the journey of life, sharing alike its joys and sorrows, and she has nobly performed her part in the rearing of an honorable and worthy family.

Mr. and Mrs. Stayner have in their possession one of the oldest sheepskin deeds in Wyandot county. It was executed September 16, 1834, and is signed by President Andrew Jackson. This is a valuable relic in the Stayner household. They have one of the most beautiful country residences, and an estate second to none in Mifflin township. The neat and tasty appearance of the farm indicates the thrifty and careful agriculturist.

S. S. BARRETT, A. M., M. D.

Anyone who has in any manner become acquainted with the village of Nevada, Ohio, has known Dr. Barrett, whose reputation as a skilled physician has extended far beyond the limits of Wyandot county. He was born October 22, 1862, in Sciotoville, Scioto county, this state, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Farney) Barrett. The paternal grandparents, Henry and Elizabeth Barrett, were originally from the state of New Hampshire, whence they moved to Ohio, locating in Scioto county, where the father of our subject was born. They were tillers of the soil and carried on farming until

their death, the father dying in 1872. He was the father of six children, namely: One who died in infancy; George G., who resides on and cultivates the homestead; Sam S., whose biography we here present; John, a farmer residing near the old farm; and the twins, Vernon R. and Van F., the former a business man at Portsmouth, Ohio, and the latter a rising young physician of Lake View, Ohio. The father and mother were consistent members of the Baptist church and people whom all respected. The mother is living and makes her home on the homestead. Left a widow with a family of small children to care for, she bravely accomplished the task and reared them in a manner suitable to their station, educating and training them for a useful manhood.

After leaving the common school, Sam S. Barrett entered the Rio Grande College at Rio Grande, near Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, remaining there six years, when he entered the ranks of pedagogy and taught in the Salem (Missouri) schools three years, as superintendent of the schools. He was one year at Arkadelphia, Ark., where he was employed as professor of English and the sciences in the state Baptist college. He then took up his studies in the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, graduating in 1895, after three years hard study. He completed his studies by a post-graduate course in New York city on the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and at once located in Nevada, where he opened an office, bought out the business of Dr. Cole, took his practice and has been constantly adding to it ever since. He is eminently successful and has built up a practice which is extended and lucrative. In addition to the work he has in Wyandot county, he

makes regular trips to Crawford county, where he has an extensive practice. The Doctor has a kindly heart, which prompts him to attend all calls and give equal care to the lowly patient that he would to the richest patron, even when he knows that the only reward he will receive is the thanks of the sufferer and the consciousness of a good deed performed. The weather is never too inclement, the cold too severe or the day too sultry to keep him from those who are in need of services and his considerate care and cheerful words have brought comfort to many a sick room, while his skillful ministration has brought relief to the sufferer. He gives his undivided attention to his profession and keeps well posted on all the latest discoveries in the world of medicine and science, his ample library and numerous medical journals furnishing him with studies most suited to his requirements. At his office he has a complete and up-to-date medical library, while his home is adorned with a magnificent collection of miscellaneous literature.

Dr. Barrett was united in marriage with Miss Sabina Bever, daughter of Samuel Bever, of Nevada, an extensive lumberman and mill owner. Three children, Carey C., Mary and Arthur, have been born to them and are the idols of their parents. The family are among the most prominent in the social circles of Nevada and are earnest workers in any cause for the advancement of Nevada and its citizens. The Doctor is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and an influential citizen of Nevada whose services may be counted on to advance every worthy cause and whose influence is a potent factor in the cause of

humanity. Few men have been granted a warmer place in the affections of their fellow men or have been more deserving of commendation than the gentleman whose history we here briefly present.

JOHN WALTON, DECEASED.

The lamented subject of this sketch, now deceased, was in life one of the best-known agriculturists of Wyandot county, and was also one of the brave boys in blue who volunteered to preserve the honor of his country's flag and to save the Union from disintegration through the nefarious acts of the hot-headed politicians of the South who urged secession upon the credulous people of that section and brought on the internecine rebellion which resulted so disastrously to themselves but an enormous cost of life and treasure to the invulnerable and unconquerable North; and it was in this glorious and patriotic service that incurred the disorder which finally resulted in his dissolution.

John Walton was a native of the Buckeye state, was born December 17, 1833, in Ross county, and was a son of Matthew and Kate Walton, natives of the same county, but early settlers in the county of Wyandot, having purchased a farm in Tymochtee township, which they cleared up and resided upon the remainder of their lives. The late John Walton grew to manhood on his father's homestead in Tymochtee township, and at the government land sale bought an eighty-acre tract in Eden township, in section 1. This land was the wildest of the wild, but by dint of hard labor he converted

it into a profitable farm, on which the surviving members of his family still make their home.

John Walton was twice married. His first wife bore the maiden name of Lovina Arrowsmith, and to this union were born six children, who were named, in order of birth: Madison, Mark, John R., Andrew E., Jessie and Ettie. Mrs. Lovina Walton was called away July 10, 1860, and in 1862 Mr. Walton was united in wedlock with Mrs. Sarah Corfman, widow of Jeremiah Corfman, and daughter of Ashford and Lucinda Stover, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ross county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stover were among the earliest settlers of Wyandot county, where Mr. Stover cleared up a farm and also conducted a general store. He was at one time township assessor and at another time township trustee, and was a very popular and respected citizen. He and wife both died in Bellevernon, Ohio, in the faith of the Evangelical church.

Mrs. Sarah Walton was the mother of one child by her first marriage, Jeremiah, who died in 1888, aged thirty years. To the union of John and Sarah (Corfman) Walton were born four children, namely: Viola, who is the wife of Aaron Corfman, a farmer in Eden township; Minnie, deceased wife of Sherman I. Poole, who left one child, Craig; Sheridan and Sherman, twins; both the latter are still unmarried, live with their mother and farm the old home place.

May 2, 1864, the late John Walton enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but really had no opportunity to display on the battlefield his devotion to the flag in the face

of the enemy. The seeds of disease were sown in his system in the early part of his enlistment and he was honorably discharged in September, 1864. But the insidious disorder finally resulted in his death about twenty years later, on May 21, 1883, in the midst of his family, who had the sorrowful consolation of witnessing his departure to the unknown realm beyond. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church and in politics was a stanch Republican. He was a loving husband and a kind and indulgent father, as well as a steadfast friend, and never lost the respect of any person who once formed his acquaintance. His amiable widow, as has been intimated above, still resides on the old homestead, and is one of the most highly respected ladies of Eden township and whose many warm friends are devotedly attached to her, won by her many womanly graces of head and heart.

OSCAR F. JUSTUS.

Among the leading residents of Mifflin township is the subject of this sketch, who was born February 13, 1850. He is the son of John Justus, a native of Seneca county, N. Y., his birth occurring June 4, 1821. When John was a boy he was taken by his parents to Michigan, where the father died, and near Lansing, that state, John continued to reside, being thrown on his own resources and obliged to make his own way in the world. He worked on a farm by the month, managing to accumulate a little property, and in early manhood came to Marion county, Ohio, where he soon afterward married Miss Margaret McWhorter, who bore him two children, Henry, and Oscar F., the sub-



Mary M. Justus C. F. Justus

ject of this sketch. About 1853 the mother died and Mr. Justus married for his second wife Priscilla Moody. There were no children born to the second marriage. The removal from Marion county to Wyandot county occurred in 1849, Mr. Justus settling in Marseilles township, where for two years he rented land, thereafter removing to Pitt township, where he purchased eighty acres of land. About 1854 he came to Mifflin township and bought one hundred and sixty acres, where Samuel McClain now resides. He erected a hewed-log house on this tract and began clearing off the heavy timber. About 1864 he moved to Pitt township and bought two hundred and forty acres—the old David Miller homestead—and lived there for five years. He then sold the place and moved to Mifflin township, where he purchased two hundred and thirty-two acres, where his son, Henry, now lives. He resided on this place until 1877, when he moved to Upper Sandusky. There he lived until 1896 when he went to reside with his son, Oscar F., continuing there until his death, February 13, 1899. His life was filled with stirring events connected with farming and with the growth and development of the community in which he was at all times a useful and respectable member. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was honored by election to the position of trustee of both Pitt and Mifflin townships. During his lifetime he managed to accumulate a large and valuable property, in all five hundred and twenty-three acres, much of which he himself assisted in clearing from the primeval forests and in improving and rendering tillable and habitable. From the beginning, as a poor boy, without any means he worked

his way onward, adding little by little to his wordly store and to his reputation as a broad-minded and generous citizen.

Oscar F. Justus, at the age of twenty-one years, began for himself by working for his father by the year. In 1872 he worked for another party, and the following year began farming on his own account in Mifflin township. In 1880 he moved to the farm where he now resides, on section 23, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres. Besides this, he owns two other tracts of thirty-two and fifty-one acres, respectively, making him the owner of an aggregate of two hundred and forty-three acres. He carries on general farming and stock raising, at both of which he has shown more than ordinary fitness and aptitude. He has made all the improvements on his present farm. In politics he is a Democrat and served two years as constable. His education was obtained in the common schools. On January 18, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary Swartz, who has presented him with five children, named as follows: Homer, John, Olive, Ira and Ethel. Homer wedded Nettie Thatcher, of Mifflin township, and they have three children, Avery, Donna and Ruth. John married Minnie M. Fulmer, of Mifflin township, and three children have blessed the union, Clarence, Mary and John. Mrs. Justus was born in Mifflin township, Wyandot county, October 10, 1854, a daughter of Jacob A. and Nancy J. (Adams) Swartz, who were the parents of three children, all living. Mrs. Justus was educated in the common schools and all the years of her married life has proven a faithful and loving helpmeet to her husband, nobly aiding him in the establishment of their beautiful

home. In 1899 they erected the cozy and comfortable home in which they now reside, to which all ever receive a cordial welcome. They have given their children good educations. Ira attended the normal institute at Ada, Ohio, while Olive has taken thorough musical instruction and was, at thirteen years of age, organist of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ISAAC CORFMAN.

This prosperous farmer, residing in Eden township, is a native of this county, having been born in Tymochtee township June 4, 1838. His parents, Joseph and Susanna (Coughnower) Corfman, were respectively born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and in Virginia, and were married in Fairfield county. Subsequently they came to Wyandot county and purchased eighty acres of wild land deep in the forest of Tymochtee township, to which they afterward added until they became owners of one hundred and eighty acres, the greater part of which the father succeeded in clearing and improving and in transforming into as fine a farm as Tymochtee township could boast of in that early day. Here Joseph Corfman, the father, passed away at fifty-four years of age, while his wife's longevity approached nearly eighty. They were members of the Albright congregation, whose house of worship they had liberally assisted financially in erecting and whose doctrines they had unwaveringly adhered to during their membership. They were greatly respected as pioneer farming people and as citizens, as well as being the parents of ten children, who

were born in the following order: Mary Ann, deceased; Levi, now a resident of Tiffin, Ohio; Samuel, who died young; Abraham, deceased; Sophia.; Magdelina, deceased; Jeremiah, deceased; Isaac, subject of this sketch; Lewis, a resident of Carey, this county; and Lydia, still in Tymochtee township.

Isaac Corfman, whose name opens this brief biographical notice, diligently and filially assisted his father on the home place until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, and then worked out for two years on his own account. May 17, 1862, Mr. Corfman married Miss Susanna Bope, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and it may here be interpolated with propriety that to this union have been born nine children, viz.: Alvin, a fruit grower in Colorado; Aaron, who is married to Ola Walton, of Eden township, this county; Martin; Lovell, who is married to Nora Wilcox; Byron, who is the husband of Mary Orwiler; Laura, the wife of Charles Spangler, of Eden township; Amanda Ella, deceased; Frank, of Eden township, married Maggie Cron; Lyman and Elsie, at home.

For three years after his marriage Isaac Corfman lived on a farm he had purchased in Hancock county, Ohio, and then came back to Wyandot county and located in Crane township on a farm of forty acres, which he had purchased and which was his home for ten years. He then disposed of this farm by sale and came to Eden township, where he now owns three hundred and fifty acres, of which about three hundred acres are under cultivation, but which farm is now rented to his son, Ola.

In politics Mr. Corfman is a Democrat and for two terms served his party and fel-

low citizens as township trustee. He discharged the duties of this office discreetly and satisfactorily to the people, as was shown by his being re-elected to the office. He and his family attend the Evangelical church, in the work of which he takes an active part and to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. He is recognized in the township as a public-spirited citizen, ready at all times to assist in promoting public improvements and as an advocate of good roads and good schools, being as willing, when necessary, to advance from his means his share of the expense. He has always led an industrious and upright life, but is now able to live in comparative retirement and in the respect of the residents of Eden and adjoining townships, by nearly all of whom he is well known.

CHRISTIAN FOUCHT, DECEASED.

It is natural, and therefore proper, that the descendants of the old settlers, those who cleared the land of its primitive woods, should see that the performances of the early years are fittingly recorded and remembered. It has been said by one of the greatest historians that those who take no interest in deeds of their ancestors are not likely to do anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants. Could the lives of the early settlers be fully and suitably written, what an interesting and wonderful tale it would be. Think of the journey from the east to the deep woods of the west, and of the trials and hardships of clearing the soil and rearing the family. And think of the pioneer gatherings and the shooting

matches, the early schools and churches under the branches of trees, of the camp meetings and the famous old circuit riders. Think of the husking matches, the coon, wolf, fox and bear hunts with dogs, and then presume to say that the old settlers did not have much real pleasure intermingled with the hardships. If you will talk with an old settler now he will tell you with a great deal of emphasis that the old times were far more enjoyable than the present. He means it. And he ought to know better than you, because he was present at both periods and you were not. Such was the life and such the pioneer named at the head of this humble notice.

Christian Foucht was born February 20, 1814, near New Berlin, Union county, Penn., and was the son of Jacob and Eva Foucht. About the year 1817 the family removed to Perry county, Ohio, and there the youth of young Christian was passed. He received the usual education at the pioneer schools and assisted his father on the farm, and upon reaching manhood married Miss Elizabeth Weimer and moved to Jackson county, Ohio. His marriage occurred October 5, 1837. In 1853 he came with his family to Pitt township, Wyandot county. At that time his family consisted of ten children, one other having died. Later four more were born to these lucky parents, thus blessing them with one of the largest families in the state—fifteen children. Of these children, thirteen grew to maturity, as follows: Jacob W., of Dayton, Ohio, and formerly a merchant of Upper Sandusky; Matilda, wife of Solomon Kotterman (see sketch of Mr. Kotterman); Malinda, wife of S. K. Zartman, of Dayton, Ohio; Eli, a farmer of Shobonier, Ill.; Catherine, widow

of W. C. King, of Topeka, Kan.; John H., who lives in Topeka, Kan., is a hardware merchant and has represented his county in the legislature of that state; Elizabeth, wife of Julius Von Blon; Lydia, deceased wife of Orville Case; Leah, wife of Rev. S. P. Manger, Stone Church, Penn.; Ezra, deceased, who was a shoe merchant of Chicago, Ill.; Samuel B., deceased; Isaac, a dry goods merchant of Findlay, Ohio; Alvena B., wife of A. L. McClain; the others died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. McClain, just mentioned, now reside at the old homestead near her mother. They were married in Pitt township November 1, 1883, and five children, three sons and two daughters, were born to them, as follows: Earl F., Franklin E., Blanche Marguerite, Thomas Weimer and Elizabeth Catharine. Mrs. McClain received her education in the common schools and also took a course in a higher institution of learning. In her family there were six teachers. Of the members of the Foucht family seven daughters and one son were married by the same minister. Mr. and Mrs. McClain have in their possession an old parchment deed, under date of November 5, 1846, and bearing the signature of James K. Polk, then President. This deed is for eighty acres of land and is a sacred relic in the family. His first wife having died, he married again, April 11, 1882. He chose for his second wife Mrs. Margaret Bugh, widow of Peter Bugh and daughter of Alexander Zartman. When he first came to the township he bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 10, of which thirty acres were cleared, or partly so. During the first winter he lived in the one room of his log cabin with his wife and ten children. Think of it, ye growlers

of the present day. In later years as, one by one, his children left him, he assisted all of them in getting a start in life. His business was general farming and stock raising. Mr. Foucht was, during his long life, one of the most prominent men in this part of the county. At the age of seventeen years he joined the Reformed church and was an active worker in the church and the Sabbath school down to the time of his death. His example of good conduct and wise living may well be imitated. The name Foucht as it is now spelled is, in the original German text, spelled "Vogt."

JAMES M. C. NORRIS, DECEASED.

Among the early settlers of this county who became well known for their many good qualities was the subject of this memoir, James M. C. Norris. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 14, 1814, and there grew to man's estate, obtaining in his youth the usual education afforded by the common schools of the times. He possessed a mind of unusual strength and qualities that would have placed him high in any position to which he might have aspired. During his boyhood and early manhood he learned all the routine of farm management and showed marked aptitude in the various branches of husbandry. After reaching his majority he began for himself, and soon afterward removed to Pickaway county and continued there working at farming until he came to Wyandot county, soon afterward hiring out to Thomas Reber by the month. After continuing this for some time he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land



SEYMOUR NORRIS GROUP.

in Mifflin township, and here resided until his death, February 13, 1882. The farm was an unbroken tract of heavy timber when he located on it in 1854, save small portions which had been previously cleared and put under cultivation. Upon his arrival here he erected a log cabin in which to live, and immediately began the long and tedious task of clearing the soil and rendering it capable of cultivation. In early manhood he married Miss Jane Tinkey, who bore him four children, as follows: Seymour, Vent, deceased, John, deceased, and George F., a farmer of Mifflin township. Mrs. Norris died in 1882, within four weeks of her husband. They were both worthy and excellent people and were held in high esteem by all who had the pleasure of their confidence and friendship. Mr. Norris was much interested in all matters affecting the right management of the farm, and was ready at all times to afford assistance to any worthy and needy cause. Like thousands of others who dislike ostentation, his many charitable acts were not flaunted by himself before the public, but nevertheless he gave freely to the helpless and his door was ever open to the wayfarer.

Mr. Norris's son, Seymour, was four years of age when his father moved upon the farm, having been born in Wyandot county Sept. 30, 1850. He grew up on the farm, taking his share of the responsibilities of its successful management and securing in the meantime, a substantial education. In 1885 he was wedded to Miss Annie M. Vent, by whom he has two children, Walter and Carl. He owns the old homestead of seventy-five acres and is engaged in general farming, and in conjunction with that conducts during the season a threshing machine. He has

served as constable and school director, and in other ways has shown his ability to grasp and handle public questions. In politics he is a Republican and is one of the county's most substantial citizens.

GEORGE KRAMER.

It is a well-known fact, fully recognized by physicians and all others who have made the subject a study, that a quiet life and steady habits promote longevity. In the cities, where the people are "falling over themselves" in their desperate attempts to make a fortune in a short time and where they are of a consequence on a severe nervous strain all the time, the mortality tables are much higher than in the country. The farmer may, therefore, congratulate himself that though his life is less eventful it is certainly longer than that of the dweller of the city. This important fact should be borne in mind when the young men catch the fever of keeping some cheap store in a town or village. How much better is the life of the farmer who has won a fine farm from the heavy woods, reared a large family of healthy children, made a comfortable home, and finally reaps his reward in the love and respect of his neighbors. Such has been the life of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Center county, Penn., on the 3d of March, 1820, and was reared on his father's farm in that state. He received a fair education for that day, and upon attaining the age of twenty-one years began learning the millwright trade. He continued working at the same until 1842, when he went to Wayne county, Ohio, but a year later went to Ashland county, where he remained seven

years. During this time he managed to save considerable money. He then came to Wyandot county and settled on the farm where he now resides. He first purchased eighty acres, upon which he erected a small cabin having one room. Later he added to this tract until now he owns a total of one hundred and fifty-five acres. When first bought the land was covered with a dense forest, much of the timber being walnut and other valuable varieties, but slowly, year by year, the timber disappeared and the fields of grain and the rich meadows took their places.

In 1844 George Kramer was united in marriage with Miss Christina Thorne, who presented him with eight children, their names being as follows: John, Mary M., Elizabeth, Lodema E., Sarah A., William, Douglas and Samuel. William, who resides on and operates the homestead, was married July 14, 1886, to Miss Emma Shafer, and to this union have been born five children, one son and four daughters, all living, as follows: Verdie A. is in the sixth grade in the common schools; Winnie A. is in the fifth grade; George S. and Lillie A., also in school, and Helen. Politically William Kramer is a Democrat, while religiously he and his wife are members of the Reformed church.

Mr. Kramer has been more than usually successful in all the principal operations of his business career. He has managed his farm with excellent judgment, and reared his family in right living and industry. In connection with his farming operations he has also carried on contracting and building to a considerable extent. He takes a warm interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the community. In politics he is a Dem-

ocrat, having affiliated with that party since he was old enough to vote. At the age of sixteen years he became a member of the Reformed church, and during his long life has been a consistent worker for that religious organization. At all times he has been a supporter of every worthy public movement. His long life is nearing its close, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that his duty as a man and a citizen has been faithfully performed.

[Since the above was written Mr. Kramer died September 18, 1901, and his remains were interred in the Emanuel Reformed cemetery in Pitt township.]

DANIEL D. W. WILSON, DECEASED.

Daniel D. W. Wilson was a native of White Hall, N. Y., but a resident of Wyandot county, Ohio, since a very early date in its history. He was a sailor in early life, and for many years was on Lake Champlain, having charge of a vessel which was owned jointly by himself and his brother-in-law, Abraham Montee. Tiring of this life he disposed of his interest in the business and moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained but a short time, when he came to Wyandot county, Ohio, to the Indian reservation and lived in the house of Chief Peacock for eight years. He purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land at the government sale and continued living in the house of the Indian chief for another year, in the meantime getting his own land in shape for a residence. He constructed a hewed-log house with a brick fireplace and made it his home for years. He afterward

bought an additional forty acres of Perry Taylor, all of which he eventually cleared and cultivated. He was a prominent man in the affairs of the town and county and took a leading part in all public enterprises. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was untiring in the work of that society. It was his custom to go to Detroit to purchase salt, and other articles were secured with like trouble. He was a progressive farmer and his was the first harrow brought to the county. Both he and his wife are well and favorably known all over Wyandot county and surrounding country, and were people much looked up to. His wife was formerly Miss Johanna French, who was born in Essex county, N. Y., January 18, 1809, and on September 20, 1896, passed up into the light of eternal morning. Mr. Wilson had preceded his wife to the heavenly land, having answered the summons February 19, 1889.

The union of Daniel D. W. Wilson and Johanna French was blessed by the birth of the following children, viz.: William Henry, who went to California during the gold fever in 1849 and died in 1857. Louisa J., widow of J. Cover, a farmer of Wyandot county, Ohio, who died August 20, 1870, leaving six children viz.: Olive Florence; Melvin deceased; Elmer W., who is employed on the railroad, married Ida Parrett and has three children, Grace, Freddie and Earl; the fourth child, O. W., married Miss Bertha Kinsey and resides in Crawford county, this state; John B., who married Esther Kinsey, is a farmer in Crawford county; and George A., who married Miss Lily Manwell, resides in Sycamore; Mary E., the third child born to Mr. and Mrs.

Wilson, died during childhood. Olive became the wife of Rev. J. B. Mitchell, who is mentioned in a succeeding paragraph. Mathew C., who died at the age of sixteen just as he was budding into manhood. John Franklin, who lives in Henry county, married Stella McClandish, by whom he has three children, David, deceased, Charlotte and Hury B. Orrin D. is unmarried and lives on the old place and has gained a wide reputation as a breeder of fine horses. Ferris died at the age of eighteen years. John W., a prominent farmer of Antrim township, took for his wife Miss Hattie J. Arter. A. E. Wilson, son of J. W. Wilson, married Laura Killar and now has three children, Harley L., Gale and Thomas B. Della; and two that died in infancy unnamed.

When Mr. Wilson located in Antrim township there were but four white settlers near and the forest abounded with wild game of all description. His children attended the old log school house and had to walk two miles to reach it, wading rivers and making their way through the dense woods which still covered the greater part of the county. Their education was limited, as the schools did not afford very good opportunities at that day for acquiring knowledge and the attendance was small. Among the treasured relics now in the possession of Mrs. Mitchell may be found a side saddle and several other interesting articles which were presented to Mr. Wilson by an Indian chief, by whom he was greatly admired. He was a man of honor and integrity, whose word was as good as his bond and who was as honorable in his dealings with the red men as he was

with those of his own color, and this integrity on his part was rewarded by the confidence and love of the Indian.

J. B. Mitchell and his wife, Olive, reside on the old Wilson homestead, but the greater part of his time is taken up with his missionary work which he inaugurated in Culberson, Cherokee county, N. C., many years ago. He believed it to be a duty that we owe to carry on missionary work in our own country and enlighten the many thousand ignorant men and women who are living here and the work that he has so ably begun is a noble one and will result in great good. Perhaps we can not give a better idea of the scope of the work he is performing than to quote from his own report lately sent out in regard to what he had accomplished during the year 1900: "Number of families visited by myself and assistants, 14,822; number of families without a full copy of the Bible, 9,208; number of families with copies of New Testament only, 3,212; number of families supplied with copies of the Bible, 8,611; number supplied with Testament, 9,232; gospel books given out, 33,028; tracts given out, 138,627; school books given out, 9,211. These mountains extend about three hundred miles in length and from fifty to one hundred miles wide. There are tens of thousands of people living all through these mountains, mostly in settlements. Most of them are very poor and have but little reading matter of any kind. In some of these settlements three-fourths of the families are destitute of any part of the scriptures. There is a large number of children—nearly every home has from six to fifteen. I find quite a good many of these boys and girls bright and intelligent and if educated and given the proper training no doubt many of them

would make useful men and women. In these settlements one-half of these children can not go to school for lack of books and clothing. I am now making a great effort to supply every child that can read with a copy of the New Testament. I was able to supply nearly ten thousand the past year. These boys and girls have but little reading matter—what better gift can we give them than the word of God. I found many of them who were eager to get it. Two boys followed me five miles to get a copy of the Testament. Three little girls walked six miles—two brought each a chicken and the third a gallon of berries—to purchase a copy of the Testament and school books. In one settlement, between two large mountains and a small valley, out of sixty-three families visited I found three Bibles and two Testaments, with a few other books."

Mr. Mitchell has consecrated his life to a noble calling—that of home missionary work, and in addition to spreading the news of the gospel to the poor benighted residents of the Carolina mountains, he has established a school for the education of the children and it is impossible to estimate the great good that he is accomplishing every day of his life. He has able and devoted assistants under him and is largely indebted to the American Bible Society of New York for contributions with which to carry on the work. The result of his mountain work will endure long after the grand man who inaugurated it shall have passed to his reward, and will elevate and make better and more enlightened those who heard his message and their offspring for generations to come. Truly "the good that men do live after them."

Mary, eldest child of the last named cou-

ple, was born in Altona, Knox county, Ill., April 28, 1857, and died in Lima, Ohio, July 24, 1879.

JACOB SMITH.

When old age approaches it is quite the usual thing for a person to look back over his life to find out whether the world is any better for his having lived. It must be a gloomy retrospect, indeed, when no good can be found upon such an examination. On the contrary what a delightful satisfaction it must be to any one to know that his life has been an example of excellence for the guidance of youth and for the congratulation of age. How sweet it must be when death overtakes a person to be able to say, "I have lived an honest life and done my duty." How many old persons who read these lines can truthfully hold up their heads and declare that the world is better for their having lived? It is a pleasure to chronicle the events in the career of a man who has the highest respect of all his acquaintances, such as the subject of this sketch, Jacob Smith, of Pitt township. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, near Linville, on the 8th of November, 1820, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Macklin) Smith, who were the parents of seven children. Of this family, three are dead. Two of the sons, John and Aaron, are residents of Pitt township. When Jacob was a small boy his father moved from Licking county to Perry county, and there the former grew to man's estate, working during the summers on the farm and attending the district school during the winters. Upon attaining manhood he was married to Miss Phebe Focht, December 25, 1843, who bore him the follow-

ing family: Samuel, deceased; Sarah, the wife of Jacob Bender, of Pitt township; Elizabeth, the wife of John Swartz, of Antrim township; Amanda, the wife of Abraham Swartz, of Nevada; Fianna, now at home; Matilda, deceased; Eliza, deceased. Mrs. Smith was born April 22, 1821, in Perry county, Ohio, and remained in that county until attaining womanhood. Her grandparents were natives of Switzerland, and her parents were Jacob and Eve (Dashum) Focht. There were eleven children in this family, of whom Mrs. Smith and two brothers, Samuel and Isaac, are the only survivors. Mrs. Smith was educated in the common schools and can read and speak the German language. She has seen and killed many deer in this locality. When the subject of this notice was yet a young man he came from Perry county to Wyandot county and purchased eighty acres of government land in Pitt township where he now lives. This tract was then covered with heavy timber, which had to be cleared away before crops could either be planted or grown. He erected a small log cabin, about eighteen by twenty feet in size, containing but one room, and in this rough structure he domiciled his family and began to make a clearing in the deep woods. Year by year the circle of cleared land increased and the fields of grain and the lush meadows took the place where for centuries had waved the mighty oak or the towering hickory. The farm was eventually increased to one hundred and twenty acres, of which one hundred are cleared and under cultivation. But the acres now stretching out so clear and smiling represent many years of the hardest toil. But the home secured and the lives reared thereon are worth the labor

they cost to the commonwealth. Mr. Smith has devoted his time and attention to the rearing of extra grades of stock. He is hearty and sound despite his many years, and it is yet a common thing to see him in the field, sowing the grain, as he did sixty-five years ago. His life has been one of steady industry and straightforward conduct, and he has the respect and confidence of all who have the pleasure of calling him friend. He is a Democrat and a member of the Reformed church, having joined the latter at the age of seventeen years. He has been school director, and has occupied other positions requiring sound judgment and honest conduct. Our subject and wife are held in high regard by their many friends, and honestly merit their regard. They have in their possession, and hold as a sacred relic, an old parchment deed for eighty acres of land, dated November 5, 1846, and bearing the signature of President James K. Polk.

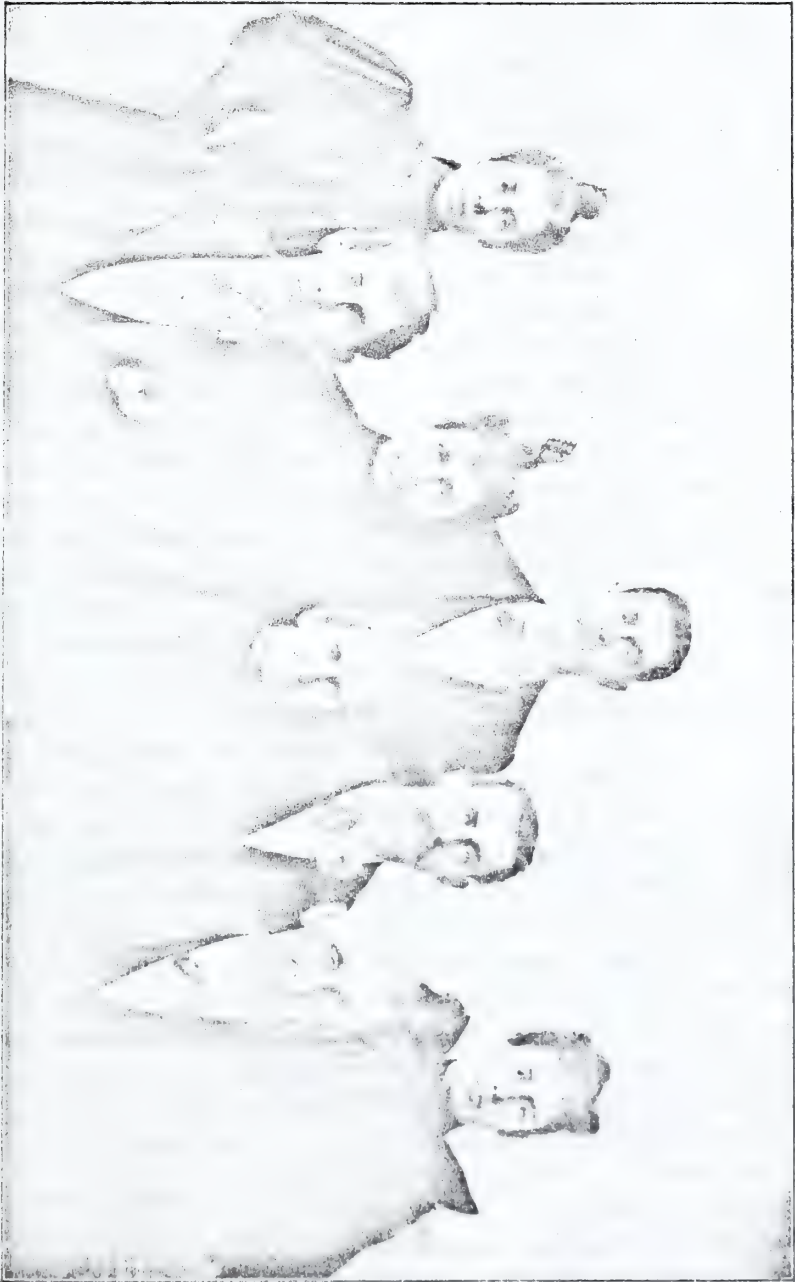
JAMES SWANN.

James Swann, one of the highly respected citizens and prosperous farmers of Crane township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, July 18, 1832. He was the son of Jesse and Sarah (Irwin) Swann. Jesse Swann was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., and came to Pennsylvania at the age of eighteen years. He married Sarah Irwin, of Westmoreland county, Penn.

Mr. Swann learned the miller's trade when quite young and worked at the trade until he moved to Richland county, Ohio, in 1828, when he bought a large farm of three hundred and forty acres.

He was among the early settlers and, with his faithful wife, had to brave the hardships which the early settlers faced when settling in new territory. Over forty years were spent on the farm, during which time seven children were born, of whom three are now living, as follows: Caroline, deceased; James, the subject of this biographical mention; George, deceased; Elizabeth married Archibald Chew, lived in Crane township, Wyandot county, married, secondly, John Myers and is now married to J. M. Craige and is at present living in Lima, Ohio; Mary, deceased; William, who is a painter, lives in Burlington, Iowa; Edwin died when quite young. Jesse Swann held the office of associate justice of Richland county. In politics he was a Whig, and later was a Republican. He belonged to the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Swann lived on the farm in Monroe township until 1874, when he retired and moved to Mansfield and died two years later, in 1876. He was well educated and well-read on topics of the day, and was well and favorably known throughout Richland county, where had been his home many years. Mrs. Swann died in Wyandot county in 1883.

James Swann, the subject, was united in marriage in 1853 to Miss Angeline Robinson, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Robinson, who lived in Virginia. She was born in Brooke county, W. Va., in June, 1839, and was reared in her native state. Mr. and Mrs. Swann's happy union was blessed with six children, named as follows: Mary G. lives in Lima, Ohio; William married Mary Ahlfelt and died in September, 1900; Frank married Miss Ida Blosser and lives with his father; Della married Albert Althouse and



JAMES SWANN GROUP

now lives in Eden township; Pearl is married to William Blosser, a farmer of Eden township; Jesse married Miss Della Alt-house and resides on the home estate in Crane township.

James Swann lived in Richland county until 1860. In the spring of 1860 he came to Wyandot county and purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres in Crane township. This farm had two small log houses. Only ten acres were cleared, but after much hard work the farm was under cultivation and through careful management of Mr. Swann he was able to erect a good house in 1865. Two years later he built one of the best bank barns in that part of the country. This barn was 40x90 and was a great improvement. Through careful saving, Mr. Swann was able to add more to the farm and now owns one hundred and seventy-five acres, one hundred and thirty-five of which is under cultivation. The principal products raised are wheat, corn and oats. Mr. Swann is not only a fine agriculturist, but also devotes a great deal of time and attention to raising fine sheep and hogs.

Mr. Swann received his education in the common schools of Richland county. In politics he has always voted the Republican ticket and is a leader in all political questions and at one time filled the position of township trustee. He is well and favorably known throughout Wyandot county and highly esteemed by all who know him.

HENRY LARICK.

There is great difference in this world of ours as to how we get our property, whether by small degrees and hard toil or

by suddenly making it in one or a few lucky ventures, or even by inheriting it from successful and thrifty ancestors. It makes a wonderful difference in a man's life also, whether he earns his home by severe toil, or by easy methods, or secures it from his parents. One important fact will not be disputed, that if a man earns it by hard knocks he is much more likely to retain it than if it had been left to him by his hard-working and honest father. "Come easy, go easy," is literally true, and it is not to the credit of any one that it is so. People of all occupations should be thrifty enough to take care of what they have, no matter how they obtained it, for they have others to consider—children who have the right to demand of parents that they save the property left to them by ancestors. Such is a family inheritance, which no member has the right to dissipate. One of the thriftiest families in this section of the county is represented by the subject of this sketch, Henry Larick.

Mr. Larick was born in Stark county, Ohio, February 1, 1844, and is the son of George and Margaret Larick, both of whom were natives of the German empire and people of much more than ordinary industry and intelligence. Both grew up in their native country, where they received the best education afforded by the neighboring schools. Upon reaching mature years they were married and soon afterward they concluded to cross the Atlantic and seek a home in the new world, of which they had heard so much. Accordingly they crossed the ocean on a sailing vessel, requiring several weeks to make the voyage, and finally landed safely in New York harbor. They immediately came to Stark county, Ohio,

where they rented a farm and began to operate the same. They were successful, as all Germans are, and soon were in comfortable circumstances. The elder Larick continued thus for several years, when, in 1848, he came to this county and located on section 29, Eden township, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of woodland. He energetically began clearing off the timber and in course of time stripped about sixty acres of their primeval forest trees. He was always a hard worker, and at all times had the confidence and respect of all who knew him. As the years passed he bought with his savings additional tracts of land until, at the time of his death, he owned a total of about four hundred acres. Much of this was obtained by his own good judgment and foresight, coupled with sterling honesty and tireless industry. He made farming a study and knew how to produce the best results from his means and labors. He was known throughout the county as one of the most substantial farmers and stock raisers. He never aspired to office, but could have filled any local position with credit. He was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Albright church. He died in 1855, at the age of forty-five years, and his widow died at the age of sixty-five years. To them were born ten children: Andrew, now a farmer in Antrim township, who served his country in the Rebellion and has a splendid war record; Catherine, the wife of Jacob Godfrey, resides in Eden township; Henry, subject; William, now living in Eden township; Caroline, the wife of C. S. Swank, of Eden township; Levi, a farmer in Eden township; Lewis, a farmer of Eden township; Lavina, the wife of Joseph Blair, of Eden township; and two

others that died in youth. Henry lived with his father until he attained the age of twenty-nine years. He received in youth a fair education, and in 1874 married Miss Catherine, the daughter of David and Eliza Krichbaum, who were early settlers of this county. Mr. Krichbaum is deceased, but his widow still lives on the old place in Antrim township. To Henry and wife these children have been born: James, who married Miss Hulda Bachtel and is farming in Antrim township; Annie E.; E. V.; Zoe L.; Eva; Jessie. After his marriage he located on section 30, Eden township, where he remained for six years. He then came to his present place. He first bought eighty-two acres, sixty of which had been cleared and were occupied by a log house. Later he bought thirty acres, and now has one hundred and twelve acres, of which about ninety are cleared, and upon which he is engaged in general farming. October 4, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, at Lima, Ohio, and was at once sent to the front at Knoxville, Tenn. He was at Strawberry Plains and other important movements, and after an honorable service was discharged August 25, 1865. Mr. Larick has always been a hard worker. His education was limited, as he had to walk two miles to school and always had an abundance of work to do. He is one of the most upright citizens in this part of the county.

WILLIAM WELTY.

Dr. William Welty is of German descent. His great-grandfather, who spelled his name Weldy, lived on the river Aar,

near Berne, Switzerland. He and two brothers emigrated to America about 1740, his brothers locating in Maryland and he in Pennsylvania; he is probably buried near Gettysburg. His son, William Welty (grandfather of William), at about the age of eighteen was a soldier under General Wayne at the battle of Stony Point, N. Y., in 1779, and he perhaps soon after led the platoon of Welty cousins, who on entering a village discovered a shoemaker's sign, which they at once proceeded to demolish by a volley of stones, because its owner was yet so un-American as to spell his name Weldy instead of Welty. With this spirit of progress and adaptation he won the heart and hand of a Miss Rotrough, whose father and brothers were all preachers. Christian Welty was again a soldier, in 1792, under Wayne against the Indians of the north-western territories, and after this service married the second time, becoming the father of two sets of children, seventeen in all. He died about 1820, and is buried at Blicktown, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. His son, Henry Welty (by his first wife), and father of William, the subject of this genealogy, was born in 1790 in Pennsylvania and was married about 1812 to Miss Mary Bierly, of Lancaster county, who was of German descent, her forefathers having come from Alsace or Loraine. In 1833 Henry and family moved to Sugar Creek township, Stark county, Ohio, to a farm previously purchased and there continued his trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. Politically he was a liberal Democrat, but frequently, by choice of the electors, held office in a Republican township. Both he and his wife were substantial Christians of the Missionary Baptist faith. His demise occurred in

1842, at the age of fifty-two, his life being shortened by a fall from a building; his wife died in 1849, aged sixty, and they now sleep in their home church yard, ten miles north of Massillon, Ohio. Their family of seven children were as follows: John, deceased, of Crawfordsville, Ind.; William, the subject of this sketch, whose postoffice for fifty years has been Nevada, Wyandot county, Ohio, and the only Republican patron from its origin now living; George W., Hicksville, Ohio, deceased; Henry and David, now residents of Escondido, Cal.; Catherine, Mrs. John Dowel, Mount Eaton, Ohio, deceased; Susan, Mrs. Walter Carr, Ligonier, Ind., deceased; Nancy, Mrs. John Stansbury, Ligonier, deceased.

The second member of this family, Dr. William Welty, was born in Fayette county, Penn., March 13, 1816, and came with his father's family to Ohio. He studied hard and held the first rank among his fellows, his command of history making him their champion in debate even before he became of age. When of age he studied more carefully the science of medicine, and shortly afterward began its practice. In his twenty-second year he taught a winter term of school and on August 5, 1838, married Miss Marilla Otis, one of his pupils. Her great-grandfathers, Otis and Miller, were Revolutionary soldiers, Otis being a cousin of the statesman and orator, James Otis, of Boston. Her grandfather, Edward Otis, was also for several years a Revolutionary soldier, and for the last fifty years of his life was a Baptist preacher in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, falling asleep at Biglow's Mills, Ind., in 1852, at the age of eighty-seven years. Marilla's father, Ezekiel Otis, was a native son of Massachusetts and served

his country in the war of 1812. Her mother was Mary (Miller) Otis, whose ancestors came from England or Holland in 1733 to the Georgia Oglethorpe colony, fostered by Whitfield and the Wesleys, founders of Methodism. Ezekiel Otis and Mary Miller were pronounced "one" in 1815 and began home life near Sandyville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and had two daughters, Marilla and Louisa, and four sons, Edward, Hampton, Merrel and Reason. They lived on a good farm, loved and cared well for their family and itinerant preachers, with a preference to those ministering to the Winfield Baptist church, of which they were long faithful and honored members, and near which they now sleep, his age at death being sixty-five, hers seventy-six.

Dr. Wm. Welty always had a good library, and for forty years took at least half a dozen papers, reading on an average three hours a day for sixty years. He had good lungs, brains and memory, and in his prime could talk on medicine, agriculture, politics or theology until listeners forgot the passing of time, and in his early debates he struck hard against vice, intemperance and immorality. He dealt sledge-hammer blows on the anti-slavery question, which had made his blood boil from his boyhood, until "Father Abraham," the Thunder of his nation's Jehovah, melted her bondmen's fetters by that lightning stroke of his pen January 1, 1863. With due honor to the father for his integrity and his ability to instruct and bring up his boys, as soon as they could value and appreciate pennies and dimes, the mother, in whose veins also flowed three generations of ancestral Christian blood, for a small money consideration contracted for their absence from saloons

and their refusal to even taste liquors while minors. Then when time decreed "two new men in the home" and the twins turned their majority under their breakfast plates they each found a twenty-dollar greenback and this note: "Accept this expression of your mother's love to ———, her son, for his temperance loyalty."

This was the largest payment of her money contract, and at twice that age her twins had not, nor would they, taste liquor for five times said purchase. Her other three sons, each in turn, won his prize and their mother hoped they would always be loyal, that her five Christian daughters might always be proud of their five temperate Christian brothers.

Mrs. William Welty's affectionate counsel and assistance was an invaluable aid to her husband and family. She was a conscientious, careful mother, full of the sunshine of God's love, and each year of her married life was thus spent in scattering bouquets, not a few to encourage and reward well doing, so that at her golden wedding, August 5, 1888, her neighbors and friends crowned her not only "Queen of her Home," but also "Queen of all Hearts." December 11, 1893, for the tired mother, "God gave his and our beloved, sleep," surrounded by Nevada's evergreen shade trees and marble sentinels, her age being seventy-six.

The children which were born to Dr. Wm. Welty and this noble woman were: Ellen T., who resides with her father, was born January 25, 1840, and is the widow of Virgil Pease, deceased in 1875. To her union was born Elverda, now Mrs. Wm. Haver, her husband being an up-to-date liveryman of Hicksville, Ohio, and by whom

she has one daughter, Helen Josephene. Mary, born August 5, 1841, was the wife of Joseph Kieffer and died October 3, 1867, at Nevada, Ohio. She left three children, Elmer, deceased, of Nevada, Ohio, whose three children are, Archie, Hazel and Harley. Vioma, unmarried, and Lona, now Mrs. L. A. Palmer, of Mansfield, Ohio. The latter's four children are Howard, Walter, Helen and Majorica. Louisa J., born May 26, 1843, lives on the corporation line of Nevada, Ohio, is mistress of two farms, and is an excellent superintendent. She is the widow of Smith Gregg, who twice enlisted in the Rebellion, and died in 1878, aged thirty-six years, from camp exposure. She has two sons, Albert, who is a popular dentist and councilman of Nevada, Ohio, and Fred, who is a successful educator. The latter was professor for two years in the Alabama Tri-State Normal; one year in a college at Clinton, Mo., and for several years has occupied a chair in the college at Wayne, Neb. He married Miss Cockrell, of Washington C. H., Ohio, by whom he has a daughter, Genevieve. Henry C., a twin, born March 1, 1845, married Miss Carrie Stewart, of Nevada, Ohio, and is located at Boulder, Col., an oil, gold and silver mining district, where he is engaged in supplying mining timber. He has four children, Jessie, Grace, Elma and Howard. James O., the other twin, who is unmarried, was for a number of years a farmer in Jackson county, Kan., but several years ago returned to help care for his aged father and hopes to be a Nevada merchant. He is a member and trustee of the Nevada A. C. church, and is also a trustee, with Joseph and John Burke, of the Burke church, built by the Presbyterians in 1856 and owned

successively by Methodists and United Brethren, and now by the neighborhood, without Christian organization. There the Baptist father of his youth, Cyreno Burke, for years carried on the first Broken Sword Sunday school. The Baptist organization of that day and place has been for many years extinct. The password into it now is, "We come not for your money, not for our own glory; but for the glory of God and the good of the neighborhood." George W. Welty, born May 17, 1847, tarried long under the parental roof, farmed and preached the gospel and they folded his arms March 17, 1894, and he now sleeps in Nevada's beautiful Eden cemetery. Marion, born June 6, 1849, married Elverda Pool, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, a farmer, and has five children: Minnie (Mrs. Frank Larick), deceased; Lola married Newton Link, of Nevada, Ohio, by whom she has two children: Thayer; Cleo; and Nina. Josephene, born November 5, 1852, is the widow of Frank M. Morris, who superintended his farm and was a merchant and railroad agent when killed by the cars at Mark Center, Ohio, June 17, 1886, aged thirty-two. She has two children, Daisy and Lillian, and with them lives Father Welty. Sumner Fremont Welty, an intuitive physician, born April 30, 1854, is a prominent and successful practitioner, an eclectic graduate of Cincinnati, now located at Hicksville, Ohio. He married Miss May Wort and has two children, Scudder and Donald. He owns several farm properties, has a mercantile interest, is president of a building and loan association and is a stockholder and vice-president of a bank. Florence, born October 9, 1850, the youngest of the ten children, married John A. Hires, who owned a good farm

Center, Ohio, where she died February 23, and was a successful merchant of Mark 1899. She sleeps in Forest Home cemetery, Hicksville, Ohio. Her four boys are Charles, Welty, Negley and Fred.

William Welty taught the first term of school on Broken Sword, at the Upper Wyandot Indian chief's house, in the winter of 1847. Since then his ten children have taught in or out of the county from one to thirty terms each, and after the meridian of life the father continued his church, Sunday-school and literary work mostly through them and increased his sixty-acre government Indian land sale purchase of 1845 to over two hundred acres. He loaned his twin boys four months in 1864 to battle for his country. He practiced medicine (the botanic and water-cure systems) twenty-five years for the public and fifty years for his family, and he worked hard on his farm until his eighty-fourth year. He has an iron will and never knew fear of man. All the devils out of Tophet could not supplant him when he knew or even thought himself in the right.

Now he would like to donate a ten-thousand-dollar consolation whisper to Wyandot county devisors and devisees. Long ago he made a will he thought would stand. Ten years later he established his sanity by a board of doctors and remade his will in duplicate, constituting his heirs a legislative and an executive body and had a majority of them sign it. Then, by the laws of the great state of Ohio, in the presence of its attorney general, he swore it must stand and confirmed the oath by deeding his lands to them in single lots and groups, or a certain tract to a group of heirs, the division having or to

have an appraised value per acre, plus or minus any all other kind of estate when its accrued or to accrue obligations are met, and the total divided by the number of heirs will decide who of them will have to contribute some money out of his own pocket to get his estate when the will or contract calls for it. The devisor reserving only a life dower in each deed for himself, and he now pays taxes on them in his heirs' names and yet rules these lands as ever, their only czar, so that when life's spark goes out his estate is supposed to be settled.

He has unwavering faith in God and, with the majority of his family (who represent a half dozen sects), believes all men mortal, and unconscious in death, and after the resurrection and judgment the wicked will be burned to ashes and remain eternally unconscious in a second death as though they had not been, and the righteous will put on immortality and henceforth live forever, not in heaven but on this old earth made new (see Malachi 4:1-3, 1st Corinthians 15:45-58; Revelations, ch. 21 and 22).

In this family review, from great-grandfather to great-grandson we find thirty-five descendants of William and Marilla Welty, whom they thus exhort and to whom their last words would be, "Beloved, honor God, home and country," and subscribes, good night for her and adieu for himself, by his own hand on this his eighty-sixth birthday, March 13, 1902. WILLIAM WELTY.

CHRISTIAN BROOKS.

The pioneer element of Salem township is still represented by a few gray-headed survivors of the early day, among whom is



Christian Brooks

Christian Brooks, who by continuous residence is one of the oldest citizens of Salem township now living. Like many of the substantial men of northern Ohio, he is of foreign birth, but since his nineteenth year has been to all intents and purposes an American in all that constitutes true and loyal citizenship.

Mr. Brooks first saw the light of day in Nasseva, Germany, July 12, 1825. His childhood and youth were spent near the place of his birth and until nineteen years old he attended school and worked at different vocations in the vicinity of his ancestral home. Thinking to better his worldly condition in the great country beyond the waters, whither so many of his countrymen had preceded him, young Brooks, in May, 1844, shipped aboard a sailing vessel bound for New York, which port he reached after a tedious and stormy voyage of thirty-four days' duration. From that city he proceeded by water to Sandusky, Ohio, thence by wagon to Mansfield, where he hired to a stone mason at eight dollars per month. In summer and autumn he assisted his employer in laying stone, but when winter rendered such labor impossible he found plenty to do in a quarry from which the material for many of the buildings in Mansfield was obtained. After spending two years at the above place he came to Wyandot county and entered forty acres of land in Salem township, intending at some future time to improve the same and make it his home. To obtain means to carry out such intention he began working at stone masonry in Tiffin, where he remained the greater part of one year, at remunerative wages. During summers of several years that followed he worked at his trade in Upper Sandusky and in the winter

time labored early and late clearing his land and preparing the soil for tillage.

Mr. Brooks took quite a number of important contracts and did much of the stone work in Upper Sandusky down to the year 1860. His reputation as a skillful and rapid workman became quite widely known and not infrequently was he awarded remunerative contracts in other places. In the meantime he purchased a home in the city and continued as formerly to devote the inclement seasons to improving his place in the country. Early in the 'sixties he disposed of his city property and carried out a desire of long standing by taking up his residence in the rural districts, purchasing for the purpose the farm of eighty acres in Salem township, upon which he has since lived. Prior to his removal to the farm no improvement of any kind had been made thereon further than a rude dwelling and a small "patch" of cleared land. Addressing himself resolutely to the task before him Mr. Brooks was not long in enlarging the area of cultivable land and in due time a house more in keeping with the demands of the family took the place of the original structure. At intervals the meanwhile he continued to take contracts and, by this means, earned sufficient money to hire much of the farm work done. By the year 1866 he found the farm demanded all of his attention and since that time he has done nothing worthy of note in the way of his trade. He succeeded well as an agriculturist and in due time found himself the possessor of a competence sufficiently liberal to render the remainder of his days free from care and anxiety.

In common with the majority of his countrymen Mr. Brooks is a man of great

industry and he has never know what idleness meant when able to work. Until recently his life was one of almost incessant activity, but of late he has been able to rest somewhat and enjoy the fruits of his many years of toil. He has been a practical farmer and by familiarizing himself with the most scientific agricultural methods has seldom failed to realize abundant returns from the amount of time and energy expended upon his work. Few men have accomplished as much as he from such a modest and unpretentious beginning. He came to Wyandot county with little capital save his two strong arms, backed by a determination to succeed and how well he has realized this laudable purpose is attested by his present standing among the most enterprising and substantial men of the advanced farming community in which he has had his residence for so long a term of years. As a citizen, alive to all that interests and benefits the public, he has also taken advanced ground, having always been a factor in moulding sentiment and a leader in uplifting his fellow men and directing them into correct ways of living. In his political views Mr. Brooks is a Democrat and in religion a Catholic. He belongs to St. Joseph's congregation, in Salem township, and as an earnest and devoted follower of the Man of Nazareth has spared no pains to bring up his children in the way they should go. The other members of the family also belong to the above church and are numbered among its most active and aggressive workers. Aside from being school director Mr. Brooks has not held nor sought official honors of any kind, being content to look after his farming and business interests and

let others assume the responsibility of public station.

Mrs. Brooks, formerly Miss Mary Everly, was born in Ohio and came to Wyandot county when quite young. She bore her husband seven children and departed this life in August, 1866. The following are the names of the four sons and three daughters comprising the family of Mr. Brooks: John, Frank, Joseph, Henry, Mary (wife of Philip Myers, of Fostoria, this state), Emma (wife of Solomon Kritz, of Toledo), and Rose, who married Adam Jackson, of Fostoria. All of the sons are residents of Wyandot county and in their respective communities occupy prominent positions as successful farmers and intelligent and progressive men of affairs.

Mr. Brooks has reared his children well and they have profited by his influence and instructions. He has always aimed to do his duty as a neighbor and citizen and as such his reputation is above reproach. The lives of such men—self-taught and possessing untiring energy and will power—wield a large influence in moulding the character of others and are always worthy of emulation.

JOEL W. GIBSON.

A varied and interesting career, both as a patriot and civilian, attaches to this history of Joel W. Gibson, of Upper Sandusky. If a man's usefulness in the world is judged by what he has done, the subject is entitled to worthy mention as one of the prominent citizens of Wyandot county.

As a citizen whose life has been noble

and upright, one over which falls no shadow of wrong, called to high station as a public official he made an humble record, and as a brave soldier on one of the most sanguinary fields of the great Rebellion, he proved his loyalty to the flag by mingling his blood with the soil of the southland.

Mr. Gibson's paternal ancestors were Irish. His great grandfather came to America from the Emerald Isle at a very early period and settled near the city of Dover, Del. In that state was born, about 1780, Robert Gibson, who in 1805 migrated westward to what is now Fairfield county, Ohio, which was then a wild country largely in possession of the hostile red men. He located near the present site of Bremen and took an active part in developing the country's resources, remaining where he originally settled until 1822, when he disposed of his effects and came to the county of Wyandot. Shortly after his arrival here he entered land and built a cabin in Tymochtee township, north of the Indian reservation, and the year following brought his family to the new home, and began living in true pioneer style. He was among the earliest settlers of Tymochtee and is remembered as a typical frontiersman and pioneer and as a man of great physical energy and strong decision of character. He cleared and developed a large farm and in time became quite well-to-do, owning at the time of his death four hundred acres of valuable land, a large share of which was improved by his own labor. When the war of 1812 broke out he entered the service under General Harrison and took part in a number of campaigns and battles, proving himself a brave and gallant soldier. He was a successful man, for the times in which

he lived, and did well his part in preparing the way for the civilization which his descendants and others of a newer generation now enjoy. The death of this staunch old pioneer occurred at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

James Gibson, son of the aforementioned Robert, and father of the subject of this review, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 6th day of March, 1806. When a lad of sixteen he came with his parents to Wyandot county and assisted in clearing the home farm, attending at intervals the meanwhile such indifferent schools as were then taught in this part of the state. Subsequently, at the sale of the Indian reserve, he bought a tract of land in what is now Mifflin township, which he improved and on which he spent the remainder of his life. James Gibson was well known throughout Wyandot county and earned the reputation of an honorable and upright citizen. He belonged to the large and respectable class that in a quiet way did so much to promote the material interests of the great west and make the country attractive to homeseekers. When a young man he walked to Delaware to visit the ancestral homestead and met with many interesting adventures both going and coming.

In 1839 Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Mary Beam, daughter of John Beam, who settled in Tymochtee township as early as 1832. By occupation John Beam was a millwright and built and operated for several years one of the first mills in Wyandot county. Subsequently he went to Michigan, in which state his death occurred at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson were the parents of seven children, of whom two died quite young. The following are the names

of those who grew to mature years: Joel W., the subject of this biography; Delila J. married Thad. McGinnis; Emma, wife of John Bowser, of this county; Cornelius, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Mifflin township, owning and living upon the old homestead; he is now serving his second term as county commissioner and it was largely through his influence that the present handsome court house was erected. The youngest member of the family is Julia, now the wife of Jacob C. Miller, of Crane township. The father died in January, 1893, aged eighty-seven years; the mother preceded him to the grave, dying when but thirty-six years old.

Joel W. Gibson was born in what is now Salem township, Wyandot county (then Crawford county), on the 19th of December, 1842. He grew up on a farm and when old enough entered the district school near his home, which he attended until seventeen years of age. As a student he made commendable progress and before his eighteenth year took charge of a school in Mifflin township, teaching the same two terms. When the war cloud settled over the country and tested the patriotism of the young men throughout the north Mr. Gibson responded to the call for volunteers, enlisting August 19, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, for the three years service. The regiment formed part of the Army of the Potomac and entered upon a long period of active service in West Virginia. After taking part in several minor engagements in 1862 Mr. Gibson, on June 15, of the following year, participated in the bloody battle of Winchester, where he was severely injured, a

musket ball shattering his right thigh, causing a most painful and dangerous wound. A part of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, including all of Company F, fell into the hands of the enemy, Mr. Gibson being held a prisoner about three months. The serious nature of his injury rendered necessary the amputation of the limb, which operation was performed at Taylor hospital, Winchester, by Federal surgeons within the Confederate lines. He suffered much from his wound and remained in the hospital until the capture of Winchester by the Federals. Sometime later he was permitted to return home and on the 11th of February, 1864, received an honorable discharge from the service. On account of hasty and unskillful treatment while in the hospital his injury became so painful that it was found necessary to perform a second operation. This was done with happy results some time after his return, and from that time forward his recovery was rapid and satisfactory.

When sufficiently recovered Mr. Gibson, in the spring of 1864, took a commercial course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Cleveland, and later in the same year, in partnership with Franklin Slye, engaged in buying and shipping live stock. He was also elected justice of the peace about that time and during his incumbency attended to more business than any of his predecessors in the office. In 1866 he was deputy collector of internal revenue for Wyandot county. He proved a capable and faithful official and the records show that during the time he held the position the collections amounted to one hundred thousand dollars per year.

With the election of Gen. Grant in 1869, Mr. Gibson resigned the collectorship and was elected justice of the peace of Crane township. He also served as township clerk and city clerk and in 1873 was elected probate judge of Wyandot county. He held this office acceptably for three terms, being re-elected in 1876 and again in 1879. He had devoted considerable attention to the study of law and before the expiration of his last term as probate judge he was admitted to the practice of law at the Wyandot county bar. After retiring from office he formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Robert McKelly, with whom he has since been associated. Mr. Gibson is the only attorney in Upper Sandusky who makes the matter of pensions a specialty and he does a large and lucrative business in that line. He also has a remunerative general practice and is considered one of the able counsellors and sound advisers of the Upper Sandusky bar. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and the ability to apply the same to cases in hand have brought to him a large amount of important business and he finds almost all of his time occupied with clients from all parts of the county.

Mr. Gibson was married October 25, 1866, to Lucinda Condray, daughter of Peter and Rachel (Hodges) Condray, the union resulting in six children, two living, namely: Virgil H., a veterinary surgeon and liveryman of Upper Sandusky, whose birth occurred November 20, 1868, and Robert McKelley, a bright youth of twelve years. For a number of years the subject has been one of the Democratic leaders in Wyandot county and as such has rendered his party valuable service. He was twice honored by

being elected mayor of Upper Sandusky and in every position to which his fellow citizens have called him he has acquitted himself in an able and praiseworthy manner. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum and Ancient Order of United Workmen, being an active worker in all these societies. In addition to his legal business he pays considerable attention to agriculture and stock raising, owning a farm near Upper Sandusky and several valuable properties in the city.

The life of Mr. Gibson calls to mind the well-known truth that it is better to begin one's career in moderate circumstances, with industry and virtue, than in wealth with indolence and vice, and that he alone can wisely use and fully enjoy worldly wealth and honors who has himself earned them. The better part of the results of a successful life is not the gold accumulated, but the riches of experience. Denied many privileges in youth, Mr. Gibson at last surmounted the obstacles that blocked his way and, strengthened by the effort, he has won a prominent place in the confidence and esteem of the public. Returning from the war crippled and maimed for life, he did not set down and idly bemoan his lot, but with remarkable energy and well-defined purpose formulated plans for the future and carried them to successful issue as the years went by. Like all self-made men, he is imbued with the spirit of self-reliance and every interest intrusted to his care is managed with judgment and tact. As a citizen he is eminently respected and in every relation of life his career has been marked by devotion to duty. He is one of Upper Sandusky's enterprising and progressive men, whom to know is to respect.

CHARLES TETER, D. D. S.

A skillful dental surgeon and a gallant soldier of the late Spanish-American war, Dr. Charles Teter is accounted one of the valued and progressive citizens of the city in which he makes his home. His father, Rev. Joseph H. Teter, a learned and widely known minister of the Protestant Methodist church, is a native of Hamilton county, Ind., and at the present time pastor of the congregation at Roseville, Ohio.

Joseph Teter was reared on a farm and after securing a common school education became a student of Wheaton College, where he pursued a higher course of study preparatory to entering the ministry. He began preaching at an early age and while attending college ministered to several congregations for the purpose of obtaining funds to enable him to complete his education. Since engaging in the work of the ministry he has had charge of churches in Indiana and Ohio, removing to the latter state in 1882 for the purpose of becoming pastor of the congregation in the town of Africa. After remaining six years at that place he was transferred to a church near Pataskala, Licking county, where he preached two years and during the five succeeding years he was pastor of the congregation at West View. From West View he changed his residence to Westerville, affording his children the advantages of a higher education in Otterbein University, and while residing at Westerville exercised the duties of his holy office in the southern part of the state for six years and then moved to Coshocton, Ohio, and from thence to Roseville, where he now resides.

Rev. Teter is one of the distinguished divines of his denomination, a scholarly and eloquent preacher, whose life has been unselfishly devoted to the moral and spiritual good of his fellow man. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah Howard, of Tennessee, has borne him five children, the subject of the review being the next to the oldest.

Dr. Charles Teter was born in the town of Westville, Hamilton county, Ind., September 25, 1875. His youthful years were passed in the various places where his father preached, but the greater part of his early manhood was spent in the town of Westerville, Ohio. His early educational training was imparted by the public schools, upon the completion of which he entered Otterbein University, in which institution he continued his studies for five years.

With a mind well fortified by severe intellectual discipline, the Doctor became a student of the Ohio Medical University, at Columbus, where he prosecuted the study of dental surgery, completing a three-years course and graduating April 28, 1900. Meantime he had devoted considerable attention to his profession and for some time practiced in Westerville and Coshocton before finishing his medical studies. In October, 1900, he opened an office in Upper Sandusky, since which time his skill in every line of the profession has won for him a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Teter has attained precedence in his chosen calling and by close application has already earned much more than ordinary repute. His parlors are well-equipped with the latest and most approved professional appliances used and he aims to make the superior quality of his work his most effective advertisement. A diligent student,

he keeps in touch with the times in all pertaining to dental surgery, while his pronounced ability inspires the confidence of the public to the extent of attracting a large and intelligent class of patrons belonging to the best families in Upper Sandusky. Although a young man of limited practice, his mental and professional endowments have won for him an abiding place in the confidence of the people of the city and the future has in store much that is hopeful and encouraging. He is a gentleman of kindly manners and pleasing address, and his genuine worth professionally and otherwise makes him a favorite with a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Dr. Teter was united in marriage on the 28th day of February, 1900, to Miss Etta May Bush, of Galena, Ohio. To this union has come one child, Howard B., born April 12, 1901. Mrs. Teters was formerly a professional nurse, having fitted herself for that noble work by taking a full course of training in the Protestant Hospital, Columbus. She was graduated with honors from that institution and became skilled in her profession, earning a flattering reputation for intelligence and efficiency in ministering to the wants of suffering humanity.

The Doctor's military career began at the breaking out of the late Spanish-American war, when he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Ohio Infantry, with which he served for a period of eight months. During that time he was with his command at Chickamauga and Porto Rico and took part in four engagements, in one of which the regiment was ambushed in the mountains and suffered severely from the galling fire of the concealed enemy. Later the entire brigade engaged and it was during the progress of the

fight that news of peace was received, which at once put a stop to further hostilities. Mr. Teter proved a brave and gallant soldier and no doubt would have distinguished himself had not circumstances prevented further movements against the enemy. Returning home at the close of the war he resumed the prosecution of his professional work and has since devoted his time and attention to the more satisfactory, if less exciting, vocations of civil life. The Doctor and his wife are popular with the best element of Upper Sandusky society and have formed many happy acquaintances since coming to the city. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, active in all the work of the congregation and earnest and self-sacrificing in all they undertake for the cause of God and humanity.

DR. GEORGE F. COLE.

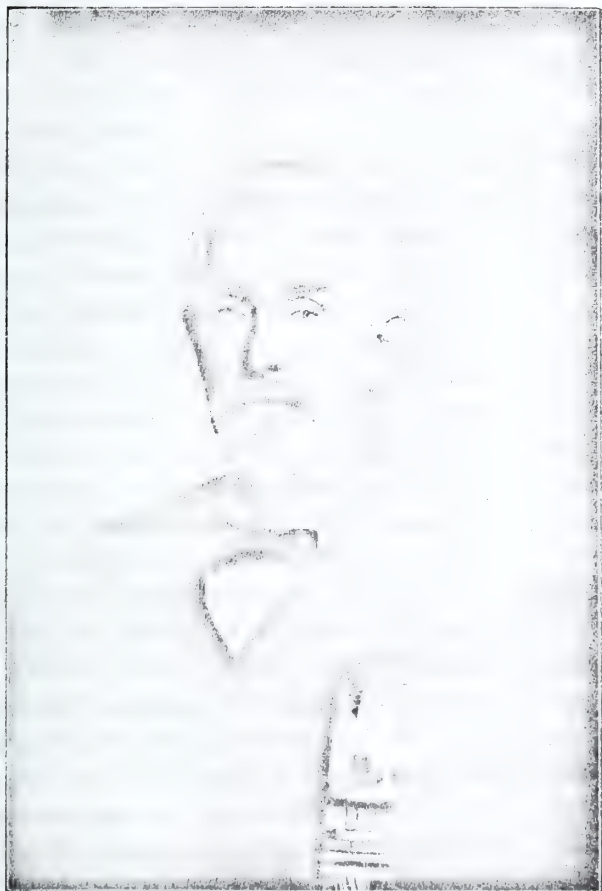
"The young may die and the old must die," is an old and trite saying and is true. When a young man of good family, pleasant environment and possessed of good education, brilliant talents and bright prospects of a brilliant life passes away, it seems hard that he should be cut down just at the commencement of a useful life. Such is the life of Dr. Cole, a rising young physician who had taken up the medical profession as a livelihood. He was born in Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, July 2, 1865, a son of Barret and Rachel (Knitz) Cole, who are prominent citizens of that township. He had been a resident of this county all his life. He was of a studious nature and secured a good practical education, for a short time following the profession of a teacher. His mind ran into the medical field and in

the year 1889 he graduated from the Western Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1888 he wedded Miss Minerva Mathews, and to this union a little daughter was born, Helen by name, who is a solace and comfort to her mother in her lonely life. In 1889, after his graduation, Dr. Cole located in Nevada, Ohio, and from that time till the date of the commencement of his fatal illness was busy with the cases and duties of a constantly increasing practice. He located here as a young physician and his many noble and manly qualities speedily won for him a just and satisfactory recognition, a recognition that gave him a prominent place in the minds and hearts of the citizens of Nevada. As a physician he was known to have been not only capable, skillful and deserving, but as well to have been possessed of the highest sense of honor and strict integrity in all his designs. He was, moreover, one of the hardest working, most industrious and indefatigable men who have ever made this place his home. His industry was a striking characteristic of the man, and at any sacrifice of personal comfort, even to the detriment of his own health, he was ever ready to answer every call made on his strength, skill and time. While affable, friendly and under all circumstances dignified and gentlemanly, he was not what the world calls a society man. Although by nature and acquirement fitted for any position in society, and held in universal esteem, it was still his wont to devote almost his entire time to work and study, and in fact the demands made on him almost precluded any other disposition of his time, and circumstances, as well as inclination, tended to make his life one of great usefulness to those about him.

Dr. Cole had traveled to different localities in order to regain his health, but the fell reaper, Death, had marked him and his young life was cut off in the beginning of manhood. The funeral oration, which was pronounced by Rev. M. DeWitt Long, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, of Columbus, Ohio, a former instructor of Dr. Cole while the latter was a student in the academy at Fostoria, Ohio, was an admirable effort, and was replete with many brilliant passages. The text was taken from the 64th chapter of the book of Isaiah, and sixth verse: "We do all fade as a leaf." The body was consigned to its final resting place in Oak Hill cemetery at Upper Sandusky. The following gentlemen were the pall bearers: Dr. Wirebaugh, Dr. S. S. Barrett, Edward Althouse, Finley Morris, M. Grubb and H. L. Kuenzli. By universal consent the life of young Dr. Cole was held a spotless one, his character was above reproach and his like is difficult to replace. He is gladly given a cordial remembrance in the memoirs of Wyandot county, Ohio.

WILLIAM HENRY KRAMER.

A citizen of the United States can wear no greater badge of honor than the distinction of having served the government in the four years of war between the states. It is a sacred family inheritance of renown, to be prized like a jewel by all future descendants and kept bright and untarnished by other acts of valor, patriotism and loyalty in the interests of free government. Even in this day, when there are many of the old soldiers still living, no one can see one of them dressed up in his faded uniform with



William H. Kramer



Martha Kramer

out feeling a glow of pride and without showing him studied deference. But the ranks of the old phalanx are fast going down before the shots of death, and ere long none will be left to recount the actual experiences of that bloody time. In the meantime, while they are still with us, let us pay suitable honor to their sacrifices, patriotism and sufferings. The subject of this memoir is one of these old soldiers whom it is a pleasure to praise and honor.

William Henry Kramer was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, March 12, 1839, and is the son of John W. and Maria T. (Busse) Kramer, both natives of Germany. To these parents were born a family of six sons and four daughters. In 1852 the family removed to Wyandot county and located in Crane township, where the father bought eighty acres of woodland, erected thereon a log cabin, in which his family were domiciled, and began to clear off the dense timber. Here he and wife lived and labored until their respective deaths, his occurring in 1880, at the age of seventy-eight years, and hers in 1889. Both were exemplary people and members of the Lutheran church. William Henry was fourteen years old when brought to this county. He assisted his father to clear up the place, working hard during the summers and attending the district schools during the winters. Soon after the war broke out, October 19, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and a few months later with his regiment was sent to the front. The first engagement in which he participated was that of Moorfield, W. Va., in February, 1862. From this time forward until the close of his term of service he was almost

constantly engaged in marches, campaigns, skirmishes and battles, showing great hardihood, patriotism and bravery, and suffering intensely from the fevers of the camps and the wounds of the battlefields. With his regiment he participated in one form or another in the following engagements: Moorfield, McDonald, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, where he was wounded in the left thigh by a minie ball and passed forty-eight hours in a field hospital. He was then sent to the government hospital at Washington, where he remained six months, taking a thirty days' furlough home at the end of that time. He was a corporal when wounded. When recovered he rejoined his regiment and was present at Bridgeport, Ala., Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Charleston, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Cassville, Burnt Hickory, Lost Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Turner's Ferry, the battles around Atlanta, in Sherman's famous march to the sea, at the siege of Savannah, and many others of lesser note. About this time his term of enlistment expired, and seeing that the war was nearly ended he returned home and settled down again to farming. During his three years of service he bore a splendid part in helping to crush the Rebellion and in saving the union of the states. He was honorably mustered out at Savannah December 20, 1864, holding the office of sergeant when discharged.

Upon his return Mr. Kramer took charge of the old farm and conducted the same for six years, when he bought the place where he now resides. He bought eighty acres, of which twenty-two were cleared. On February 9, 1865, he married Miss Martilla

Vangundy, by whom he had three children, two living: George W., who married Miss Dolly M. Keller and has four children, three living: Hazel, Maria and Doris, all on the farm with subject; Annie M., wife of P. L. Campbell, who has three children living: Lester, Mildred and Florence. Mr. Campbell lives in Upper Sandusky and is the traveling agent for the Milwaukee Harvesting Company. Mr. Kramer was a member of the board of education for nine years, is a Democrat in politics and a member of Post No. 91, G. A. R. He is intelligent and progressive and has the utmost respect of the community in which he lives. His splendid war record makes him a conspicuous character at all public gatherings.

HENRY VOGEL.

The name of Vogel has long been prominently associated with the commercial history of Upper Sandusky and the subject of this sketch is now one of the leading business men of the city, successfully conducting an extensive mercantile establishment in partnership with his brother, John B. Vogel. Henry Vogel is a native of Ohio, born in the city where he now lives, on the 10th day of February, 1861. Given the best educational advantages the graded schools afforded, he pursued his studies with commendable zeal until old enough to turn his attention to business affairs, when he entered his father's clothing store. Becoming familiar with every detail of the business he soon developed remarkable ability as a salesman and it was while thus engaged that he decided to turn his attention to tailoring and became an expert cutter. To carry out

his plans he took a year's course of instruction in the city of Cleveland and after becoming proficient in the trade he returned to Upper Sandusky and formed a partnership with his father and brother, John B. Vogel, under the firm name of Frank Vogel & Sons. After the father's death, in 1883, the brothers purchased the interest owned by their father and have since conducted the business themselves under the firm name of Frank Vogel Sons. This establishment has long been the leading clothing house in Upper Sandusky and to-day ranks with the best in northern Ohio. Under the present management the volume of business has been greatly enlarged, while the reputation of the firm for honorable, upright dealing and success in its every department is most enviable. The members are wide-awake, energetic and accommodating gentlemen and the store is splendidly equipped with a large and carefully selected stock of all articles in the line of general clothing and gents' furnishing goods demanded by the trade, in addition to which there is also a tailoring department where are made, according to the latest and most approved styles, wearing apparel to suit the most critical and exacting taste. The latter department is under the personal supervision of Henry Vogel, who keeps himself abreast the times in all matters pertaining to the art of cutting and making fine garments of all kinds, his reputation as a master of his calling being such as to attract the best class of customers in Upper Sandusky and others living at distances from the city. From the beginning he has been remarkably prosperous, his career, owing to unabating industry, scrupulous integrity, sound judgment and honorable business methods, being one of continued and

unabating success. For some time Mr. Vogel was a stockholder and director in the large brewery in Upper Sandusky, and he has also figured prominently as one of the leading promoters of the oil industry in this part of the state. He was also a stockholder in the Ohio Thresher Works of this city.

While thus laboring for his own interests and sparing no reasonable effort to build up and maintain large business enterprises, Mr. Vogel has not been unmindful of his duties as a citizen. He has given his aid to all progressive measures for the improvement and advancement of the city and taken an active part in formulating the policy of the municipality. His genial and gentlemanly deportment and sincere interest in his fellow men and the public welfare have made him very popular and it is doubtful if there is to-day a man in the city who enjoys in larger measure the esteem and confidence of the people. In politics Mr. Vogel has always been an ardent Democrat and at this time he is one of the most influential leaders of his party in Wyandot county. He has served on the county central committee several times and as custodian of the funds of that body did judicious and effective work in winning success in a number of hotly contested campaigns. His popularity with all classes of people, irrespective of party, led to his election as city treasurer two terms, and his ability in discharging the duties of the office was highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. He proved a most capable and obliging public servant, and his faithfulness to the trust reposed in him demonstrated his ability to discharge worthily still higher and more important duties.

Mr. Vogel is as highly esteemed for his social qualities and for his fidelity to the duties of citizenship as he is for his career as a far-seeing, successful business man. His honorable record in every relation of life and the broad and comprehensive view he takes of men and affairs have won him a conspicuous place on the roster of Wyandot county's representative citizens, while his success in the past is an earnest of what the future still has in store for him. He was elected in 1901, by an overwhelming majority, to the office of treasurer of Crane township.

Mr. Vogel has a beautiful and elegant home, presided over with queenly dignity by his wife, a lady of culture and refinement and a popular favorite in the best social circles of the city. Her maiden name was Anna Roelle and she was born June 13, 1866, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Her marriage with Mr. Vogel was solemnized at St. Peter's church, Upper Sandusky, October 23, 1888. She is an accomplished musician and she and her husband are leading members of St. Peter's church. She has presented her husband with four children, whose names are Alice, Robert, Edward and Mary Estella, all still members of the home circle. Mr. Vogel and family belong to the Catholic church of Upper Sandusky, being among its most active and influential members.

JOHN B. VOGEL.

Frank Vogel Sons, the firm with which the subject of this sketch is identified, has long been the leading clothing house in Upper Sandusky and also does the largest busi-

ness in the lines of hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods and merchant tailoring in the city. Frank Vogel, father of John B., the founder of the business, was a native of Germany, born in Baden, June 28, 1829. In early life he became a tailor and worked at his trade in Germany until 1853, when he came to the United States and settled in Mansfield, Ohio, where for a period of four years he was employed as salesman with a mercantile firm. About 1856 he removed to Upper Sandusky and for a couple of years thereafter worked at his trade in the principal tailoring establishment of the city. He then began business for himself in the merchant tailoring line, borrowing sufficient capital to purchase a stock of goods, as he came to the place with no means beyond that which he had previously earned as a journeyman. By strict attention to business, as well as by the high grade of his work, he soon established a flourishing trade and in due time repaid the amount of money borrowed besides accumulating sufficient means to enable him greatly to enlarge the volume of his business. Such was Mr. Vogel's success that in 1879 he erected a large three-story brick building at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, and it was about that time his stock represented a value of nine thousand dollars, in addition to which he had come into possession of considerable city property which is still owned by members of his family. Mr. Vogel honestly earned the title of "self-made man," as he left his native country with means barely sufficient to pay his passage to New York. It is reliably stated that on landing he had not a single penny in his pocket and that he was forced to the humiliation of borrowing ten cents to purchase a loaf of bread to relieve

his hunger. Making his way as best he could westward, he secured employment and, as we have seen, started a business of his own, from which dates his remarkable success as one of the leading merchants of northern Ohio. His career in the various lines of his enterprise was exceptional to that of the majority of men and the large wealth which was his at the time of his death was the result of a life of incessant toil, directed and controlled by correct business and moral principles.

Mr. Vogel was married in Sandusky City, soon after landing upon American soil, to Miss Susan Fleck, the ceremony which made them man and wife being solemnized on the 7th day of November, 1853. Like her husband, Mrs. Vogel is also a native of Baden, Germany. Her marriage resulted in the birth of twelve children, of whom the following are living: Frank, John B., William, Henry, Anthony, Joseph, Katie, August, Edward and Lena. The deceased are Susannah and Elizabeth. Some time before his death Mr. Vogel admitted his sons, John B. and Henry, into partnership with him, at which time the name was adopted by which the firm has since been known. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a Catholic. He served as member of the common council and in many ways was active in promoting the commercial and general interests of Upper Sandusky, earning the reputation of one of the most successful business men and leading citizens the city has ever known. He departed this life in the year 1883, at the age of fifty-four. His widow still survives, having reached her seventy-first year.

John B. Vogel, whose name introduces this article, was quite small when his par-

ents took up their residence in Upper Sandusky. He grew to manhood's estate in the city, received a good education in both English and German, and while still a youth became familiar with business as an assistant in his father's store. At the age of twenty-four he became a member of the firm of Frank Vogel Sons and since that time has been identified with the commercial interests of Upper Sandusky as one of the city's most active and enterprising young business men. As indicated in a preceding paragraph, the establishment with which he is connected is the most extensive of its kind in Wyandot county and compares well with the largest and most successful clothing and tailoring houses in northern Ohio. The store is commodious, neat and well arranged, and the stock, carefully selected to meet the demands of the trade, contains full lines of clothing, all articles in the way of gents' furnishing goods and a tailoring department where the most fastidious can be accommodated in the latest and most approved styles of garments, cut and made under the personal supervision of one of the most skillful and experienced tailors in this section of the state. A well deserved success crowns the efforts of the present partners, who are men of well-known business ability, reliable and straightforward in all their dealings.

The subject of this sketch is a man of resourceful capacity, quick to note and utilize an opportunity, while his energy and foresight have enabled him to work his way steadily upward until to-day he stands among the foremost representatives of mercantile interests in the county of Wyandot. Politically he yields allegiance to the Democratic party, though by no means an active

partisan, preferring to devote his time and energies to the claims of his business. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and is still a member of that religious body, and an active worker in the Upper Sandusky congregation.

Mr. Vogel is a married man and the father of children as follows: Agnes, Hilda, deceased, Francis, Charles, John P., Isabelle and Irene S., twins. Mrs. Vogel, formerly Miss Kate O'Brien, of Upper Sandusky, is an estimable lady who shares with her husband the high esteem in which he is held.

ALBERT REBER.

One of the first families to come to Ohio at its earliest settlement was Reber. This was when the state was still a comparative wilderness, and many of the counties were not formed nor organized. Valentine Reber, the grandfather of subject, was born in Berks county, Penn., in 1777, and soon after his marriage, which occurred in 1805, to Miss Magdalene Van Reed, he came to Ohio, locating in Fairfield county. Their children were as follows: Thomas; John, born October 8, 1807; Ann, born May 20, 1809; Charles, born June 20, 1811; James, born July 8, 1813; Samuel, born February 24, 1815; Sally, born January 13, 1817; Joseph, born February 19, 1819; Eliza; Mary, born December 7, 1822; Pauline, born August 24, 1824; Henry, born April 9, 1826. Valentine Reber lived near Royaltown, and it was there that his death occurred, September 12, 1828. His widow survived him for many years, dying at an advanced age July 3, 1860. Thomas, the eldest son, was

born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1806, and upon reaching manhood was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Allen, the nuptials being celebrated June 24, 1830. They had eight children, as follows: Felix, born in 1831, died March 11, 1887, was a farmer and resided in Marion county; Sarah, born October 30, 1832; Minerva, born March 5, 1834, died in 1875, married A. C. Bell and became the mother of nine children, all of whom are now living; Mary A., born February 7, 1836, became the wife of William Homrighous, and now resides at Shelbyville, Ill.; John, born January 2, 1839, now lives in Wood county; Lenox, born October 31, 1841, lives in Marion county (he erected the well-known Reber hotel, of Marion); Albert, subject, born October 23, 1845; Lucy, the wife of John Remmle, lives in Tiffin. Succeeding his marriage Thomas Reber began farming by renting land and working it on shares or for cash rent, continuing thus for thirteen years. Previous to his marriage, when he was about nineteen years old, he went to Wyandot county, and there for a time was engaged in herding cattle. He came here to stay in 1853, and settled on the farm where subject lives, which tract of land he had long before entered from the government, buying the same at a general sale of land. While in Fairfield county Thomas Reber served his county as surveyor, and later was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, of Upper Sandusky, becoming the first president of that institution in 1865. It was one of the first banks established in the state under the national banking law. He was a man of strong intelligence and great force of character, much above the average, and in his

lifetime amassed a large landed and personal property. His home farm consisted of seven hundred acres. He also owned six hundred acres near Marion, Ohio, and in fact at one time owned between four thousand and five thousand acres in this and other states. His life was filled with stirring events and he exerted a powerful influence upon his surroundings. He possessed sufficient native ability to have made his mark in any field of human endeavor. He was a natural leader of men and took advanced views on all questions of public or private importance. He passed away December 15, 1895, having lived a useful, active and distinguished life, leaving an unblemished name to his descendants.

Albert Reber, the immediate subject of this memoir, was eight years old when the family moved to this county. He grew up on his father's farm, participating in all the various occupations incident to farm life and receiving at the district schools an ordinary education. Upon reaching manhood he made such arrangements with his father that the two were associated in farming and stock raising until the death of the father, during which time subject accumulated a large property. He now owns seven hundred acres of the old home farm, and besides owns three hundred and seventy-two acres in Pitt township. He is engaged extensively in stock raising and is particularly successful with cattle and sheep. Much of the money of the family, in fact, has been made from this branch of husbandry. At the present time Mr. Reber is one of the directors of the bank established largely by his father in 1865. He lives two and a half miles from Upper Sandusky, and in 1897 he remodeled the Reber hotel in that city.

The family is one of the most prominent in this portion of the state. It came to Ohio almost as soon as it was formed, and has witnessed all the wonderful changes which the years have brought. Through the transmutations of time and the jugglery of civilization the family has maintained its excellent reputation and handed down to descendants a just renown. Our subject traces his lineage to Pennsylvania German stock, a people whose influence is felt throughout the United States. On the maternal side some of his ancestors were heroes in the war for American independence, which fact entitles Mr. and Mrs. Reber to membership in that greatest of American social orders, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

April 6, 1898, Mr. Reber married Miss Mattie J. Bowman and to their union has come a son, Thomas Albert, a bright little fellow and the hope of his loving parents. Mrs. Reber was born March 3, 1857, and is the daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Gibson) Bowman. The latter couple were worthy people and were of the pioneer class. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters and also had an adopted daughter, all of whom are yet living. Of these we note as follows: George attended Oberlin College and is now an attorney at Omaha, Neb. William is a college professor in Indiana. Mrs. Elizabeth Cook was, prior to her marriage, a teacher. Isaac A. is a graduate of the Columbus Medical College and is practicing medicine and surgery at Upper Sandusky. Thomas Bowman, father of Mrs. Reber, was born in 1819 in Pennsylvania and died February 5, 1892. He was a teacher for years, but also followed agriculture. In his political sentiments he was

a Whig and afterward a Republican. He voted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," and, years afterward, for Benjamin Harrison. He was a pillar of the Presbyterian church, having held the office of elder. He was a public-spirited man and one universally respected. Eliza (Gibson) Bowman, also a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1819 and died August 3, 1894. She was a consistent Christian and a sweet and affectionate mother whose home was her paradise. Mrs. Albert Reber was reared in Wyandot county and completed her education at Oberlin College. She took the literary course and also a course in music. For twenty years she was a successful teacher in Wyandot county. She is a lady of strong personality and grace of character and her beautiful and comfortable home is a haven of rest and good cheer for their many friends. This worthy couple stand high in the esteem of the citizens of Upper Sandusky and are deserving of representation in a volume of this character.

The fact may be worthy of note that Mr. Reber has in his possession eleven of the old parchment deeds, one, the oldest in Wyandot county, dated March 15, 1809, and signed by President James Madison. It is also noteworthy that land in Wyandot county secured by some of these deeds has never passed out of the Reber family.

JOEL STRAW, DECEASED.

Although this old pioneer has been dead many years, his memory is still fresh to the minds of the old settlers who were his neighbors during his lifetime and who were the recipients of his greetings and friendship.

He was born in Montpelier, Vt., August 11, 1808, but was brought by his parents to Wyandot county at an early age, the family settling in Pitt township. He received the usual educational advantages afforded in that day and was brought up to a knowledge of hard work on the farm. Upon reaching manhood he chose for his wife Miss Mary Swayze, a native of New Jersey, born December 5, 1808, the daughter of Besherer and Rachel Swayze. To these parents were born the following family of children: Louisa, who died in 1855; Rachel, the widow of Thomas Hughes, living at present in Lawrence, Kan.; John, who died in 1842; Andrew J., who died February 18, 1843; George W., who died February 3, 1864; Orrin F., who lives in California; Amanda, the wife of Columbus Melhorn; Angenette, the wife of Volney Williams, of Pitt township. At the age of nineteen years Joel Straw passed the examination required of teachers, secured his certificate and began to teach his first term of school. Being of a studious disposition and much interested in educational affairs, he continued this occupation for several years, besides working at his trade of shoemaking, saving therefrom sufficient money to enter from the government a tract of land, located in Mifflin township. Upon this farm he erected a rough log cabin containing one room, into which he moved in 1845 and there continued to reside until 1856, when he came to the farm where his daughter, Mrs. Melhorn, now resides. Here he passed away January 28, 1867. During his lifetime he was active in all movements for the public welfare, and was at all times generous and broad-minded. He served as trustee of his township, and as a neighbor and citizen commanded the respect of all. He

was one of the leaders of the township in all matters of improvement, particularly in education and religion. On the subject of religion he took very wise and broad views. He believed that God was a being of love, and as such could not condemn to eternal punishment those who sinned but who repented. Accordingly he affiliated with the Universalist church, of which he was a member and in which he became one of the pillars in this community. In politics he was a Republican, though previously a Whig, and took great interest in all movements to strengthen his party and render it successful at the polls. At the time of his death he owned a large landed estate, consisting of five hundred and sixty acres of the home farm and one hundred and twenty acres in Marseilles township. Besides these tracts he owned a half interest in seven hundred and twenty acres located in Lake county, Ind. He carried on extensively farming and stock raising and was more than ordinarily successful, as is shown by his large landed property. He was wholly self-made and always took pride in the fact that his own unaided endeavors had made him what he was and had brought him his success in life.

JAMES T. CLOSE.

This worthy member of the Wyandot county bar has achieved distinction as a learned and erudite lawyer, and for a number of years has occupied a conspicuous place in the front rank of Upper Sandusky's successful professional men. He was born in Alexandria City, Va., October 27, 1856, the son of Col. James T. Close, who migrated from the state of New York to the



James T. Close.

Old Dominion in 1850. Col. Close married Ann E. Sherman, whose father, Elisha Sherman, moved to Virginia from Bridgeport, Conn., in an early day. In 1861, when Alexandria was a thriving city of 12,000 inhabitants, the Colonel, with but thirty-two fellow citizens, voted *à la voce* against the Ordinance of Secession at the polls, guarded by Confederate soldiers, causing much adverse comment and changing many friends for the time being into bitter enemies, and until the end of the Civil war he literally carried his life in his hands in times that truly tried men's souls. He served as state senator of the restored government at Wheeling and helped to create West Virginia and save it from the Confederacy, and also organized, equipped and commanded the only Union regiment which went from East Virginia to the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. President Lincoln appointed him United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia, which position he filled with great energy and his well-known devotion to the Union made him a marked man, the Confederate government at Richmond offering at one time ten thousand dollars in greenbacks for his capture, dead or alive, and the celebrated partisan, Col. Mosby, making several raids to effect his capture. He was a man of great force of character, a natural leader and achieved much prominence by the activity he displayed during the troublous times when the country was in the throes of Civil war. He died in 1869, while a member-elect of the Virginia legislature from Alexandria county, at the early age of thirty-nine years.

The boyhood days of James T. Close were spent in Alexandria during the stirring scenes of war times and the excitement of

the period left impressions upon his mind which have never been eradicated. After securing a knowledge of the elementary branches in the schools of his native place, he attended the Whitesboro Academy, at Whitestown, N. Y., and subsequently finished his studies at Gonzago College, Washington, D. C. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he began the study of the law in 1874 with Judge Michael Thompson, one of the leading jurists of the District of Columbia, and also attended lectures at the National University. Subsequently he concluded his three-years course in the office of Capt. David L. Smoot, of Alexandria, since prosecuting attorney of San Francisco, Cal., and in 1877 was admitted to the bar in Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Close practiced law at the national capital until 1878, when he came to Wyandot county, Ohio, and located at Nevada, until he effected a co-partnership with his old preceptor, Judge Thompson, at St. Louis, Mo. He continued in that city until 1880, when he visited the South for the purpose of studying the workings of the courts, and at one time he seriously contemplated locating in Natchez, Miss., but the stronger predilections for Ohio and its superior institutions drew him back to Ohio.

Mr. Close was married in September, 1880, to Miss Loraine Seaton, an estimable young lady of Nevada, this county, and during the winter of 1880-81 was employed in the war department at Washington. He there made a creditable record in the delicate work of digesting claims against the government and, at the same time, continued his legal studies in the offices of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, America's great agnostic and distinguished orator. Returning to Nevada

upon a leave of absence, love for his profession caused him to resign his position in the war department and in September, 1882, having moved to Upper Sandusky, he formed a partnership with the late Hon. Moses H. Kirby, and continued the practice with Mr. Kirby until the latter's death. In 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Wyandot county, filling the office two terms, having been re-elected in 1887, making the record of a strong and successful official. In 1891 he was appointed by Judges C. H. Norris and Allen Smalley official stenographer of the second subdivision of the tenth judicial district of Ohio, composed of Marion, Crawford and Wyandot counties, and has since, under successive re-appointments by the judges, discharged the duties of that position, in connection with the practice of his profession, earning much more than local repute as an expert legal reporter. His career from the beginning presents a series of successes; his knowledge of the underlying basic principles of jurisprudence, his energy and capability as an expert stenographer and devotion to the interests of his patrons winning him a large and lucrative business in the courts of his sub-district, and extending into other states.

Mr. Close is a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, and in politics has long been a well-known factor in this part of the state. Socially he is a most companionable gentleman, a fine conversationalist, liberal-minded and popular, and being an eloquent and effective speaker he has been called upon to make many public addresses. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Elks and other orders, and all movements having for their object the good of the community find in him an earnest, though quiet, advo-

cate and, to the extent of his ability, a liberal patron.

Mr. and Mrs. Close have six children, the oldest being Charles F., who was appointed two years ago to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He passed the examinations and entered the academy, but by reason of ill-health he was obliged to resign the cadetship and since his return home has been studying law under the direction of his father. He graduated at the Walworth Institute of New York as a stenographer and is now, at the age of twenty years, his father's assistant in stenographic work, reporting cases in court to the satisfaction of the bench and bar. Anna M., the second in order of birth, is a bright young lady, has graduated from the Upper Sandusky high school, and will follow school teaching. The others are James T., Jr., Imogen M., Loraine S., and John Sherman, the youngest, named in honor of the late Hon. John Sherman, of whom the subject's mother is a relative.

Mr. Close is a man of marked domestic tastes, whose life is devoted to his wife, children and home. In the family circle he finds his chief happiness and all his interests are centered therein. Mrs. Close is a lady possessed of qualities which have retained her the love and grateful appreciation of her loved ones. While in her the social instinct is strong, yet society is secondary to home, and to her faithful devotion to her husband may be ascribed much of the success which has attended him.

GEORGE W. SCHWILK.

The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the east and the west are combined in the residents of the section of

county of which this volume treats. The enthusiastic enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous western states is here tempered by the stable and more careful policy that we have borrowed from our eastern neighbors, and the combination is one of peculiar force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older east, at the same time producing a reliability and certainty in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the west. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed by the subject of this brief sketch, George W. Schwilk, who has spent his entire life in the city of his nativity.

Mr. Schwilk was born in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, on the 15th day of November, 1861. He is the son of John and Wilhemina Schwilk, who were both born in Germany, and with the hope of bettering their fortunes emigrated to the "land of the free." Our subject's boyhood days were spent in the parental home and he received a fair education in the public schools. He was not permitted to complete the entire curriculum, for at the age of fourteen years he commenced the active struggle of life, and for two or three years was engaged here in hauling coal. Then for a period of three years he was employed as a clerk in a hardware store at Upper Sandusky for Gen. I. M. Kirby. Then he engaged in hauling coal and ice for about a year, but finally resumed his former position in the hardware and implement store and while there engaged became acquainted and thoroughly versed with the Altman, Miller & Company's reaper and mower, and in 1884

he went into the employ of that company at Akron, Ohio, the well-known manufacturers of binders and mowers. Our subject traveled for this firm during the summer seasons and at various times was given employment at the factory. He was energetic and capable, and as he possessed a good knowledge of machinery he was sent to Texas by the firm in the capacity of an expert, and was afterward sent into Pennsylvania. In 1886-7 he was traveling in Ohio, and the spring of 1889 he spent in Pennsylvania in the interest of the company. In the fall of that year our subject and a brother bought an ice outfit and operated it in Upper Sandusky until November, 1892, at which time the brother sold his interest to W. A. Swan. The new partnership continued in the same line of business, also adding coal to their stock and were fairly successful. However, at the end of about two and a half years our subject purchased his partner's interest in the business and has ever since conducted the business alone. He was active in promoting the general business interests of his city and is a member and director of the board of trade.

On June 24, 1887, George W. Schwilk was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Emma Paessler, a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio, and to him she has proved a worthy helpmate.

Politically Mr. Schwilk is a staunch adherent to the policies and principles of the Democratic party, but has never been induced to accept any public office. Fraternally he is a member of Wyandot Lodge, No. 174, K. of P., of this city; and also belongs to the Uniform Rank, No. 94, of which organization he was captain for three years.

He also belongs to the National Union. Religiously our subject and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church.

Mr. Schwilk's career contains in it many lessons, demonstrating the fact, as it does, that under many disadvantageous circumstances and disheartening conditions success may be secured if he who strives for it, fortified by a laudable ambition, courage, perseverance and integrity, plus a certain amount of business acumen and honesty of purpose. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of the community, and all that contributes to its educational, social and moral advancement. His business efforts have been crowned with a degree of success richly merited and he to-day occupies an enviable standing among his acquaintances.

MILES C. JOHNSON.

This gentleman, one of the best-known residents of Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Bucks county, Penn., February 9, 1825, and is the son of Jacob and Ann (Telford) Johnson, who were also born in the Keystone state. Jacob Johnson was a son of Joseph Johnson, who married a Miss Slack. Jacob Johnson, the father of Miles C., was reared a blacksmith and was married in Bucks county, Penn. He went to Philadelphia, where he lived eight years. In 1838 he went by water to New York city, then up the Hudson river to Albany, by canal to Buffalo, N. Y., and thence, via Lake Erie by steamboat, came to Fremont, Ohio, and from there to McCutchenville, Wyandot county, by wagon, being two weeks on the last named trip. He

bought eighty acres of land a half mile south of McCutchenville, which land was partly cleared. He here erected a blacksmith shop and worked at his trade, in connection with farming, until his death, June 4, 1857. His wife is also dead; both were devout members of the Presbyterian church. To Jacob and Ann (Telford) Johnson were born five children, viz.: Eliza, who was married to Gabriel Ludwig, and both of whom are now deceased; Miles C., the subject of this sketch; Atty Ann, deceased wife of Joseph Sterner; Martha Ann, widow of Samuel Bistline. In politics Jacob Johnson was a Democrat, and was a hard-working man who won the respect of all with whom he became acquainted.

Miles C. Johnson acquired a limited education in the primitive log school house of his boyhood days, until twenty years old lived with his parents, of whom he took filial care in their latter days. In 1852 he worked for the Big Four Railway Company for a year and May 19, 1853, was united in marriage with Hannah Brundidge, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Thomas and Osee Brundidge, natives of New York state and early settlers in Seneca county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Miles C. Johnson have been born five children, namely: Thomas, farming in Tymochtee township and married to Flora F. Corfman; Alvin, farming in Seneca county, and married to Mollie Houck; Edward, a carpenter at Fostoria, Ohio, and married to Ettie Haines; Annie, wife of George Sampson, M. D., of Upper Sandusky; and Hiram, who married Amanda Sprow and is living in Seneca county.

Mr. Johnson took charge of the old place and managed it until it was sold. He bought

his present farm of sixty-five acres, which he has increased to about eighty-one acres, a part of which he rents out. For several years he operated a brick and tile yard, and in 1876 built his cozy dwelling house, and has also made all the necessary improvements on his place for the profitable pursuit of agriculture. He is a successful raiser of mixed crops, with sufficient live stock for his own use and an overplus for the market.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a Democrat and was for several years a township trustee and for two terms township treasurer. He is a very public-spirited citizen and delights in aiding, financially and otherwise, all projects designed for the improvement of the public works of the township and the development of its resources.

In religion Mr. Johnson is a devoted Methodist and is a liberal contributor to the funds of the Methodist Episcopal church at McCutchenville, and in other ways works for its benefit. Fraternally he is a member of Wyandot Lodge, No. 314, F. & A. M., at McCutchenville, and in the social circles of Tymochtee township he and wife are always welcome guests.

Mr. Johnson has always been a hard working and frugal citizen, has through his own exertions earned all he owns, and may well be styled a self-made man, in the business sense of the term. His high standing in the esteem of his fellow-citizens has been accorded him through his own personal merits.

SOLOMON A. BEERY.

The general public has ever taken great pleasure in tracing the history of a man who started upon life's career handicapped in

many ways, but who, notwithstanding innumerable obstacles, pushed forward manfully and finally reached the goal of success set before him. The career of the widely-known and public-spirited citizen whose name appears above affords an impressive example of what energy, directed and controlled by correct moral principles, can accomplish in overcoming an unfavorable environment and lifting its possessor from a comparatively humble origin to a position of usefulness and affluence. Mr. Beery is too well known in Upper Sandusky and throughout Wyandot county to need an elaborate formal introduction to the people of either city or county. Eminently a self-made man, having carved his own way in the world, educating himself and honestly earning every dollar in his possession, he ranks with the most enterprising and successful of his compeers and has won a name and reputation which place him among the representative citizens of his native state.

Solomon A. Beery was born August 7, 1829, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and spent the years of his youth and early manhood amid the routine of labor on his father's farm. His first educational training was received in the common schools of his neighborhood, but by far the greater part of his mental growth and development is the direct result of long and active experience in the business affairs of the world. He remained with his father, assisting in the work of the farm and contributing to the support of the family until his marriage, after which he purchased land of his own and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and the breeding of fine live stock. For the latter he early manifested a decided preference and in the course of a few years his interest in

tilling the soil began to decline, the stock business gradually absorbing the greater part of his time and attention. As a breeder of high grade cattle and blooded horses he soon acquired much more than local reputation and as a dealer he was not long in realizing the results of his sound judgment and superior business tact in liberal financial returns.

Mr. Beery continued raising thoroughbred and running horses in his native county until 1882, when he disposed of his interests in that part of the state and changed his residence to the county of Wyandot. On coming here he purchased a beautiful home within the corporate limits of Upper Sandusky to which was soon after added an adjoining tract of two hundred acres, the whole, under his careful management, being converted into one of the finest and most highly improved stock farms in Ohio. Prior to leaving the county of Fairfield Mr. Beery met with financial success such as few attain. Since becoming a resident of Upper Sandusky Mr. Beery still conducts his farm, and also deals somewhat in stock, but not so extensively as he did before leaving his native county. For two years, while living in Fairfield county, he was under contract to supply the state penitentiary with cattle, aside from which he devoted his attention almost exclusively to the stock business, continuing as formerly to make a specialty of the best grade of thoroughbred horses. His efficiency as a judge of horse flesh and his skill as a breeder have brought his name prominently to the notice of the leading stock men throughout the United States, the result being a great and constantly increasing demand for the animals raised upon his farm.

Though denied the advantages of fin-

ished scholastic training in his younger days, Mr. Beery is a man of strong mentality, his active, capable intellect proving equal to every understanding, while quickness to foresee and wisdom to plan and execute have enabled him to win success where many would have retired defeated and abashed. The sterling virtues of his character and the undeviating integrity of his business career have made his name respected wherever known, while his pleasing personality, combined with an eminently sociable disposition, have rendered him a popular favorite with the people of his city and county.

Mr. Beery was united in marriage February 8, 1855, to Miss Eliza Hammack, of Fairfield county, Ohio, a lady of culture and refinement whose memory is cherished by all who were so fortunate as to form her acquaintance. She presided with quiet but queenly dignity over a home of comfort and elegance and proved a valuable counselor to her husband in his various business transactions and contributed not a little to the remarkable success which has crowned his efforts. A sweet moral nature, united with strong religious convictions, made her indeed a valued member of society, while among the poor and unfortunate her name will always be revered by reason of many acts of charity unselfishly performed. Mrs. Beery was a devout member of the Methodist church, and her whole life was a grand epitome of duty bravely and uncomplainingly done. She ever tried to realize her highest ideal of noble, consecrated womanhood and her death, on the 22d of October, 1899, not only caused a void in the once happy home, but was felt as a personal bereavement by her many warm friends in the city

of her residence and elsewhere. Though Mr. Beery's marriage was without issue, he has reared and educated two children and given to each a substantial start in life. They are James Shook and Louisa Hammack, the former now a resident of Chilli-cothe, Ohio, and the latter now Mrs. James J. Turner, residing in this county. He still looks after their interests with fatherly care and in every way possible contributes to their happiness and success. He is a man of large wealth, but believes in using his means for the advancement of all commendable enterprises. A liberal patron of movements having for their object the material and moral good of the community, he is a model citizen and in many respects a benefactor of his kind. He has added luster to Upper Sandusky, while the city is proud to number him among its most intelligent, enterprising and successful men of affairs. Mr. Beery is a Republican in politics.

DAVID BOWER.

Many of the first settlers of Ohio came from the state of New York. The distance was not great to northern Ohio and could be made very often by boat from Buffalo to Cleveland or elsewhere, and then the journey into the interior was a much easier matter. The most of these settlers had previously come to New York from the New England states, had tarried there for a while, and later had continued their journey westward to find a still cheaper home. This gave to Ohio an excellent class of people, many of whom, together with their parents, had been born and bred in this country, and took great

interest in its institutions and its welfare. It thus came to pass that, in the course of time, the northern part of this state was settled mostly by native Americans, the most of whom were of English or of Scotch-Irish descent. Among the settlers who came from the Empire state and located in this vicinity was the subject of this memoir. He was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., on the 19th of March, 1821, and is the son of David and Susana (Kepner) Bower, the former of whom was a native of Mifflin county, Penn. To these parents were born a family of eight children, of whom six were sons and two daughters. David and his brother, Michael, are the only ones now living. In 1829 the father of subject moved to Livingston county, N. Y., where he remained until 1835, when he came by team with his family to Wyandot county and located in Marseilles township, then in Marion county. There the father bought a tract of land, containing two hundred and forty acres, upon which was the usual log cabin of the pioneer and a small clearing. He went to work and was soon in comfortable circumstances. After a long and useful life he died in 1860 at the age of seventy-four years. His wife also died the same year and at the same age. Both were exemplary people, excellent neighbors and good citizens. When the subject of this notice was fourteen years of age he was brought to Wyandot county and put to work on his father's farm. There was the timber to clear off, the stumps to uproot, the brush to burn, and the crops to sow and reap. Work was waiting on every corner of the place and the lad was required to do as much of it as he could without many questions asked. In the winters he attended the subscription schools of his neigh-

borhood, and from that primitive source came the greater portion of his education. Later in life by reading he very greatly supplemented the education received in his youth. He remained on his father's farm until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he married Miss Susana Stayner and by her had twelve children, of whom ten are yet living, as follows: William, deceased; Sobiah; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, the wife of John Fink; Francis A.; Maria, the wife of J. W. Young; Thomas F.; Stephen A.; David M.; Jacob M. and George. Immediately succeeding his marriage the subject rented a farm for one year in this county, but then removed to Marion county and again rented, continuing to occupy that place for the space of six years. During this time he managed by hard work and good management to save a considerable sum of money. He then returned to this county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land in Mifflin township, where Mrs. Chineworth now resides, of which tract about seventy acres were prairie. On this farm he erected a cabin of two rooms and in this rude domicile placed his family. The present farm was formerly owned by a singular character denominated "Lumpy," who conducted a country hotel at an early day. Mr. Bower bought two hundred and forty acres and located on the same in 1860. Here he has continued to reside down to the present time, except for three months. He has gradually added to his holdings until he now owns in addition another farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres and another one of eighty acres, in all four hundred and fifty-seven acres. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he is still well-preserved and still engaged in cultivating the

soil and in rearing stock, principally sheep. His life has been a busy one, filled with hard work, but it has not been without its bright scenes. Amid his labors he has found time to read his newspaper and keep himself informed on the happenings in the county, state and nation. He is a Democrat and takes a keen interest in the success of his party. He is a member of the Christian Union church and he merits and receives the respect of all who know him.

SANTON A. CHESEBROUGH.

This gentleman, now in the prime of life, was born on his present homestead in section 1, Ridge township, Wyandot county, Ohio, September 13, 1849, and is a son of William and Charlotte L. (Kaple) Chesebrough, whose family is one of the most respected in Ridge township.

William Chesebrough was born in Albany county, N. Y., April 9, 1806, and Charlotte L. Kaple, his wife, was a native of Massachusetts and was born May 15, 1809. Their marriage took place in the Empire state, January 7, 1835. Saxton Chesebrough, the father of William, was also a native of New York state and died in Ridge township, and Arunah Kaple, the grandfather of Mrs. Charlotte L. Chesebrough, was for a long time a resident of New York and afterward of Oakland county, Mich., where he also died.

William Chesebrough first came to Wyandot county, Ohio, by team, in 1835, stayed over one night only, then returned to New York state and remained two years. He came back to Wyandot county again by wagon in 1837, and located in Crawford township, where he worked for an uncle

D. H. Schuchburgh *Thru J. A. Schuchburgh*



two years and then bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he had increased to two hundred and seven acres at the time of his death. There were no roads in the neighborhood when he first settled here, and the only improvements on his original purchase consisted of an old log house and a barn, but he eventually cleared up all his land converted it into one of the most profitable farms in the township. He became one of the most influential and popular citizens of the township, was a Democrat and served as township trustee and in other minor offices, and died August 8, 1873, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow survived until October 21, 1890, when she, too, died in the same faith.

To William and Charlotte Chesebrough were born twelve children, namely: Saxton, born in January, 1835, died in July, 1836; Mary, born April 24, 1836, died June 13, 1897; Matthew, born February 7, 1838, died November 24, 1884; Huldah, born October 28, 1839, died October 24, 1890; William H., born October 14, 1841, is living in Detroit, Mich.; Harriet E., born March 31, 1844, died January 21, 1900; George W., born January 18, 1846, is a grocer in Carey, Ohio; Eliza B., born August 17, 1847, died December 14, 1890; Saxton A. is the subject of this sketch; Sarah N., born September 10, 1851, is the widow of Joseph Shuman, of Crawford township; Samuel, born March 4, 1853, died August 31, 1853; and Charlotte M., born March 7, 1857, is still living at home in Carey, Ohio.

Saxton A. Chesebrough lived on the home place until twenty-two years old, then went on a trip to Kansas, Nebraska and California to inspect the country. He was gone

two years, returning in 1874. Mr. Chesebrough has been twice married, first in March, 1876, to Miss Amanda Loy, of Wyandot county. This lady was called away in January, 1877, and Mr. Chesebrough next married, March 2, 1879, Miss Avis C. Taylor. Mrs. Chesebrough was born in Oakland county, Mich., January 29, 1856, the daughter of David and Jane (Smith) Taylor. Her father was a native of New York and her mother of Ireland. The subject's wife was their only child and she was reared and educated in Michigan.

There was no issue to the first marriage, but to the second there have been born three children, namely: Jennie Lucretia, September 2, 1880; Mary May, November 4, 1883; and David Saxton, November 30, 1889. Jennie is an intelligent young lady, possessing a keen mind for business affairs and is capable of attending to her father's business affairs in all its details. She is now a student at the Ada Normal University and is also taking instruction in instrumental music and physical culture. Mary is also in attendance at the Ada Normal and besides the regular course is studying elocution and instrumental music. She possesses a most remarkable memory regarding names and faces. David Saxton, who is a bright little fellow in his studies and fond of music, has been promoted each year in school and his average per cent. of scholarship during 1902 was eighty-eight and one-eighth. Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough have wisely determined to give their children the benefits of thorough education.

Mr. Chesebrough is a very successful farmer and raises all products possible to the climate, besides considerable stock. He built a fine barn, 40x80 feet, in 1899, and

has made all the other improvements on his farm. A Republican in political sentiment, the subject stands squarely with his party in all national elections, but in local elections votes for the man whom he deems best qualified to fill the office, regardless of party. Conscientious in all his actions, he takes high ground on the subject of temperance and his influence is ever cast on the side of morality. He has never sought the doubtful honor of holding office, being satisfied with the casting of an honest ballot.

In religion they are devout Methodists, he having been a class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church at Bigelow chapel many years and a trustee and steward. He is a very public-spirited citizen and has been foremost in every enterprise for advancing the prosperity of his township, contributing liberally from his means and exercising his personal influence with others, and his name is the synonym of all that is good and true wherever it is known. Mr. Chesebrough has in his possession the oldest parchment deed, excepting one, in this county. It bears the date of December 30, 1835, and is signed by President Andrew Jackson.

The following reprint, referring to the subject's mother, is apropos in this connection:

"October 21, 1890, Mrs. Chesebrough passed away at her home in Carey, Ohio, aged eighty-one years, five months and six days. A peculiarity of her family was the fact that the first child was a boy and the second a girl and the subsequent births were alternately a boy and a girl until six sons and six daughters were born to her. The first three girls had black eyes and the first three boys had blue eyes; the last three girls had blue eyes and the last three boys had

black eyes, excepting George W., the fourth son and seventh child, who possessed one blue eye and one black eye. Mrs. Chesebrough throughout her long life was ever a true, kind hearted Christian lady and excellent mother. She had been a devoted member of the Methodist church a number of years."

WILLIAM DICKEY.

This well-known citizen is a native of near New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was born on the 19th of June, 1834. He was born and raised on a farm, obtaining a fair education at the common schools and learning the business of farming in all its details. His early life was not unlike that of other farmer boys. Farm life in the United States, particularly in the west, is very similar and very exacting, but it must be said, in justice to that occupation, that the condition of the farmer has vastly improved within the last half of a century. Many farmers now living first started with the old sickle in reaping grain, and a little later took up the cradle for the same purpose, and still later took up the old reaping machine, which required a driver and a man to rake off the grain and a half dozen or more men strung around the field to bind the grain that had been raked off in bundles, and required still another gang of men to go around the field and put the bundle or sheaves into shocks. But this is all past. Now electricity and steam do away with many of the old conditions. The subject of this sketch well recollects many of the old surroundings, which still existed when he was a boy. He remained with his

father until he was twenty-four years of age, working on the farm and beginning to accumulate property for himself. At that age he began working out by the month and so continued for the period of seven years. In 1865 he came to Wyandot county and for six years rented land in Crane township and conducted the operations of farming with success, saving and laying by his earnings. At the end of that time he came to Mifflin township and bought seventy-eight acres, where he now resides. At that time there was on the land a double log cabin and a log stable, but only four acres had been cleared. He moved into this rude house and began the irksome task of clearing the land of its timber and of properly draining the wet spots. At the present time he has seventy-five acres cleared, of which he has cleared seventy-four acres himself. Mr. Dickey is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and a man who is well-informed on the questions of the day. In politics he is a Democrat. He lives seven miles from Upper Sandusky, and conducts a general business of farming and stock raising.

On December 16, 1858, Mr. Dickey married Miss Nancy Fisher, by whom he has three children, as follows: Wherry, who lives in Marion county and is a farmer; Eva and Etta, twins; the former is the widow of John Ragan, of Fostoria, and the latter is the wife of Sherman Moore, of Pitt township.

EPHRAIM STANSBERY.

One of the first settlers to come to this portion of the state when the land was thrown into the market by the government

was Samuel Stansbery, father of the subject of this sketch. Previous to coming here he had lived in Stark county, this state, but wishing to go where land was cheaper, in order to secure a home of his own with less hard work and time, he took his wife and his three little children and, putting all his household goods and his family into a wagon drawn by oxen, came through the woods in 1832 to the place where he now lives. He settled in Mifflin township on eighty acres of land, which he entered from the government, which tract is now owned by Hamilton Dean. On that land, which was covered with heavy timber, he erected a single log cabin, and began the task of clearing. Two years later he bought eighty acres where his son, Samuel, now lives, which land was likewise covered with dense timber. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1854 or 1855. Amid many discouraging circumstances he cleared this land and made of it a garden spot. When he first came here he was obliged to go to Seneca county to have his grain ground. He was fairly well educated and taught several terms of school both before and after he came to this county. He possessed more than ordinary intelligence and strength of character, and for a number of years was the western agent of land for prominent and wealthy eastern capitalists. He died at the age of fifty-five years, having made life a success in the best sense of that term. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at all times was active in religious work and deeply interested in all important questions affecting the public welfare. His wife was formerly Miss Sarah Leonard, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Elizabeth, deceased;

Mary, deceased; Ephraim, subject; Lewis, who lives in Mifflin township; Lydia, the wife of William R. Woolly, of Forest; Iverson, who lives in Mifflin township; Orilla, the widow of Burton Dawson; Samuel, who resides in Mifflin township. In politics the father was an old-line Whig. His widow died in 1884, at the age of eighty-one years.

When the subject of this memoir was brought to this county he was but six months old. He grew up on his father's farm, receiving the ordinary education at the district schools and being from an early age put to hard and continuous work. But he received a sound constitution from his parents, which he still further strengthened by good habits and right living. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte O'Niel, and to these parents have been born the following children: William, who lives in Chickasaw county, Iowa; Henry, who lives in Mifflin township; Harvey, who lives in Mifflin township; Eliza, wife of E. Dome, the present postmaster at Brownstown, where he conducts a mercantile establishment; Willard; Joseph A.; George; Lawrence; and Ephraim. Two other children died in infancy. Upon his marriage the subject settled on a part of the old home farm, which he rented and upon which he continued to reside until 1858, when he removed to Brownstown and conducted a combined grocery and hotel for the period of six years, during which time he was postmaster of that town. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was soon afterward sent to the front. He participated in the battle of Frederick City, Md., and after having served for five months was hon-

orably mustered out of the service and sent home. He returned and settled on his present place, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Stansbery is qualified by reason of sound judgment and strict honesty to fill any position of trust tendered him by his fellow citizens. As a member of the Republican party, he was chosen to fill the office of justice of the peace for nine years, which he did to his own credit and the benefit of his constituents. His a member of the Christian church. He well recollects the first school house he attended—a log structure, with greased paper windows and rude slab benches and desks. To this house he was obliged to go at a tender age the distance of a mile amid the severe cold and heavy snows of winter. Mr. Stansbery now owns a total of five hundred acres of good land, the same being in five different farms and all in Mifflin township except eighty acres.

CAPT. JOHN GREER.

Distinguished as a civilian and as a brave soldier in the war of the great Rebellion, the subject of this review occupies a prominent place in the history of Wayndot county. For many years he has been a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Crawford township, and his long residence in this part of the state entitles him to mention as one of the few remaining pioneers of the county who by their energy and self-sacrifice did so much to promote the material interests of this highly favored section of the commonwealth.

Thomas Greer, the Captain's father, was



John Greer

a native of Pennsylvania and grew to manhood on a farm in the county of Lancaster. When a young man he went to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he worked at carpentering until 1833, at which time he entered a tract of land in Big Springs township, Seneca county, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The place which Mr. Greer purchased was thickly wooded and required much hard labor to bring it to a state of cultivation. After residing on the farm ten years, he sold it and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Crawford township, Wyandot county, which he improved and made his home the remainder of his life. Thomas Greer was a good farmer and successful business man. He acquired a comfortable competence and is remembered as an active factor in the affairs of the township. He was a staunch Whig in politics, afterward a Republican, and was a devout member of the Christian (or Disciples) church. He married, in Columbiana county, Catherine Rhodes, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio with her parents when quite young. She bore her husband children, as follows: Joseph, John, Francis, William, Margaret A., Sarah J., George W., Mary A. and Abigail M. William and George lost their lives in the war of the Rebellion while bravely fighting for the old flag; Joseph also losing an arm in the service. Mrs. Greer departed this life in 1876 at the age of seventy-two; her husband preceded her to the grave, dying in 1867; having lived the same number of years as his wife. Thomas Greer's father, also named Thomas, a native of Ireland, came to America at an early period and settled in Virginia, where he died a great many years ago.

John Greer, whose name appears at the beginning of this article, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 10th day of July, 1828. He assisted his father with the work of the farm until twenty-two years of age, at which time, in company with a number of parties as daring as himself, he joined the exodus to the California gold fields and for a period of three years thereafter was engaged in mining in various parts of that far-away territory. Unlike the large majority that sought fortunes in the far west at that time, he met with good success, accumulating sufficient means to give him a good start in life. Returning to Ohio in 1856, he purchased two hundred and forty acres of timber land in Wyandot county, but did not improve the same, locating on a small place in Crawford township, which forms part of the farm where he now lives.

On the 7th day of January, 1857, Mr. Greer was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Crooks, daughter of Andrew C. and Mary (Arnold) Crooks, who came with her parents to Seneca county in 1849. Mrs. Greer died in August, 1883, the mother of seven children: Thomas W., who died at the age of twenty-two; Kittie, wife of Wellington Baker, formerly of Crawford township; Andrew C., of Cincinnati, an employe of the Big Four railroad; Asa B., now living in California; Harry A. resides at Bucyrus and is an engineer on the Ohio Central railroad; Guy E., of Seneca county; and Rutherford Hayes, a telegraph operator, residing at Castalia, Ohio.

On February 5, 1885, Mr. Greer entered into the marriage relation with Miss Etta B. Luzader, of Seneca county, his present companion and devoted helpmeet. She was

born in Seneca county, Ohio, March 12, 1864, and is the daughter of John and Cynthia (Dible) Luzader.

Mr. Greer was one of the first of Wyandot county's patriotic young men to respond to the President's call for volunteers when our gallant ship of state was threatened with destruction by the rugged rocks of disunion. He enlisted August 14, 1861, in Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until honorably discharged November 22, 1864, participating in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, including Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Corinth, Lawrenceburg, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Picketts Mills, Kenesaw Mountain and various minor engagements. Upon the organization of Company D, Mr. Greer was elected second lieutenant and for bravery displayed at Shiloh was promoted first lieutenant immediately after the battle. Subsequently, January 1, 1863, at the battle of Stone River, he was made captain of Company C, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served as such until the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, where he received a shell wound in the left leg, just below the thigh, this missile tearing away a large portion of the limb, making a painful and dangerous injury. He was picked up on the field and with a number of other wounded men put on a cattle car and taken to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he lay several months in a hospital. When sufficiently recovered, he was permitted to return home and while here received his discharge, as before mentioned, by order of the war department, as unfit for further duty. Mr. Greer suffered much discomfort from his wound and for nearly two years following his discharge

was obliged to use crutches to assist his locomotion. He has never entirely recovered from his injury, being daily reminded by it of the thrilling and dangerous scenes through which he passed while helping to save the beloved union from disruption. On regaining his wonted strength he resumed farming and soon became one of the largest and most successful agriculturists and stock raisers of Crawford township. He added to his original purchase and spared neither pains nor expense to make his place as nearly possible an ideal country home. He now owns a valuable property of one hundred and ninety-three acres, the greater part under a high state of cultivation, the rich fields yielding to the owner a golden tribute in return for the care and labor bestowed upon them. In 1880 he erected a large and elegant residence, one of the finest in Crawford township, and three years later further improved his farm by building a commodious barn. He pays considerable attention to live stock, raising a fine grade of sheep, shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs, and several breeds of horses. He has met with encouraging success as a stock raiser, in fact all of his business enterprises have resulted to his financial advantage and he is now classed with the most substantial and progressive men of the township in which he lives.

Mr. Greer is an uncompromising Republican and for a number of years has taken a very active interest in the political affairs of Wyandot county. He served twenty years as trustee of Crawford township, three years as justice of the peace and as an official discharged his duties faithfully and effectually, proving himself worthy the honor conferred upon him by his fellow

citizens. He was made an Odd Fellow at Upper Sandusky over fifty years ago and is still an active member of the order, belonging at this time to the lodge and encampment at Carey. He is also a leader in the Grand Army post at the latter place and has filled the most important offices within the power of the organization to confer.

Mr. Greer's career has been marked by the exhibition of those qualities of manhood which make success almost a certainty and as a citizen in the private walks of life, as an official pursuing the unlimited confidence of the public, or as a veteran at the head of his men on many bloody battlefields, his course has been honorable and upright and he stands to-day a conspicuous example of an intelligent, broad-minded, self-made man. He possesses a generous nature, kind and benevolent, ever ready to extend a helping hand to a friend or to those in disease, and in his social relations he is genial and affable. By long residence, as well as by upright walk and conversation, he has won the esteem of nearly every man, woman and child in Crawford township and other parts where known and his hospitality has for years been proverbial in his community. In a word, he is a representative gentleman of the old school and the history of Wyandot county would be sadly incomplete without complimentary reference to his life and achievements.

CONRAD BRODMAN.

Salem township, Wyandot county, is honored by the substantial farmer and enterprising citizen whose name appears above. He comes from the romantic mountains of

faraway Switzerland, where his ancestors for many generations have lived, and he first saw the light of day on the 7th day of March, 1823. His parents, John and Ollie (Deinger) Brodman, were also Swiss, and they grew to maturity and married in the land of their nativity. In the month of March, 1832, they bid farewell to the ancestral home and, making their way to Antwerp, set sail for America, which they reached after a voyage of fifty-five days duration. Landing in New York, Mr. Brodman and family went by canal to Buffalo, thence overland to Mansfield, Ohio, near which place he entered forty acres of wild land and began the life of a pioneer. In his younger days Mr. Brodman worked at coopering, but after coming to the United States he abandoned the trade and devoted all his time to improving his land, which at that time was as nature had created it. The first habitation was a very small and rude log cabin, but it answered the purpose for which intended until a number of acres could be cleared and fitted for tillage. In due time the greater part of the dense forest growth was removed and a new and more commodious dwelling, better adapted to the wants of the growing family, replaced the primitive structure that served for a shelter during the first few years of pioneer experience. Mr. Brodman made a good farm, accumulated considerable property, and when he died, on the 21st day of March, 1859, the family were left in comparatively comfortable circumstances.

He lived a long and useful life, being in his eighty-fourth year when summoned to the life beyond. Mrs. Brodman, like her husband, was reared in the Catholic faith and throughout a life extending over a

period of ninety-one years she never wavered in her allegiance to the Holy Mother church. She was the mother of twelve children, two dying in infancy, and of the other ten the subject of this review is the only one living.

Conrad Brodman was a lad of nine years when he looked for the last time upon the snow-capped hills and peaceful vales of his native Swissland, and from that time to the present he has been a true and loyal citizen of the great republic. He grew to manhood's estate accustomed to honest toil and to him life early meant diligent labor, frugality and a determined purpose to make the most of such advantages as came in his way. In 1859 he came to Wyandot county and began working on a farm of eighty acres in the township of Salem, which he had bought five years previously, going in debt for the greater part of the purchase price. Addressing himself manfully to the task of improving the place, he labored early and late in the woods and not infrequently the echoes of his ax could be heard far into the night, so intent was he upon removing the gigantic forest trees and getting the soil in readiness for the plow. Earnestly and perseveringly he continued to toil, taking little time for rest or recreation, and finally the reward came to him that comes to all who are content to labor and to wait. As years went by the area of cultivable land gradually enlarged until in due season the woods gave place to well tilled fields, and a farm containing many valuable improvements and supplied with the latest modern devices for the successful prosecution of agriculture now occupies the space formerly covered with a dense wilderness solitude. Mr. Brodman has met with well-earned success as

a farmer and stock raiser and by perseverance, industry, economy and good management he has attained a position among the substantial men of his adopted county. Personally his worth is acknowledged by those familiar with his honorable business methods and ever since becoming a resident of Salem his character has been above reproach. No one was ever known to couple his name with anything savoring, even remotely, of disreputable practice.

In his political views Mr. Brodman is a Democrat, manifesting an intelligent interest in the party of his choice and keeping well informed upon the issues of the day. He has never sought nor desired public station of any kind, preferring to devote his time and attention to his farming interests. At the present time he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land lying in one of the most fertile sections of Salem township, which with the valuable improvements hereon and other property in his possession are the fruits of his earnest and long continued labors.

Mr. Brodman is by birthright a Catholic and his loyalty to the church is attested by the fact of his having contributed liberally of his means to the construction of five temples of worship, besides assisting freely in the promotion of various enterprises in which religion has been entered as a prominent factor. With his family he belongs to the St. Joseph congregation in Salem township, being one of its pillars financially and otherwise and always alive to any good work for the advancement of a higher order of morals in the community.

The marriage of Conrad Brodman and Catherine Eberly was duly solemnized according to the beautiful ceremony of the Catholic church in 1847, but the union was

rudely severed by the death angel, which called away the devoted wife and loving mother on the 16th day of June, 1875. She died as she lived, a devoted Catholic, and left five children, namely: Harry, a farmer and stock raiser of Salem township; Elizabeth, an inmate of a convent in the city of Cincinnati; May, wife of Amos Arnold, a resident of the township of Salem; Lowisa, who married Frank Paul, of this county, and Joseph L., manager of the homeplace for his father; one child, the first born, died in infancy before being named.

WILLIAM B. HITCHCOCK.

It is a fact conceded by all that no man in Upper Sandusky has contributed more to the material prosperity of the city than the well-known and justly popular gentleman by whose name this sketch is introduced. The subject's father was John Hitchcock, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., where his birth occurred about the year 1786. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade and at the breaking out of the war of 1812 he entered the American army as fifer. He worked at shoemaking in his native state until 1847, when he came to Wyandot county and opened a little shop at the town of Bowshersville. Subsequently he removed to Little Sandusky, where he followed his vocation until 1851, and then changed his residence to Upper Sandusky, where he worked at his trade until his death, a few months later. John Hitchcock married, in New York, Mary Horsner, who was born in Dutchess county in 1796. She survived her husband some time, dying at

the age of eighty-nine years, three months and twenty-five days. Mr. Hitchcock was sixty-five years old when he died and is remembered as an intelligent and well-informed man, an active Democratic politician and a useful citizen. He was the father of four children, only one of whom, the subject of this article, survives.

The birth of William B. Hitchcock occurred March 4, 1828, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., and his boyhood days were spent in his native place and in the county of Tompkins. He early attended the public schools and also a select school at Edfield center, N. Y., and while still a youth formed well-defined plans for the future, in which a career of great activity was outlined. By reason of a serious illness, which resulted in a white swelling, he was not permitted to carry to successful issue his premeditated ideas. This illness, occurring when he was about sixteen, terminated in the loss of his leg, a disaster which interfered materially with many of his plans and for some time thereafter greatly hampered him in his various undertakings. As soon as sufficiently recovered, he began teaching school, which vocation he followed off and on for about five years. After teaching for one year in Tompkins county Mr. Hitchcock came to Wyandot county, Ohio, and the winter following he had charge of the school at Bowshersville. Subsequently he taught three terms in Little Sandusky and in 1851 was elected recorder of Wyandot county, immediately after which he changed his residence to Upper Sandusky. Leaving the office at the expiration of his three-years term of service, he engaged in the boot and shoe trade in the city, in connection with which he also car-

ried on the livery business, meeting with encouraging success in both enterprises.

Mr. Hitchcock was identified with the commercial interests of Upper Sandusky until 1866, when he disposed of his stock to take charge of the postoffice, to which position he was appointed that year. After serving two years as postmaster, he again entered the political field as a Democratic candidate for clerk of the court, being triumphantly elected to the office in the fall of 1869 and discharging the duties of the same in an able and praiseworthy manner for a period of seven years. Retiring from the clerkship at the expiration of his term, Mr. Hitchcock turned his attention to real estate transactions and in a short time he built up a large and lucrative business in Wyandot and other counties, his operations frequently extending beyond the confines of the state. Meanwhile he succeeded in accumulating a liberal fortune, which by judicious investments was greatly augmented as the years went by. A portion of his capital was expended in the erection of what was known as the Thurman hotel, which he ran for nine years and which under his management became the most popular resort for the traveling public in Upper Sandusky. He also built several large business blocks, which added greatly to the stability, beauty and attractiveness of the city, and he also put up a number of other buildings and in diverse ways contributed to the growth and prosperity of the place. Mr. Hitchcock's public spirit has long been a subject of comment and, as already stated, it is doubtful if any other man has done as much to promote the city's material interest or advertise its advantages as a favorable place for the investment of capital.

As a public servant Mr. Hitchcock discharged his functions ably, while as a party leader he is popular and efficient and has always exerted great influence in the councils of his party. Socially he is exceedingly popular, possessing fine conversational powers and genial manners, which with other amiable qualities have been the means of winning and retaining many warm personal friendships. In 1900 Mr. Hitchcock was elected to the office of county commissioner, which position he at present holds.

In 1852 Mr. Hitchcock went to Endfield Center, N. Y., where he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Darrah, and shortly afterward returned to Upper Sandusky. This lady died three months after their marriage and in 1855 Mr. Hitchcock and Miss Lucy Boynton, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., were united in marriage, and their union has been blessed with children, as follows: John L. died at the age of twenty-six; Mary F., wife of Charles L. Jones, of Lincoln, Neb.; William B., of Upper Sandusky; Nettie married Paul Brann, a jeweler of this city; Eva B. married Joseph Ross and resides at Bucyrus, Ohio; Hattie, at home; and Frank, cashier in a cracker factory at Lincoln, Neb.

WILLIAM B. HITCHCOCK, JR.

William B. Hitchcock, Jr., an enterprising citizen of Upper Sandusky and proprietor of the Thurman hotel and cafe, the most popular place of the kind in the city, is the son of William B. Hitchcock, a review of whose life precedes this article. He was born in Upper Sandusky January 17, 1863, and here spent his youthful years, attend-

ing first the graded schools and later completing the prescribed course of the city high school. His first practical experience was as assistant to his father in the hotel business where, by coming in contact with the traveling public, he early developed a native shrewdness and became popular with the guests who made the well-known Thurman house their stopping place. Subsequently he became deputy probate judge, under Hon. D. D. Clayton, in which capacity he continued for some years, meanwhile acquiring a thorough knowledge of every detail of the office and proving himself in every respect capable, painstaking and courteous in the discharge of the duties coming within his sphere.

Mr. Hitchcock early manifested a lively interest in athletic sports and healthful outdoor exercise and in many ways became a leader among his companions and play-fellows. Full of bodily spirits and energy, his inclinations naturally led him to look with favor upon anything pertaining to the military; consequently, when of proper age, he joined the Ohio National Guard, with which he served fourteen and a half years, during eight of which he was a commissioned officer. While member of this organization he assisted to quell the great Cincinnati riot of 1884, and latter spent nineteen days with his company in checking the Hocking Valley strike, after which he spent two days at Ashland quelling the riot at that place. For a period of twenty years he has been a member of the fire department of Upper Sandusky and to him more than to any other individual is the organization indebted for its present high degree of proficiency. He has been untiring in his efforts to promote more systematic work among the firemen

and through his influence many obsolete features have been abandoned, new and improved appliances have been added which, with other improvements, have resulted in strengthening the department and greatly augmenting its usefulness.

Born and reared a Democrat Mr. Hitchcock has always remained loyal to the principles and traditions of the party and since old enough to exercise the election franchise has been a potent factor in local politics. Mr. Hitchcock is a shrewd campaigner and never fails to make his presence felt both as an adviser in the councils of the party and as a worker in the ranks. At the suggestion of his many friends he was at one time induced to permit his name to go before the county convention as candidate for recorder, but before the balloting began gracefully withdrew in favor of a friend whose claims for the place he considered paramount to his own. This consideration for another was not without its influence, as it greatly strengthened him with the party and increased his popularity which, at this time, is second to that of no other man of like political faith in the county of Wyandot. In 1891 Mr. Hitchcock served as message clerk of the sixty-ninth general assembly of Ohio and as such discharged the duties incumbent upon him in an able and praiseworthy manner, winning the confidence of many party leaders and greatly extending the sphere of his acquaintance among the prominent Democratic politicians of the state. For some years past he has been an active worker in the Pythian fraternity, representing Wyandot Lodge, No. 174, in the grand lodge of Ohio, besides serving in various official capacities, being at the present time past chancellor of the organization. He is now

serving his third term as captain of the Uniform Rank in this city, in addition to which he is also prominently connected with the Improved Order of Red Men, holding at this time the position of deputy past sachem of the local tribe at Upper Sandusky. As already stated, he is an ardent admirer and enthusiastic champion of all manly sports and exercises and for several years was manager of the Upper Sandusky baseball team, one of the best organizations of this kind in this section of the state. Under his direction and control it became widely and favorably known and came out victorious in a number of contests with some of the leading professional teams of Ohio and other states.

Since about the year 1895 Mr. Hitchcock has been owner and manager of the Thurman hotel and cafe, during which time the place has become a popular resort, being conducted strictly upon business principles and winning for the genial proprietor a liberal share of public patronage. The place is clean and eminently respectable, and no pains are spared to make the premises inviting to frequenters who wish to spend a leisure hour in agreeable social conversation or pleasing healthful pastime. Mr. Hitchcock is a "hale fellow well met" and the very soul of genial, good natured companionship. He numbers his friends by the hundreds, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Those who know him most intimately are loudest in their praise of his many sterling qualities of manhood and the individual is yet to be found who has ever, even remotely, questioned his personal honor or integrity.

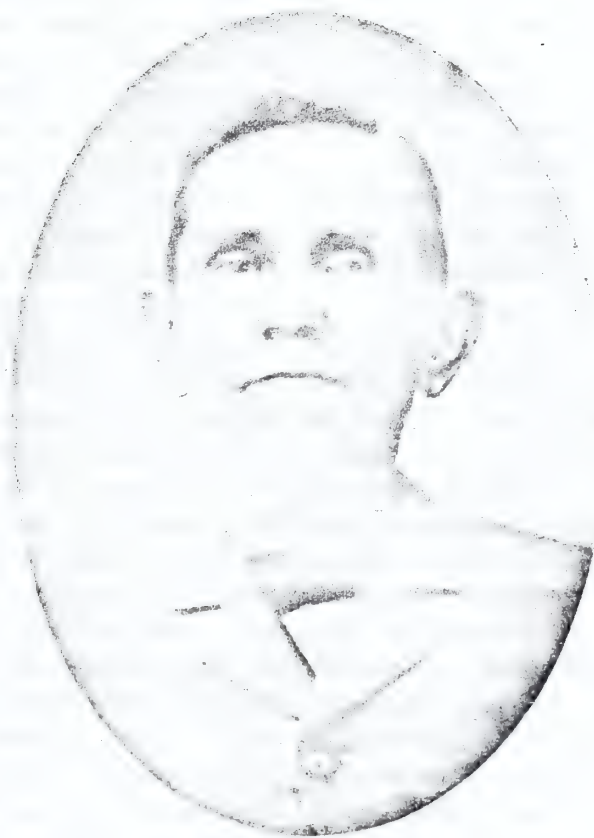
The married life of Mr. Hitchcock began on the 4th day of April, 1884, at which time

was solemnized the ceremony which united him in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Marie Shumaker, of Upper Sandusky. This union, a most happy one, has been blessed with five children, Charles, Lottie, Carlton, Dorothy, and an infant daughter, unnamed.

SAXTON C. VAN BUREN, DECEASED.

Among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excite the admiration of his contemporaries Saxton C. Van Buren was numbered. He was prominently interested in the management of one of the leading industrial concerns of Carey and stood among the representative business men who overcame difficulties and obstacles that barred the path to success and steadily advanced until before his death he left behind the many and stood among the prosperous few. Yet he was ever ready to reach down helping hands to assist others in the long and tiresome struggle of life. His life was indeed a struggle and from early boyhood, when he was thrown upon his own resources with a mother and several children dependent upon him for support. He met and triumphed over obstacles that would have discouraged many men of less determination and won for himself, not only a comfortable fortune, but also a prominent place among the enterprising men of his state. Such a man is a credit to any community and his life forcibly illustrates what energy and consecutive effort can accomplish when directed and controlled by correct principles and high moral resolves.

Daniel H. Van Buren, the subject's father, was a native of New York state and



H C Van Buren

followed carpentering and agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. Catherine Cheesebro, who became his wife, was also born in New York. Saxton C. Van Buren was born June 7, 1830, in Otsego county, N. Y., and spent his boyhood days with his mother, who was early left with a family of six children dependent upon her for support. To furnish them with the means of a livelihood she was obliged to rely largely upon her relatives and friends, and when but ten years of age our subject went to live in the home of his grandfather. A little later, while still a mere boy, he hired to a farmer at four dollars per month and on receiving his first six months' wages turned all but fifteen cents over to his mother, whose interests he made paramount to his own. The winter following he received no compensation, working for his board and clothes while attending school. With the advent of spring he found employment near the city of Albany with a farmer and gardener with whom he worked for a period of seven months at seven dollars and fifty cents per month, and the following winter attended school at the town of Greenbush, paying his way by doing odd jobs in a dairy owned by the man with whom he boarded. Ever mindful of the comfort of his mother and younger brothers and sisters, Mr. Van Buren contributed nearly all his earnings toward their support, retaining barely sufficient to clothe himself respectably and defray his few personal expenses. During the following year he worked for his former employer at farming and gardening and so pleased was the man with his services that he advanced his wages to twelve dollars per month, although the lad performed the labor of a full-grown hand. The greater part of the next two

years he was employed on a lumber yard as teamster, hauling lumber to and from the canal and attending to the loading and unloading of boats. The better to look after his mother's interests, he rented a small house near where he worked and for two years thereafter lived with the family and furnished the means of subsistence. Meanwhile his industrious habits, manly conduct and filial devotion attracted the notice of some of his friends who began to manifest considerable interest in the lad's welfare. With their assistance he was enabled to purchase a horse and wagon, by means of which he expected to earn more than he was then receiving as a laborer at monthly wages. Unfortunately, however, for his fair dreams the animal soon sickened and died and within a short time he was taken down with a severe attack of typhoid fever which kept him abed a number of weeks, incurring a great expense by reason of loss of time and the piling up of doctor's bills. As soon as sufficiently recovered he again went to work and subsequently engaged with a lumber dealer to go to Canada at twenty dollars per month and expenses. After working for one year in that country and saving the greater part of his earnings the subject, in partnership with a friend, took charge of a saw-mill and there engaged in the manufacture of lumber for a certain per cent. of the amount cut.

As soon as fairly started in this enterprise Mr. Van Buren moved his mother and family to Canada and lived with her during the time he was engaged in the lumber business. After operating the mill two years with fair success he leased from the same man a mill in another part of the country, which he ran one year. Subsequently,

while operating still another mill, he met with a severe financial reverse, caused by the winter being so open that he could not get his timber to the mill, the consequence of which made him unable to meet certain obligations when they came due. This caused him great embarrassment, but with characteristic energy he at once secured employment as head sawyer of a large mill, at forty dollars per month, while his younger brother also added somewhat to the resources of the family. After spending one season as sawyer he again ventured into the lumber trade upon his own responsibility and continued the business with varying success until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he sold out and moved to Wyandot county, Ohio, locating in the town of Carey. Here he repeatedly tried to enlist as a defender of his nation's flag, but was refused admission on account of physical disability.

Settling his family at this place Mr. Van Buren turned his attention to carpentering and continued the trade about three years, accumulating during that time six hundred dollars in cash, which he applied as part payment for a half interest in a foundry and machine shop owned by James Carothers, going in debt for the balance of the two thousand dollars, at which his share was valued. He subsequently bought the interests of the several heirs in the concern and in 1895 became sole proprietor and manager. On taking full control he enlarged the capacity of the foundry, supplied new machinery and in due time built up a large and remunerative business in the manufacture of steam engines, boilers and various kinds of mechanical appliances, besides doing an immense amount of work in all lines of general repairing. In addition to manufacturing

and repairing he was also local agent for the McCormick reapers and mowers, and in connection with his son, C. J., he ran a roll grinding and corrugating plant.

In his various enterprises Mr. Van Buren displayed the judgment and ability of a broad-minded, far-sighted business man and the prominent position he occupies in the industrial world marked him as possessing energy which no obstacles could check and determination of purpose which overcame all opposition. Reared in adversity and trained in the school of experience, he refused to become discouraged by unfavorable environment and no difficulties, however numerous or formidable, were sufficient to check his onward and upward course to the goal of success, which he set out in an early day to reach. His zeal for public interests was one of the leading features of his career and it is readily conceded that much of the present prosperity of the thriving little city in which he lives is due to no man more largely than to Saxton C. Van Buren. As a typical business man he was characterized by tenacity of purpose and sturdy independence to a remarkable degree. Always thrifty and progressive, having great power of physical endurance, pluck and acumen almost akin to genius, it is not at all strange that he rose from poverty to affluence and won for himself a position in the present rank of Wyandot county's most enterprising and substantial men.

Mr. Van Buren possessed valuable property in Carey and elsewhere, his foundry alone representing a capital considerably in excess of ten thousand dollars. While not an active partisan, he took a lively interest in political affairs, supporting the Democratic party in state and national issues,

but voting for the man of his choice in local elections. Aside from serving one term in the common council, he held no office and it was never his aim to aspire to public honors of any kind. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church when sixteen years of age, and was ever afterward a zealous Christian and an active worker in that society. His sad and untimely death, which occurred October 3, 1901, was caused by an accident, being killed by a "Big Four" train as he was crossing the track. Mr. Van Buren was united in marriage in Carey January 17, 1867, to Miss Margaret Jackson, who was born in Wyandot county, Ohio, December 13, 1834, and a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Amorine) Jackson. This union was blessed with the birth of three children, viz.: Emma A., born January 17, 1869, married O. M. McMurray and resides in Carey; Ida B., born November 11, 1871, is the wife of M. A. Jackson, also resides in Carey, and Charlie J., born July 17, 1873. The mother of this family died March 11, 1889, and the father subsequently married Mrs. Sarah Shapley, but this union was without issue. Charlie J. Van Buren began as an apprentice at the machinist trade when twelve years of age. Completing his trade he became an expert machinist and has engaged in that vocation ever since. For the past three years he managed the business and after his father's death he and his two sisters became sole owners in the enterprise, and are now doing business under the firm name of S. C. Van Buren's Son & Company, in which he is general manager. Mr. Van Buren, now at the head of one of Carey's most prosperous and enterprising industries, is a gentleman of pleasing address, easily approachable and his confidence

once worthily gained he is ever thereafter a warm and devoted friend. Though yet comparatively a young man he has demonstrated himself in business capacities to be abreast the times and in his dealings, which are straightforward and honorable, he has made many friends.

JAMES M. POOL.

James M. Pool, one of the substantial farmers and respected citizens of Wyandot county, Ohio, springs from Puritan ancestry, and was born in Richland county, near Mansfield, January 11, 1823, the son of William and Mary (Harris) Pool.

William Pool came from New Jersey to Washington county, Penn., when quite young, and there married Mary Harris, of the same county. They lived on a farm in Pennsylvania until about 1809, when they moved to Knox county, Ohio, and was there about two years, then moving to Richland county, Ohio. They were among the first settlers of that county, and at the time they settled there there were but two log cabins where the city of Mansfield now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Pool located about five miles southwest of Mansfield. He took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, put up a log cabin and cleared a part of the land. In 1846 while Mr. Pool was conducting a barrel of cider down a cellar, the barrel fell upon him, which accident resulted in his death November 30, 1846. His wife died in Mansfield June 16, 1863. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which denomination

he was an elder for many years and a very active worker.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pool resulted in the birth of nine children: Mary, deceased; Rhoda, deceased; Anna, living in Delaware, Ohio; Elma, deceased; John, deceased; James Madison, subject of this biographical review; William H., deceased; Ira, deceased; and Elizabeth, also deceased.

James M. Pool, the subject, spent his boyhood days upon his father's estate and during his early life while there, at intervals received the rudimental education common with many of the farmer lads of those days, attending school in a pioneer log school house and walking two miles through a forest. From his tireless energy and his limited advantages he can be readily classed as a self-educated man. At the age of sixteen he went to Mansfield, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He followed this trade for five years, and at his father's death he returned to his old home in Richland county. In 1847 Mr. Pool was married to Mary E. Hartupée, of Richland county, Ohio, and to this union were born ten children. The eldest son, William F., now deceased, was a popular attorney of Upper Sandusky, and married Miss Anna Eaton; Verdie, wife of Marion Welty, residing in Eden township; Wilber, who is an editor and resides at Luther, Mich.; Albert, deceased; Ora, the second daughter, is at home and keeps house for her father; Elmer is a successful gardener and lives in Mansfield, Ohio; Curtis is in the hardware and undertaking business, and lives in Eveleth, Minn.; Frank is married to Mary Hilderbrand and is living on the old homestead; Avery is a machinist and resides at Lima, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Pool lived on his father's old place, in Richland county, Ohio, until 1850 when they moved to Wyandot county, Ohio, and purchased an eighty-acre farm in Crane township, and later bought an additional eighty, making a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. This is one of the oldest farms in that part of the county and is admirably adapted for general farming and stock raising. In politics Mr. Pool is a decided Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Pool were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which they freely contribute. He is a liberal supporter of all movements designed for the good of the public. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Pool retired from agricultural pursuits, going to Upper Sandusky, where the death of his beloved wife occurred March 11, 1896. Mr. Pool is one of the best-known and highly esteemed citizens of Wyandot county.

RAYMOND C. COBURN, B. A., M. D.

Professional success results from merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long continued effort. Prestige in the healing art is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of diseases. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success, have made the

subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he stands to-day among the scholarly and enterprising physicians in a county noted for the high order of its medical talent.

Dr. Raymond C. Coburn is a representative of one of the oldest families of Ohio and traces his ancestry back to an early period in the history of America. His ancestors were among the original settlers of the "northwest territory" at Marietta, 1787, emigrating from Massachusetts. His father, Richmond L. Coburn, is still living in Morgan county on the large and valuable farm which has been in possession of the family for over a hundred years. Like many of his antecedents, his occupation is that of a tiller of the soil. Richmond L. Coburn has been a successful man in his business affairs and stands high in the esteem of all who know him. His wife, formerly Miss Patience A. Hill, was born in Waterford, Ohio, and departed this life August 29, 1899.

Dr. Raymond C. Coburn was born in the town of Beckett, Ohio, November 12, 1875, and spent his youthful years upon the ancestral homestead. His early education, acquired in the common schools near his home, was supplemented by a course in the Marietta Academy, which he entered at the age of sixteen and from which he was graduated a year later. With a desire for a more liberal intellectual training he subsequently became a student of Marietta College, the prescribed course of which he completed in four years, graduating with the degree of A. B., *Cum Laude*, on the 17th of June, 1897. Following this he accepted the superintendency of the public schools in Clarksville, Mo., and after one term there

returned to Ohio in the fall of 1898 and began his professional studies in Starling Medical College, Columbus. On the 11th day of April, 1901, he was graduated from that institution with honorable mention, being second in a large class of exceptionally bright young men, nearly all of whom have started upon professional careers with good prospects of success. Four days after receiving his degree Dr. Coburn came to Upper Sandusky and effected a partnership with Dr. E. W. Doherty, which lasted two months, the subject purchasing his associate's interests at the expiration of that time. Since then he has succeeded in building up a large and satisfactory practice, demonstrating his ability by the successful results that have followed his efforts. His knowledge of the science of medicine is comprehensive and accurate and by constant perusal of the best medical literature he has kept thoroughly abreast the times and won for himself a conspicuous place among his professional brethren of Wyandot county. The Doctor's thorough literary and professional training, together with his skill and tact in reducing his knowledge to practice, have gained him the confidence of the people of Upper Sandusky and adjacent country and his career from the beginning presents a series of continued successes which bespeak for him a prosperous future. He numbers among his patients many of the best families of the city, while his fidelity to every duty in the time of need in his chosen calling has won him the respect and confidence of medical men whose practice covers a longer period than the years he has lived. With a full appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon him as a physician, he is aggressive, though extremely careful, and his counsel

and advice in many difficult and critical cases have demonstrated that he is a growing man and not one satisfied with past achievements. Personally his courteous manner, pleasing presence, genial disposition and genuine worth have made him one of the popular young men of the city and all with whom he has relation, professional or otherwise, speak of him in most complimentary terms.

Dr. Coburn was married on the 8th day of May, 1901, to Miss Bertie G. Howdeshell, of Clarksville, Mo., a young lady of culture and refinement whom he first met when in charge of the schools of that place. Mrs. Coburn is a Baptist in her religious faith, while the Doctor subscribes to the Methodist creed. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and upon graduation from college was elected to the membership of the Phi Beta Kappa society, Marietta College.

CAPTAIN HENRY W. PETERS.

The subject of this sketch, a prosperous and well-known agriculturist living in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, was born in Pickaway county, this state, April 25, 1840. His father, Lewis S. Peters, was a native of Maryland, having been born in 1816. In 1825 he was taken to Fairfield county, Ohio, by his parents, Samuel and Rebecca (Stevenson) Peters, also natives of Maryland. Samuel Peters was a hotel man and a tanner in his native state, but upon coming to Ohio took up government land in Fairfield county, where he made his home, and died at the age of about fifty years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church

and was fairly successful in his business affairs. He was the father of thirteen children, all of whom lived to advanced years. Samuel Peters had three brothers, one of whom, Henry Peters, became a very wealthy man in Baltimore, Md., and established a home in that city for the poor. Lewis S. Peters, our subject's father, was reared in Fairfield county, Ohio, and when he attained his majority he married and moved just across the line into Pickaway county, where he bought a farm and passed the remainder of his days. He had learned the wagonmaking trade when a boy, but his later years were mostly devoted to farming and stock raising, in which he was very successful. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church and that he was active in his religious life is attested by the fact that for sixty years he was a local preacher in that denomination. In politics he was originally a Whig, but later, upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to it and was ever afterward a firm supporter of its principles, though he could never be induced to accept public office. His death occurred January 27, 1897, when he had reached the age of eighty-one years.

The subject's mother, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Margaret Ritter, was a native of Ohio, having been born in Pickaway county, and in that county she spent her entire life. She also was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in 1861, aged forty-two years. Seven children survived her, as follows: Mary became the wife of Philip Weaver and lives in Pickaway county; Henry W. is our subject; Samuel R., a prominent attorney of Newton, Kan., served three terms in congress, was for two terms

judge of the district court, and was the Republican candidate for governor of that state; Wilson L. is a practicing physician in Circleville, Ohio; Samantha J. died when eighteen years old, and two children died in childhood.

The boyhood days of Henry W. Peters were passed upon the home farm, and at the age of eighteen years he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He remained in that institution four years, graduating with the class of 1862. He then returned home, but in May, 1864, feeling that his country needed his services, he recruited Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made its captain. The regiment performed service at Martinsburg, Va., Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., and in North Carolina, and were at Petersburg, mostly on skirmish duty, while Grant's army was operating against that stronghold. The regiment was out one hundred days and our subject received his discharge in October, 1864.

Upon his return from military service Mr. Peters came to Upper Sandusky and engaged in mercantile pursuits and in farming, but in 1886 he disposed of the former interests and has since confined his attention to agriculture.

March 22, 1866, Mr. Peters was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. White, who was born in Marietta, Ohio, February 4, 1845. To this union has been born five children, as follows: Fred W., born March 8, 1867, is operating a farm near Upper Sandusky; Earl H., born August 8, 1869, is at home; Orrin R., born February 1, 1871, is a merchant at Bucyrus, Ohio; Avery W., born May 16, 1878, is at present in the em-

ploy of the government; Anna M., born November 27, 1884, still under the parental roof, is a student in the high school of Upper Sandusky, and is also studying music.

Politically Mr. Peters is a staunch Republican, though he does not seek the honors or emoluments of public office. Socially he is a member of Warpole Lodge, No. 176, F. & A. M., and McCutchen Chapter, of Upper Sandusky, and is also identified with the Knights of Honor, and Robbins Post, No. 91, G. A. R.

Religiously our subject and his wife are worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a deep interest in all the departments of church work, he having held various offices in the society to which he belongs. The farm which Mr. Peters now cultivates adjoins the city of Upper Sandusky and consists of one hundred and twenty acres of productive and well-improved land. He also owns another farm of eighty acres, upon which his son, Fred W., now resides.

A few lines referring to the life and ancestry of our subject's wife will not be amiss at this point. Her parents were John W. and Anna (Williams) White. The family record can be traced back to the time of (I) Bishop White, who died in England in 1623. In his will he mentioned his son (II) William White. The latter a member of the Plymouth colony and was the eleventh signer of the Mayflower compact. He died soon after landing at Plymouth Rock. (III) Peregrine White, son of William White, was the first child born in the Plymouth colony and died on a farm adjoining the subsequent home of Daniel Webster. (IV) His son, Daniel White, resided at Duxbury,

Mass., and the latter's son, (V) Deacon John White, settled in Marshfield, the same state. (VI) John White, Jr., son of Deacon John White, settled at Skowhegan, Me., on the Kennebec river, and his son, (VII) John Salmon White, settled at Bloomfield, Me. The next in line of descent, also known as (VIII) Deacon John White, lived in Palmyra, Me., and his son, (IX) John Whitney White, married Anna, the daughter of Hosea and Charlotte (Avery) Williams, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. Their parents were natives of the Old Bay state. Anna was born in Delaware, Ohio, July 6, 1818. Her husband, John William White, was a native of Palmyra, Me., born on the 2d of November, 1812. He was reared there upon a farm until 1832, when he came to Ohio, and for forty years traveled in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was known as the "old man eloquent," and in his day exerted a powerful influence for right living. He had four brothers, all ministers of the gospel. At the age of seventy years he was given a superannuated relation and rested quietly at his home in Delaware, Ohio, until his death, which occurred May 1, 1886.

To this worthy couple were born three children: Anna C. became the wife of Gen. I. M. Kirby, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume; Mary Margaret is the wife of our subject; John Williams White, the eleventh in the line of descent from Bishop White, is an author and professor of Greek in Harvard University. He received a thorough education, attending institutes of learning in Delaware, Ohio, Berlin, Germany, and Athens, Greece.

JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, DECEASED.

Prominent as a business man and well-known as a citizen, the late Joseph A. Maxwell, of Upper Sandusky, left the impress of his strong individuality deeply stamped upon the community where he figured so conspicuously as a merchant. He was a native of Cumberland county, Penn., where his birth occurred August 5, 1829, and his parents were George and Mary (Fulton) Maxwell, both born in that state. The family was of sturdy Scotch-Irish origin, the sterling qualities of the two nationalities being reproduced in the descendants to the present time. George Maxwell, a farmer by vocation, died in his native state in 1847, at the age of sixty-six; his wife was called away in 1853, when sixty-six years old. They were the parents of a large family, eleven in all, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the number.

After receiving a good education in the schools of his native county, Joseph A. Maxwell began teaching near his old home and continued the profession until 1856, when he removed to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and accepted a clerkship in a drug store kept by Dr. Orrin Ferris. He continued in that capacity six months and subsequently purchased Dr. Ferris's interest in the business and formed a partnership with J. H. Holton. Two years later Mr. Holton was succeeded by George J. Maxwell and the firm thus constituted lasted two years, at the end of which time the subject bought his brother's interest and became sole proprietor. After continuing the drug trade with fair success for six years he disposed of the stock in 1866 and became one of the incor-

porators of the Wyandot County Bank, of which he served as cashier for a period of eighteen months; he was also a large stockholder in the concern and did much to establish the bank upon a firm basis and make it one of the most popular financial institutions in this part of the state. In September, 1869, Mr. Maxwell entered into a partnership with T. E. Beery in the dry goods trade, in connection with which they also dealt extensively in grain and wool. This relationship lasted three and a half years, being dissolved by mutual consent at the end of that time, Mr. Maxwell continuing the dry goods business, in which he met with most encouraging success.

The better to carry on his large and constantly increasing trade, he erected the Centennial block, a commodious two-story building on Wyandot avenue, the main room being forty by eighty feet and the grocery department twenty by eighty-five feet in dimensions. Mr. Maxwell occupied the main room with a large and valuable stock of dry goods, carpets, etc., and also owned a half interest in the grocery store, which was one of the most extensive business houses of the kind in the city.

In many respects Mr. Maxwell was much more than an ordinary man in the business world and to him as much as to any other is due the commercial prosperity which Upper Sandusky now enjoys. He was a man of large business experience and ability, thoroughly versed in all the various branches of his vocation and met with success such as few achieve. For about three years he served as cashier of the First National Bank, of Upper Sandusky, in which capacity he displayed clerical ability of a high order, being reckoned a skillful accountant and

thoroughly conversant with every detail of banking coming within his sphere. Personally he was a gentleman of unblemished character, easily approachable and was entitled to a position in the front rank of citizenship, not only for his superior ability as a business agent, but also by reason of his inherent worth as an individual. He was the very embodiment of honor in all his dealings and throughout a long and signally successful career established a character which his descendants prize as of far greater value than the heritage of wealth which he left to them. In politics he was a Republican and while not identified with any religious organization, he contributed liberally of his means to the Presbyterian church, of Upper Sandusky, to which his wife belonged.

Mr. Maxwell was married November 17, 1857, to Miss Mattie A. Edwards, daughter of Hampton H. and Laura (Beam) Edwards, of Upper Sandusky, a union blessed with six children, five living, namely: Mary M., born June 30, 1859; Anna B., October 18, 1861; Ella J., June 19, 1864; Joseph E., August 16, 1869, and Lottie B., January 8, 1875. The deceased is Charles, who was born May 5, 1868, and whose death occurred on the 27th day of the same month and year.

Mr. Maxwell continued actively in business until failing health compelled him to turn over his large concern to other hands. He was pre-eminently the leading merchant of Upper Sandusky, carrying a stock in excess of twenty thousand dollars, and did a business of greater magnitude than that of any man in the county similarly engaged. He performed well his part in life and after a long, successful and eminently honorable

career, passed to the bourne from which no traveler ever returns February 13, 1895.

Joseph E. Maxwell, third child and oldest son of Joseph A. and Mattie A. Maxwell, was born August 16, 1869, and spent his boyhood days in Upper Sandusky; he received his preliminary education in the city schools. Subsequently he took a course in a Chicago training school, and in due time entered his father's store, where he obtained his first knowledge of business as a clerk. In the year 1892-3 he started a branch store in Nevada, this county, and continued to carry on the same until his father's death, when he took charge of the latter's large business interests in Upper Sandusky, which he has since successfully managed. Mr. Maxwell is a well-qualified business man, keen of perception and of sound judgment, and he has demonstrated remarkable ability as executive head of one of the leading commercial enterprises of Wyandot county. He is far-seeing and progressive, exceedingly careful in his undertakings, but never fails to push to successful issue any business transactions with which he is connected. Ranking with the representative merchants of Upper Sandusky, he is a fit successor to his father as a promoter of large concerns, and his influence upon the business interests of the place has been marked by an aggressiveness remarkable in one of his years and experience. The extensive establishment which he manages has lost none of its importance since he took control and it is destined to continue in the future, as it has been in the past, the leading enterprise of the kind in the city.

Mr. Maxwell was married December 12, 1893, to Miss Marietta Blair, daughter of William L. Blair, a banker of Nevada,

and maintains one of the most beautiful homes in Upper Sandusky. He is a member of Warpole Lodge, F. & A. M., McCutchen Chapter, R. A. M., and is also identified with the Pythian fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was one of the trustees of the Presbyterian church in Sandusky when the present handsome temple of worship, costing eighteen thousand dollars, was built, and he manifested the same energy in pushing forward the work on the building that he displays in prosecuting his business enterprises. In addition to managing the mercantile establishment he looks after his father's large estate, as yet undivided, and everything coming within his sphere of activity is conducted with the utmost exactness, proving that he is not only progressive as a business man, but also safe and reliable. Mr. Maxwell's continued industry has been rewarded with well-earned financial success and he stands to-day among the wealthy men of his city and county. His manner is courteous and gentlemanly and one soon feels at ease in his presence. Of broad views and decided opinions he exerts a wholesome influence in the community and may be taken as a marked example of the intelligent and progressive man of affairs. He is fond of social intercourse, numbers his friends by the hundreds in Upper Sandusky and elsewhere and his popularity is only bounded by the limits beyond which his name is not known.

Mrs. Mattie A. Maxwell, widow of the late Joseph A. Maxwell, still lives in Upper Sandusky, occupying an elegant and commodious home on the corner of Walker and Eighth streets. Her benevolent mind is active and she constantly seeks for wider fields of usefulness for the exercise of that

charity for which she has so long been noted. For many years she has been a faithful worker in the Presbyterian church of the city and her frequent visits to the homes of the poor are proverbially welcome, for she carries with her not only sympathy and wise counsel but equally needed food and raiment. It may be said that no woman in Upper Sandusky is known to a greater number of people than is she, and her life has indeed been a series of duties well and faithfully performed.

MAJOR J. H. POWELL.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunity that came in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly; and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens and successful business men of Upper Sandusky stands Major Jephtha H. Powell. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Abraham Powell, was a native of the Old Dominion and participated in the struggle for American independence. He held an

ensign's commission, signed by Patrick Henry, third governor of the commonwealth of Virginia. At the close of the war he went to Kentucky, and remained there a number of years, in 1811 removing to Champaign county, Ohio. He was one of the honored early pioneers of that county, and entered land about one mile from Urbana, dying there at the age of sixty-five years.

Our subject's father was Elijah Powell. He was born in Hampshire county, Va., in 1789, and was about twenty years old when brought by his parents to Ohio. In this state he followed farming, and also engaged largely in breeding and raising horses and cattle. He has a fine farm, consisting of about five hundred acres, and upon this place he made his home until his death, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was in early life a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party he affiliated with that organization and was always interested in politics, though never an active participant in campaign work. He served his country faithfully as a soldier during the war of 1812. He was a member of the Baptist church and in all life's relations was held to be a successful man.

The maternal great-grandparents of our subject were William and Rebecca (Robinson) Dunlap. The former was one of the brave soldiers of the war of the Revolution, serving faithfully until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1784. In that year, at the close of his army service, he removed west with his family and settled in the wilderness of Kentucky. It was a wild and rugged country, with no schools and few other advantages of the eastern civilization.

The maternal grandfather of Major Powell was James Dunlap, a minister of the Baptist denomination. He was born in Augusta county, Va., July 10, 1773, and died February 28, 1866, aged ninety-two years, seven months and eighteen days. He had been reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which both his parents were members. He was of a thoughtful, studious disposition, and at the age of sixteen was to be found earnestly studying the Scriptures. At the age of twenty-two years he wedded Miss Emily Johnson, the daughter of Edward and Mary Johnson, both members of the Baptist church. Shortly after this event they moved into the northern part of Kentucky, at that time a veritable wilderness. In 1800 James Dunlap united with the Baptist church, a year later was chosen a deacon, and four years afterwards was licensed to preach, soon being ordained. In 1812 he went to Champaign county, Ohio, and preached there until 1844, also forming a Baptist society on his farm. Leaving there he went to Jacksonville, Ill., where he retired from the ministry and after a period of retirement passed away. The Bible during all the years of his life was his solace and his theological treasury. He was the father of thirteen children.

Our subject's mother, Mary Dunlap, was born while her parents were residing in Kentucky, and died in 1881, aged eighty-one years. She was also a worthy member of the Baptist church. She had five children who grew to adult years, of whom our subject was the fourth in order of birth.

Major Powell was born at Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, on the 16th of October, 1836. At his native home his boyhood days were spent and until the age of

about twenty he pursued his education in the public schools and in the high school of Urbana. Then until the breaking out of the war he remained at home, attending to the duties of the farm. When the integrity of the Union was threatened and calls were made for troops to assist in quelling the Southern insurrection, our subject was among the first to respond, enlisting on the 19th of April, 1861, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When he enlisted he was given the rank of ensign, but in three months he was promoted to second lieutenant, shortly afterwards to first lieutenant, and later to captain. So efficient was he in the performance of his military duties that he was assigned to the staff of General Smith, in command of cavalry at the battle of Shiloh. Then he was transferred to the staff of General VanCleve, and participated in the siege of Corinth, later marching up through Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville. At the battle of New River, W. Va., November 1, 1861, our subject was commanding his company and while near Gowley Bridge was struck in the ankle by a bullet, which disabled him and he was confined for a while in the hospital at Gowley Bridge. He was later taken to Louisville, Ky., and there, because of his injury, resigned from the service. Our subject received his rank of major during subsequent service in the state militia. Upon leaving the army Major Powell returned to his father's home, and soon afterwards engaged in mercantile business in Urbana. After several years experience in this line, he sought a wider field of opportunity and went to New York city, where for seventeen years he was successfully engaged in the

wholesale clothing business. In 1894 he disposed of his interests in the east and, coming to Upper Sandusky, organized the Upper Sandusky Gas Light Company and at the outset was made president and manager of the company. He virtually owns the plant and has the entire control of its business, which has not only been of financial benefit to the company, but has contributed largely to the comfort and convenience of the city. Besides his gas light interests, Major Powell also owns a fine farm in Champaign county, this state.

For his helpmeet through life Major Powell chose Miss Minnie Beery, the daughter of Isaac Beery, of Upper Sandusky. To this union have been born two sons, Elkan Harrison, twelve years old, and an infant.

Politically our subject is a stanch Republican, though beyond the casting of his ballot he takes no active part in politics. Socially he has been a member of the Ohio Society of New York City ever since its organization. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, faithful in friendship, generous in sympathy and kind and loving in his home, he holds a warm place in the hearts of all who know him.

HARRIS R. HENDERSON.

This well-known business man is a son of the late Dr. Robert A. Henderson, one of the eminent professional men of northern Ohio and for a number of years a leading physician of Upper Sandusky. Dr. Henderson was born in Washington county, Penn., October 22, 1813. He was the son

of John and Isabella (Russel) Henderson, the former born July 25, 1769, in Chester county, Penn., and the latter in the same state on the 1st day of January, 1770. They were married October 1, 1789, and had a family of nine children, all of whom have passed into the other life. John Henderson is said to have been a soldier in the war of 1812 and by occupation was a farmer; he died June 8, 1849; his wife preceded him to the grave, departing this life December 14, 1831. Dr. Henderson received his educational training in the common schools of his neighborhood and the high school of Allegheny, graduating from the latter at the age of eighteen. Immediately thereafter, in 1831, he began the study of medicine in the above city under the instruction of his brother, Dr. Ebenezer Henderson, in whose office he remained two years and then continued his reading at Cross Creek village and Hickory, Washington county, with Drs. Harmon and Wilson, spending six months with each. He began the practice of his profession at Clarkson, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1833, remaining in that town eighteen months, subsequently opening an office in Mt. Eaton, Wayne county, where he practiced successfully till May, 1854. Meantime, in 1852, the Doctor started to California, via the isthmus of Darien, but was compelled to return after an interval of twenty-eight days at the latter place on account of the loss of the steamer plying between San Juan and San Francisco. June 4, 1854, he removed to Upper Sandusky, where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, which he continued till 1865, when he entered the Wooster Medical College, at Cleveland, graduating from that institution in March of the following year.

Dr. Henderson was married June 26, 1837, at Mt. Eaton, to Miss Lucy A. Galbraith, daughter of James and Sarah (Vandover) Galbraith, natives respectively of Ireland and the state of Maryland. These parents located in Wyandot county as early as 1817, and the father died there September 24, 1834, the mother on the 23d day of September, 1873. Many years after her husband's death Mrs. Galbraith became the wife of Rev. Archibald Hanna, D. D., the marriage taking place March 29, 1860.

Dr. and Mrs. Henderson were the parents of six children, of whom the following are living: Sarah Jane, born August 11, 1838, widow of the late R. D. Dumm, formerly of Upper Sandusky; John W., born July 14, 1848, manager of the Upper Sandusky Water Works; Edward A., December 14, 1850, a resident of this city, and Harris R., whose name introduces this sketch. The deceased are: William H., born in December, 1841, died April 19, 1843, and Robert H., born October 9, 1857, died February 6, 1858. Mrs. Henderson was born July 19, 1818, and died on the 27th day of January, 1897; she was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and had a large circle of friends among the best people of Upper Sandusky. From his twentieth year, Mr. Henderson devoted his entire time and attention to the practice of medicine, and, as already indicated, became one of the most successful and popular physicians in that part of the state. He was deeply read in his profession, combined within himself all the qualifications of the progressive physician and surgeon and for many years was considered an authority on all matters pertaining to the healing art. His practice embraced a large area of terri-

tory and his name was long a familiar sound to nearly every man, woman and child within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles from Upper Sandusky. He was no less successful financially than professionally, having by diligent attention to his business amassed a large property in Upper Sandusky and various parts of Wyandot county. He won a place in the esteem and confidence of the people seldom attained by other men of his profession and continued in the active practice until about 1884, when failing health compelled him to reduce his business largely to office work. From that time forward his bodily powers gradually failed, but he lingered several years, dying on the 27th of January, 1897. Dr. Henderson was a man of unimpeachable integrity and his character as a citizen was transparent and above reproach. He was a Republican in politics, strong in his belief and took an active interest in public affairs, contributing much to the material and moral advancement of the city of his residence. Popular as a man, eminent as a physician, honorable in all his dealings with his fellows, and living as nearly as possible according to his standard of right, his name will always continue prominent in the annals of Upper Sandusky and Wyandot county.

Harris R. Henderson was born in Wayne county, Ohio, October 19, 1853, and was but six months old when his parents took up their residence in Upper Sandusky. He attended the graded schools of the city until his seventeenth year and with such assiduity did he persevere in his studies that at that early age he was qualified to enter the First National Bank as bookkeeper, which position he filled to the satisfaction of his employers for a period of seven years.

Resigning the place at the expiration of that time, he engaged in merchandising as a dealer in boots and shoes, meeting with gratifying success, and continuing the business about fourteen years. In the fall of 1892 he disposed of his stock and with several other prominent citizens became an incorporator of the Gordon Casket Works of Upper Sandusky, accepting the secretaryship, the duties of which he discharged until the spring of 1895, at which date the establishment was purchased by J. J. Stoll, and has since been known as the Stoll Casket Works, with Harris R. Henderson, secretary, under whose management the concern has been placed upon a paying basis and made one of the leading industries of the city. He possesses business qualifications of a high order and his energy and persistence mark him as a man of great force of character and determination of purpose. He is always interested in everything that pertains to the public welfare and has long ranked as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Upper Sandusky. A creditable representative of an honored family, he has performed well his part in maintaining the dignity of the name; with a reputation above criticism and motives which have never been questioned, he has won the confidence of his fellow citizens and, like his father before him, is destined to figure prominently in all that concerns the best interests of Upper Sandusky and the county of Wyandot.

Mr. Henderson is a married man and the father of two children, Ida B. and Robert Alexander, both still members of the home circle. His wife was formerly Emma K. Beery, daughter of Hon. George W.

Beery, for many years one of the prominent citizens of this part of the state. Politically Mr. Henderson is a Republican, but not an active partisan, preferring to devote his time to his large business interests rather than to aspire to official honors.

P. H. VON BLON.

The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. He has lived here all his life and for a number of years has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of this community. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of any discouragements which may seem to arise. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact and a biographical history of Wyandot county would not be complete without a record of his career.

Phillip Herman Von Blon, generally known as Herman, is a native son of the Buckeye state and also of Wyandot county, having first seen the light of day in Tymochtee township on the 29th day of January, 1863. He is of German extraction on the paternal side and inherited the sturdy qualities of the Teutons. His paternal grand-

father, Phillip Von Blon, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1832, settling probably in Tiffin, Ohio. He passed away in that place at the age of about eighty-three years. His son, also named Phillip, father of our subject, was also born in Bavaria and when but twelve years old was brought to the United States by his parents. In Tiffin, this state, he was enabled to attend the public schools some, and also learned the trade of a cabinetmaker. However he followed the pursuit of a farmer during most of his life. He came to Wyandot county early in 1850 and bought a farm in Tymochtee township. At that time the land was wild and unimproved, being covered heavily with timber, but through his earnest and untiring efforts the condition of the tract was soon changed into that of a well-improved and productive farm. He made this place his home and passed away there in 1872, at the age of fifty-two years. In political faith he was a Democrat, but never held any public office.

Religiously he was a worthy member of the German Reformed church. He was generally considered a fairly successful man, and at his death left a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The mother of our subject, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Elizabeth Frederick, was born near McCutchenville, Wyandot county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Joseph Frederick. The latter was one of the old and honored pioneers of Wyandot county and as a farmer and stock man was quite prominent in the early days. He lived to an advanced age. Our subject's mother was fifty-six years old at the time of her death. She was the mother of ten children, of whom our subject was the ninth in order of birth.

The boyhood of P. H. Von Blon was passed upon the farm, where he early became accustomed to the arduous toil connected with agricultural pursuits. Until he reached the age of eighteen years he received the advantages of a district-school education, but at that age he came to Upper Sandusky and took a position as clerk in a stove and hardware store. He remained in that position for eight years and then, in the latter part of 1888, he engaged in the same line of business on his own account. His success was pronounced from the start and he has continued to do his share of the hardware business of the city. He carries a stock valued at about three thousand five hundred dollars, consisting of a full line of stoves, shelf and heavy hardware, and everything usually found in an up-to-date store of this kind. He is also the owner of three residence properties in Upper Sandusky. Mr. Von Blon is a stockholder in the Citizens Electric Light and Power Company, and the vice-president and one of its directors. He also holds the same position in the First Building & Loan Association of Upper Sandusky.

For his wife Mr. Von Blon chose Miss Rachel C. Agerter, a native of this place and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Agerter. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, Phillip A., Martha, Clarence, who died at the age of six years, and Doratha, who died in infancy.

Politically our subject is an active Democrat and has served one term as a member of the city council. While a member of that body he earned for himself an enviable reputation because of his sagacity and sound judgment. Fraternally he is a member of Wyandot Lodge No. 174, K. of P., of this

city. Mr. Von Blon's life thus far has been well spent and his fidelity to every duty has won for him the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been in contact. He is a worthy descendant of an honored pioneer of this locality and his life record well deserves a place in this volume.

JOHN SEIDER.

The subject of this sketch has long figured as one of the leading manufacturers and prominent citizens of Upper Sandusky. For fifty years he has resided in the city and most of his time has not only been a witness to its growth and development, but has also been an active participant in its industrial enterprises. A substantial and forceful factor in all that tends to promote the material prosperity of both city and county, it is appropriate that mention be made of him in this connection.

John Seider is a native of Germany, born in Wittenburg, March 31, 1833. He is the son of Jacob and Catherine Seider, the former accidentally killed in his native country in 1837. After attending school for some years and acquiring a good practical education, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, with whom he served three and a half years, paying for the privilege of learning the trade and working each day many hours over the regular time. In addition to general blacksmithing, he also acquired a knowledge of wagon and carriage making and being skilled in the use of tools he early could turn his hands to any kind of mechanical work. In August, 1852, in company with his mother and six younger

brothers and sisters, he took passage on the sail boat "Havre" for the United States and after a voyage of three weeks' duration landed in New York. A short time prior to the above date, his stepfather, Frederick Frey, preceded him to the new world and located in Upper Sandusky, to which place the subject and family at once proceeded, reaching the town on the 9th day of October, 1852. On arriving at the place young Seider found himself in straightened financial circumstances, being entirely out of money but strong in determination to make the most of his opportunities. It was not long until he secured employment with a blacksmith, who paid the young mechanic four dollars for his first month's labor. After following his trade a short time he began working on a railroad, then in process of construction, but this not being to his liking, he soon abandoned it and engaged with William B. Barringer, who operated a shop in Upper Sandusky. He began with that gentleman at six dollars per month and board and received that amount until the following spring, when his wages were increased to nine dollars. He proved a very valuable assistant, as is attested by the fact of his remuneration being increased a little later to twelve dollars per month, then to fifteen dollars, and at the beginning of the year following his wages were advanced to two dollars per day. He remained with Mr. Barringer the greater part of four years, meantime turning over his wages to his mother to pay for a home which the latter purchased shortly after the family came to Upper Sandusky. By reason of his mother's death and the refusal of his stepfather to pay what remained due on the house, Mr. Seider lost all the money he put

into the house, but still continued to look after his younger brothers and sisters and plan for their future. In 1857 he purchased the lot where his shop now stands for one hundred and fifty dollars, the sum total of his capital, and from that time dates his progress as one of the city's most energetic and successful business men. He began on a small scale at horseshoeing and the manufacture of wagons, in connection with which he also carried on general blacksmithing and repairing, gradually enlarging the scope of his enterprise until he found it necessary to employ several assistants in order to meet the demand for his work. He continued the business nine years, forming a partnership with D. Hale in 1865, which, under the firm name of Seider & Hale, lasted until about 1871. In that year he purchased his associate's interest and subsequently admitted Frank Beidler, who continued his partner till 1880, when the firm of Seider & Ludwig was established. This relationship lasted until the spring of 1884, at which time Mr. Seider became sole proprietor and he managed the enterprise with gratifying financial results until 1888 when his son, John J. Seider, was taken in as a partner. Two years later another son, Edwin, was admitted, since which time the firm has been known as Seider & Sons. To meet the constantly increasing demand for his products and do the vast amount of blacksmithing and general repairing required, Mr. Seider found it necessary to increase the capacity of his factory from time to time. This he did and the business is now carried on in two large, substantial and systematically arranged brick buildings, two stories high and in area thirty by sixty feet and thirty by one hundred and twenty-five feet,

respectively. There is also a large ware room twenty-four by seventy feet in size, and the entire plant, representing a capital of many thousand dollars, is supplied with the latest and most approved machinery and appliances needed in the manufacture of high grade buggies, carriages, wagons and vehicles of all kinds, in which a number of skilled mechanics are employed. The reputation that Mr. Seider's workmanship has acquired throughout the state has increased the already large demand, to meet which the factory is kept running at its full capacity every working day in the year.

Mr. Seider's business, since coming to Upper Sandusky a penniless boy, has been most remarkable. Slowly but surely he overcame the many obstacles which beset his pathway and, gradually forging to the front, he is now at the head of one of the largest and most important industrial concerns of the city and he is also classed among the well-to-do men of the place. Besides his factory he owns valuable city property, including a fine, large brick residence and other dwellings which he rents, every dollar's worth of property earned by own labor or by his successful management.

Mr. Seider has been twice married, the first time on the 22d of November, 1857, to Miss Rosina Agerter, a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States with her parents when quite young. She departed this life on the 5th day of January, 1864, leaving three children: Clara V., wife of George Savage; Minnie, wife of William Shannon, a druggist of Upper Sandusky; and Elizabeth, who is still a member of the home circle; one child, Harry, died when an infant in 1861. The second marriage was solemnized January 5, 1865,

with Mrs. Amelia (Fistler) Meyer, widow of the late Jacob Meyer. This union resulted in the birth of five children: John J., Edwin, Anna, Alice and Frank, deceased. The first two are associated with their father in the manufacturing business and all four are living under the parental roof. By her previous marriage Mrs. Seider had one daughter, Louise Meyer, now the wife of Frank Brandt, and resides in Upper Sandusky.

Mr. Seider served two years as township trustee of Crane township, was a member of the city council seven years and for two terms held the office of township treasurer, of Crane township and was also a member of the school board for two terms. In these positions he displayed the energy and ability characteristic of him in his business enterprises and left the offices with records untainted by the slightest breath of suspicion. He has been a member of Warpole Lodge, No. 176, F. & A. M., since 1870 and, while not a member of any church, is liberal in his contributions to religious and benevolent movements. In the language of another, "Mr. Seider is recognized among the most successful business men of Upper Sandusky." "He is a man of excellent character, of generous impulses and, though always guarding his own interests, has never lost an opportunity to lend aid in enhancing the interests of the public generally." He is a splendid example of the successful, self-made man and his life forcibly illustrates what can be accomplished by a young man of determined purpose who gave little heed to the frowns of adverse fortune. Intelligent, enterprising in all he undertakes, loyal to the institutions of his adopted country and popular with all,

he takes precedence as one of the leading German-American citizens in a country noted for its composite nationality. He has added luster to the city of his residence and his name will go down to future generations as one of its most distinguished business men.

CHARLES C. CONAGHAN.

The gentleman whose sketch is herewith presented is not a resident of Wyandot county, but was born here and is an honorable descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of Tymochtee township. As the name indicates, the Conaghans are of Irish lineage. Dennis Conaghan, grandfather of Charles C., was a native of the Emerald Isle, but when a young man came to the United States and settled in Adams county, Penn. He was married in that state about the beginning of the nineteenth century to a Miss Wills and reared a family of six or seven children, the oldest of whom was Joseph, whose birth occurred in 1808. He married Margaret Eyler, became a successful farmer of Seneca county, Ohio, reared four daughters and one son, and died in the year 1889. John, the second of the family, married Sarah Wise and became the father of a large family; he was a farmer in good circumstances and departed this life in 1875. Frank H., the youngest of the sons living, married and was the father of four sons and two daughters; he followed farming and stock raising in Ohio until age and infirmities obliged him to retire from active life, since which time he has made his home in the city of Fostoria; he is now seventy-five years of age and totally blind.

One daughter of Dennis Conaghan mar-

ried George Kintz and died about 1845, leaving four children. Another daughter became the wife of George S. Christlip; she bore her husband eight children and died about the year 1868. Charles C. Conaghan, father of the subject, was a farmer of Wyandot county, of which he became a resident in the pioneer period, the family moving here from Pennsylvania when the country was on the very outskirts of civilization. He married Mary A. Bardeen, daughter of Anthony and Magdalene Bardeen, the former a native of the province of Alsace-Lorain, France, and the latter of Germany. It will thus be seen that in the veins of the subject of this review is mingled the blood of the Irish, French and German peoples, a combination productive of a high and sterling quality of manhood. Anthony and Magdalene Bardeen were married in the old country, and about 1817 emigrated to the United States and settled in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, where their daughter, Mary Louisa, mother of the subject, was born in June, 1822. The other members of the family were Magdalene and Mary Ann, born in Germany; Caroline, Sarah and Anthony, whose births took place in America. Magdalene married Sebastian Lye; he died in 1863 and his wife in 1898. Mary Ann married Francis J. Lye, settled in Allen county, Ohio, and for some years thereafter Mr. Lye was engaged in the mercantile business. He was eminently successful, accumulated large wealth and became one of the prominent citizens of the county in which he lived. All of their nine children reached their majority and became heads of families. Mr. Lye is still living at the age of eighty-six, strong physically, but weak mentally. Caroline married John Shaffer and settled in Delphos,

where both died of typhoid fever in the winter of 1855; they had eight children, three of whom died in the above year of the same disease which carried off their parents. Sarah became the wife of Martin Bope, who was F. J. Lye's partner in the mercantile business for several years, settling at Delphos about 1845. In 1857 he went to California, where his death occurred about 1881; his widow is still living in that state. Anthony married and settled in Delphos in 1850 and died a few years later. Additional to the above, there was an older son, E. B. Shaffer, who served four years in the late Rebellion as a member of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry. He was a brave soldier and at the time of his discharge, in 1865, was captain of his company. He now resides in Edina, Mo.

Charles C. and Mary L. Conaghan were the parents of two children, Charles C., whose name forms the caption of this sketch, and A. F. The father died in the prime of life, at the early age of thirty-two, and later his widow married William Best, by whom she had four children, viz.: Mary E., Agatha, Louisa and Matilda; her death occurred on the 9th day of November, 1891.

The immediate subject of this review is one of the representative citizens of Summit county, Ohio, engaged in merchandising at the town of Tallmadge. He is a prosperous business man, public-spirited in all the term implies and a member of the formerly large, but decreasing, army of veterans who donned the blue during the trying days of the great Rebellion. Charles C. Conaghan was born in Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, October 16, 1842, having first seen the light of day on what is known as the "old Logsdon farm." He was reared

on this place until young manhood and at the breaking out of the Rebellion enlisted August 12, 1861, at Tiffin, Ohio, in Company B, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, for three years or during the war. This regiment went to the front under the command of Col. W. H. Gibson and the captain of his company was B. S. Porter. He served out his time faithfully and uncomplainingly, shared with his comrades all the vicissitudes and horrors of war and at the expiration of his period of enlistment was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 5, 1864. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, where he was wounded September 19, 1863. He was also in the Atlanta campaign and in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Pickett's Mills, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and the siege and general assault of Atlanta. The Forty-ninth Ohio has one hundred and thirteen men buried at Marietta, Ga., in the National cemetery. Mr. Conaghan was taken prisoner at Lawrenceburg, Ky., October 8, 1862, by Kirby Smith's command and paroled on the spot and sent home.

The wound Mr. Conaghan received at Chickamauga was by a shot through the right leg just above the knee, from which he was confined in hospital No. 5, at Nashville, for four weeks and then received a furlough home for sixty days; after partial recovery he served with the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry two months, not being able to join his regiment, but finally rejoined it at Cleveland, Tenn. Mr. Conaghan considers his hardest march to have been from Battle Creek, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky., a distance of about three hundred

miles. They left Battle Creek, Tenn., August 16, 1862, and arrived at Louisville about September 29-30, 1862, suffering severely from heat and dust, lack of salt and food, living on green corn and bread which the soldiers themselves baked at the camp fires. Mr. Conaghan crossed, with his regiment, the state of Kentucky three times and marched five times across the state of Tennessee. His regiment traveled about twelve thousand miles on foot, by water and by rail, Pickett's Mills he considers to have been his hardest fought battle. Mr. Conaghan was always an active soldier and, with the exception of the battles fought while he was wounded and a paroled prisoner, was in all the actions of his regiment, its skirmishes, marches and campaigns.

Mr. Conaghan was a brave soldier, and of his regiment, the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, two hundred and two men were killed in battle. This was the heaviest loss of any regiment from Ohio. Out of every one thousand men in the army forty-seven died of disease and thirty-seven were killed, making eighty-four out of every one thousand who perished and never saw their homes again. Mr. Conaghan's brother, Frank, enlisted for the war when only seventeen years old in Company B, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Mr. Conaghan was not yet nineteen years old when he enlisted from purely patriotic motives, and first offered his services to his country in the first call for seventy-five thousand men, but this call being most promptly filled his offer was declined, but he seized the next opportunity and was accepted as narrated above.

After the war Mr. Conaghan returned

to Carey, Wyandot county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1865 went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's college and immediately thereafter engaged in bookkeeping in Cleveland, where he remained six months. In February, 1866, he went to Akron, Ohio, and engaged in the coal trade, which he continued one year. He married, while living in Akron, Miss Olive R. Ellis, a daughter of Joseph D. and Mary A. (Brown) Ellis, and to this union were born two children, Nellie L. and Mary B.

After marriage Mr. Conaghan located in New Portage, where he was engaged for one and a half years in the grocery business, and came to Tallmadge in 1870. Here he was employed as a clerk for W. E. Hinman until 1885; in 1886 Mr. Conaghan engaged in business at Tallmadge with Frank E. Hine, but Mr. Hine died in 1892, and since that time Mr. Conaghan has conducted the business alone. Mr. Conaghan is a member of Buckley Post, G. A. R., of Akron, Ohio, and has been delegate to the department encampment. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, at Tallmadge. In politics Mr. Conaghan is a stanch Republican, has been clerk of Tallmadge ten years and has also been a member of the school board. Mrs. Conaghan died October 27, 1885, a woman of many virtues. Mr. Conaghan next married, March 25, 1897, Mrs. Margaret E. Kline (*née* Hall), widow of Frank E. Hine.

WALTER SANFORD.

One of the leading and experienced agriculturists of Jackson township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is Walter Sanford, who re-

sides in section 24, and is the owner of two hundred acres of excellent land.

Mr. Sanford was born in Allegany county, N. Y., May 5, 1832, and is a son of Jeremiah F. and Rebecca (Simerson) Sanford, of whom the former was a native of Geneseo, N. Y., where he grew to manhood, and March 29, 1831, married Miss Simerson, a native of New Jersey, and for some time lived in Allegany county. He was a lumberman and farmer and in the fall of 1836 started west with his little family in a wagon. On reaching Wyandot county, Ohio, he rented land in Jackson township for two years and then entered eighty acres of wild land in section 33. On this land he erected a cabin and built a double log barn, cleared up about forty acres and set out an orchard. He lived there nearly fifteen years and then traded for eighty acres of timberland in section 15, which he also cleared up and bought forty additional acres, cleared this tract also, built a comfortable dwelling and substantial farm buildings and converted the place into a profitable farm. Here his wife passed away October 12, 1885, and here his own death occurred in January, 1890, both dying members of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Sanford was a Democrat, and although never an office-holder he did a great deal for the township in the way of building roads, etc., and was in every possible manner a useful and public-spirited citizen. He was truly respected by all who knew him and there were but few in the township that did not.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah F. Sanford were born eight children, namely: Walter, subject of this sketch; Christian, born November 17, 1835, died August 20, 1837; Edward, born May 1, 1839, died September

27, 1839; George, born September 19, 1840, in Jackson township; Jared M., born May 20, 1842, died August 14, 1863; Lafayette J., born January 9, 1846, died February 9, 1850; John F., born July 6, 1849, now farming in Jackson township; Melissa Ann, born December 13, 1852, and now the wife of William B. Haner, of Jackson township.

Walter Sanford received his education in the backwoods log school house of his district, which was built when he was a boy. He lived with his parents on the home place until twenty-six years of age, when he married, in Wyandot county, March 11, 1859. Miss Susanna McDaniel, native of Wayne county, Ohio, and a daughter of James and Nancy (Hannah) McDaniel, natives of Pennsylvania. To this marriage was born one child that died in infancy.

James McDaniel, father of Mrs. Sanford, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1837, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land in Jackson township, Wyandot county, which he cleared and lived upon several years. He then sold this and removed to Richland township and bought eighty acres, but came back to Jackson township, and here lived on twenty acres until his death.

After marriage Mr. Sanford and wife settled on their present home in section 24, which then consisted of forty acres, to which Mr. Sanford later added another forty, all of which was wild land. He erected a log house and barn and kept diligently at work, doing general farming, increased his acreage to two hundred and forty acres, and now has two hundred and thirty acres under cultivation, showing that he possesses extraordinary determination, skill and good management seldom equalled and

never excelled. He has devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising, and in so practical a manner that a perpetual competence is the satisfactory result.

In politics Mr. Sanford is a Democrat, but the only office that he ever cared to fill was that of constable. He is a member of the Christian Union church, of Jackson township, and faithfully lives up to its precepts. Mr. Sanford and his amiable helpmate enjoy the respect of the entire community in which they live and are noted for their affability and generous impulses, as well as quiet life.

JOSEPH A. LILES.

This gentleman, one of the most substantial middle-aged farmers of Jackson township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Richland township, this county, April 25, 1846, and is a son of Isaiah and Catherine (Young) Liles, the former of whom was born in Ross county, May 27, 1818, and the latter on March 17, 1819.

Lemuel Liles, father of Isaiah Liles, was born in South Carolina in 1779, served in the war of 1812, and was married in Ross county, Ohio, to Hannah Durringer. He was a Methodist clergyman and farmer. Isaiah Liles was reared in Logan county and in 1839 came to Wyandot county, bought seven hundred acres of land and bought and furnished timber for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was married in Wayne county, and had born to him seven children. He was clerk to the board of education for twenty-five years, was a land agent and stock dealer. He was first a Whig in politics and afterward a Republican, but never

held a public office. In religion he was a Methodist and class leader, and died April 16, 1869; his widow still lives in Richland township.

The seven children born to Isaiah Liles and wife were named as follows: Samuel G., farming in Jackson township; Joseph A., of this sketch; Margaret, whose first husband was James Morrison, she being now married to Henry Shriver, of Jackson township; Charlotte Ann, who died young; Elvira, who was married to Lewis Ellis, had two children, George and Lucy, and is deceased; Lemuel, who married Alice Healy, and is also deceased; and Plimpton M., who is living in retirement in Forest.

Joseph A. Liles was educated in the common schools and lived at home until his enlistment, in 1863, in Company I, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command. He was shot in the left breast in June, 1864, and was for some time confined in hospital, but with this exception was always ready for duty. He was present at all the battles in which his regiment took a part, and bore himself with bravery and fortitude, being honorably discharged in June, 1865.

On his return from the army, Mr. Liles re-engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he married Miss Elizabeth Brackney, a native of Auglaize county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Adeline (Keasen) Brackney, the former of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio, and the latter in West Virginia. This union has been graced with ten children, namely: Adeline was a teacher in Wyandot county, became the wife of Henry Taylor, of Mifflin township, and the mother of three children, Howard, Fannie and Carrie; Minnie, still at home; Lu-

ella, also at home; Ralph; Lloyd; Earl; Russell; Pliny; James and Dickson. Russell has taken the Boxwell examination.

After marriage Mr. Liles made his home with his grandfather and he had the use of one hundred acres of land till his death. On this land Mr. Liles lived for eight years and then returned to Wyandot county, and bought fifty acres of his present farm, at that time known as the Zeller place, ten acres of which were cleared. That he has been thrifty and industrious is shown by the fact that he now owns two hundred and ninety-eight acres, all in Jackson township, and all but seventeen acres cleared up. Here he successfully grows wheat, oats, corn and hay and other crops, and raises choice Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs and French draft horses and is considered to be amongst the best farmers in the township.

In politics Mr. Liles is a Republican, but has always been too busy in attending to his farming interests to give any attention to office hunting. He is, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Forest, and no family in the township is held in higher respect than his.

HENRY W. KARR.

One of the most noted sons of Wyandot county, a prosperous farmer and veteran of the great Civil war, was born on the farm in Crawford township where he now lives, August 27, 1842. Hamilton Karr, his father, was born April 3, 1800, in Meigs county, Ohio, and came to the county of Wyandot about the year 1826, entering the quarter section of land which the subject



Winifred D. Harr

Mark H. Harr

Henry W. Harr

George H. Hewitt

now owns. He was one of the pioneers of this section and bore his full share in the early growth and development of the country. He married in Wyandot county in August, 1827, Mary Brown, who came here with her parents when a young girl, the Brown family being also among the earliest settlers of Crawford township. Hamilton and Mary (Brown) Karr were the parents of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity and became well known throughout Wyandot county. Their names are as follows: Canarissa, deceased; Sofia and Maria, twins, both dead. The former was burned to death or drowned at Monzo Willow, Mexico, having been a passenger with her husband on the ill-fated vessel "Golden Gate," which was destroyed by fire several miles from shore, resulting in the loss of nearly everybody on board. Her husband swam six miles to shore, where he was picked up when almost ready to sink; also one of his children, a son, Jonas, was saved and at present resides in Arkansas. The next in order of birth is James, now living in Kansas. Laura is also a resident of that state. Douglass is dead. Henry W., our subject. Clotilda and Mary are no longer in the land of the living. The father of these children was a fairly successful man, being for many years widely and favorably known as "Col. Karr." He died in 1873. His parents, Hamilton and Susan Karr, were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the former an early settler of Marietta, this state, and for many years a noted spy and scout in the early Indian wars of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Subsequently he served as captain and major in the United States army, but remained a woodsman nearly all his life, obtaining a

livelihood for himself and family largely by hunting. In his later years he followed farming and his death occurred at the age of seventy. Tracing the family history further back, it is learned that the progenitor of the American branch was Matthew Karr, who came to this country from Scotland about 1763, locating in Philadelphia. Subsequently he moved to Marietta, Ohio, where it is said he kept the first dairy in the state, furnishing milk to the citizens of the town and to the soldiers that garrisoned the old fort; he was killed by an Indian at the mouth of Duck creek, a short distance from the town, having just landed from his canoe when the fatal shot was fired. Mrs. Mary Karr, subject's mother, departed this life at the age of eighty-five.

The boyhood days of Henry W. Karr were spent on his father's farm and, as opportunities afforded, he attended the subscription school in the neighborhood. He remained under the parental roof until 1862, in July of which year he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the fall of 1863, when he was discharged on account of injuries received in a railroad collision. Mr. Karr saw considerable active service in Virginia, taking part in the battles of Winchester, Harper's Ferry and Berryville, and it was shortly after the last named engagement that he received the injury referred to above. After remaining in a hospital until sufficiently recovered he returned home, when with careful nursing he soon found himself again in possession of his wonted health and strength. Upon the restoration of his bodily powers Mr. Karr again entered the service of his country, joining October 17, 1864, Company F.

Ninth Ohio Cavalry, with which he shared the fortunes of war under General Sherman, participating in a number of battles, including, among others, Nashville, siege of Columbia, Waynesboro, Savannah, Dismal Swamp and Raleigh; also taking part in the celebrated march to the sea, and remaining with his command until honorably discharged on the 20th day of July, 1865.

When hostilities ceased and the country no longer needed his services, Mr. Karr returned home with an honorable military record and resumed the quiet pursuits of civil life on the old home farm, which he purchased in 1870. On the 10th of August, 1871, he married Miss Winifred Davidson, who was born in Danville, Knox county, Ohio, January 25, 1848, the daughter of George H. and Rachel (Payne) Davidson, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Maryland. These parents came to Wyandot county in 1858 and their family consisted of eleven children, namely: William, Mary Eliza, John, Elias, Winefred, Hulda, Edward, Geneva, Clara and Lina, all of whom grew to years of maturity. To Mr. and Mrs. Karr have been born two children, Tessie and Mark H., the former deceased and the latter his father's assistant on the farm. They have also taken Mrs. Karr's sister's child, George H. Hewett, to raise, whose mother died at the time of his birth. He was taken into the family soon after his mother's death and enjoys the same privileges as their own child.

Mr. Karr is a successful farmer and an enterprising business man. His place is well-improved and he is familiar with the methods of agriculture such as the most scientific and progressive farmers have adopted

to make their calling financially remunerative. As a neighbor and citizen he occupies a desirable and conspicuous place and all who know him honor him for his many sterling qualities of manhood. He proved his loyalty to the country by giving several of his best years to its service and the record he made as a brave and gallant soldier is one of which any veteran might well feel proud. His political preference naturally led him to espouse the principles of the Republican party and he considers it one of his binding duties to work for its success. While an active partisan, making all necessary sacrifices to promote the cause which enlists his support, he is by no means an aspirant for public honors. Fraternally he belongs to Carey Lodge, No. 420, F. & A. M., and for a number of years his name has adorned the records of Robinson Post, No. 19, G. A. R., at Upper Sandusky. Mr. Karr has met with flattering success as a raiser of fine live stock, his cattle, horses and hogs being selected with great care, and comparing favorably with those found on the best stock farms in this part of the state. In his business relations he keeps in accord with the ethics of life, and the correctness of his motives have never been questioned by those with whom he has had any dealing whatsoever. Personally he stands high among his neighbors and fellow citizens and no one has more warm friends or fewer enemies than he. Eminently warm hearted and generous, he discharges all of his duties with fidelity and zeal, and, to the best of his ability, lives up to his highest conception of what constitutes true manhood. Such, in brief, is the record of one of Wyandot county's useful and patriotic citizens. To some future historian must be the honor and duty of writ-

ing a more complete biography when this life ceases to be and his name becomes a memory.

WILLIAM B. HANER.

William B. Haner is a native of Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Mifflin township May 17, 1845, and is a son of Philip and Irene (Gleason) Haner, both natives of New York state.

Philip Haner was reared to manhood in his native county of Rensselaer as a farmer, was there married, and about 1839 came to Wyandot county, Ohio, by wagon; he was alone and was a long time in making the trip. He purchased forty acres of land from Jacob Lenard, deep in the woods of Mifflin township, cleared it up and built a double log house. In this he lived until 1849, when he sold his property and bought one hundred and sixty acres of uncleared land in the same township, which tract he and his sons cleared up. He again sold out and went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he died in 1893, his wife having passed away in 1887.

To Philip Haner and his wife, Irene (Gleason) Haner, there were born ten children, namely: David, who died in 1898; Edgar, a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who died in Libby prison in 1863; Almina, who died in 1875; Mary, the wife of Samuel Dome and living in Mifflin township; George, who died when eight years old; William B., the subject of this sketch; Florence, who married Adam Lotzenberger and is living in Kansas; John, in the mill business in Mifflin township; Henry, in Guthrie, Okla.

William B. Haner received a common school education and assisted in cultivating the farm until he was twenty-seven years old. February 6, 1872, he married Miss Melissa Ann Sanford, who was born in Jackson township and is a daughter of Jeremiah F. and Rebecca (Simerson) Sanford, whose life-sketch appears on another page of this work. To this congenial union have been born nine children, namely: Lennie, wife of Frank Owens, a farmer of Henry county, Ohio, to whom she has borne three children, Lola, Floy and Carl; Effie Orvilla, who died when twenty years old; Irene, who is married to Conrad McDaniel, a farmer also in Jackson township; Iva May, who died in November, 1898; Elmer Franklin, at home; Oddie, Walter Earl, an infant deceased, and Hazel Elizabeth.

After his marriage Mr. Haner purchased sixty acres of the old homestead, on which he lived seven years, then sold out and in 1879 came to Jackson township and bought sixty acres of the Stanley place, on which there were no buildings whatever. That he managed this property well, exercised industry, frugality and skill is shown by the fact that he now owns one hundred and twenty-one acres in sections 22 and 23, Jackson township, and forty acres of the old homestead in Mifflin township, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and successful agriculturists of his section of the county of Wyandot. All his land, excepting fifteen acres, is under a fine state of cultivation for mixed crops—wheat, oats and corn—and he also gives much attention to breeding graded cattle, as well as sheep.

In politics Mr. Haner is a Democrat and is a local leader of his party, with which he is very popular. He served as township

trustee for two years (1883 and 1884), and was township treasurer for twelve years. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum at Forest, and his wife is a member of the Christian Union church. The family is one of the most highly respected in Jackson and adjacent townships, and especially so in Mifflin, Mr. Haner's native home.

JOSEPH A. HOUGENDOBLER.

One of the self-made men, in the business sense of this term, who are residents of Jackson township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is Joseph A. Hougendobler, who was born in Lancaster county, Penn., February 20, 1825, the seventh child in a family of eight children born to Jacob and Catherine (Effert) Hougendobler, natives of the same county. The father was a weaver by trade and also a distiller, and in Lancaster county he and his wife passed the whole of their earthly existence and died in the faith of the German Reformed church. Their eight children were born in the following order: Anna, Isaac, Elizabeth, Henry A., Jacob and Barbara, all deceased; Joseph A., subject of this sketch, and Rebecca, widow of Leonard Scott, living in Clark county, Ohio.

Joseph A. Hougendobler lived with the old folks at home until he had attained twenty-three years of age, when he married, June 11, 1848, Miss Harriet Mellin, also a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hirsh) Mellin. To this, his first marriage, the following children were born: Mary Ann, the deceased wife of John Fernbaugh; Lizzie, also deceased; Amos, a farmer of Jackson

township and married to Julia Bainbridge, who has borne him two children, Ola and Gracie; Catherine, the wife of M. F. Hemmerly (postmaster at Kirby, this county), and to whom she has borne five children: Lloyd, Mamie, Nellie, Joseph and Charles; Henry H., who is living on the old place and has been twice married, first to Abbie Howe, who bore him one child, Emery, and, second, to Sylvia Quale, who has borne him six children: Earl, William, Bessie, Wave, Joseph and Dale; Susan, who was married to Henry O. Baker, died, the mother of one child, Mabel; Phebe is the wife of J. F. Fernbaugh, a farmer in Jackson township, and has borne her husband three children, Lola, Frank and Daisy; Emma is married to G. L. Spoon, of Jackson township, and also has had three children: Gemmil (deceased); Harry and David; Ida E., an infant who died March 14, 1867; and William, who died young. Mrs. Harriet (Mellin) Hougendobler died July 17, 1883, and for his second wife Mr. Hougendobler married October 7, 1891, Mrs. Martha Sisco, widow of Ira Sisco and daughter of Andrew Small, of Shelby county, Ohio.

It was not until his first marriage that Mr. Hougendobler learned the trade of shoemaking, at which he worked in Clark county four years, buying some town property in the meantime; he then removed to Osborn, Greene county, where he continued at shoemaking until April 1, 1865, and then came to Wyandot county and purchased twenty acres of land in Crane township, three miles east of Upper Sandusky, where he conducted farming in conjunction with his trade, following the latter in the city until 1879, when he purchased his present farm

of eighty-two acres in section 2, Jackson township, and here also he continued working at his trade for four years. His tract of land was all timbered, or wild, but, by industry and some hired help and the aid of his son, he cleared it up and converted it into a profitable farm, which will compare favorably with any other of its size in the township. His sons now cultivate the farm, and raise all the crops usual to this latitude.

Amos and Harry Hougendobler, the sons, are both members of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Forest and are exemplary young men and both greatly respected in the neighborhood. In politics the father is a Republican, but has never held any office.

Mr. Hougendobler has always taken a great deal of interest in church work, has been an elder and is now trustee of the Church of God at Kirby. He certainly deserves much credit for the upright, straightforward life he has led. He is widely and favorably known throughout the entire township, and but few citizens can boast of a larger circle of sincere friends.

MARVIN F. HOWE.

This well-known agriculturist of Jackson township, Wyandot county, is a native of the Buckeye state and was born in Athens county, December 17, 1828. Mr. Howe is able to trace his line of descent from Lord Howe, of England. His parents were Sylvanus and Abigail (Durfy) Howe, who were natives, respectively, of Vermont and Rhode Island.

Peter Howe, father of Sylvanus, was a

farmer by vocation and a patriot of the Revolutionary war, which latter fact entitles the subject and his wife to membership in that great American order, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Sylvanus was a mere lad when the family came to Ohio and first settled in Washington county, later removing to Athens county. There Sylvanus grew to manhood and was reared to farming, but later studied medicine and became quite eminent as a physician. He was also prominent as a politician, and was first a Whig, and later a Republican, and was elected to several township offices. He was a Universalist in religion and died in that faith in Wyandot county; his widow died at the home of the subject of this sketch. Their eleven children were named as follows: Peter S., who is now living in Illinois; Orinda M., deceased; Albertus, a farmer in Hamler, Ind.; Marvin F., the subject; Caroline, deceased; Gardner, a farmer at Stockton, Kan.; Angeline, in Greene county, Ohio; Mary S., deceased; Ozro B., who was killed at Richmond, Va., in the Civil war; Margaret Emma, of Dearborn county, Ind., and Lorilla L., of Greene county. All these children were educated in the common schools and several of them became school-teachers. Gardner Howe was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war and his regiment was among the last to be mustered out of service. He participated in eighteen pitched battles, but was never wounded nor taken prisoner.

Marvin F. Howe lived on the home place until about thirty years of age, when, for his first wife, he selected Sarah Ann Carter, of Morgan county, Ohio, and a daughter of James Carter. This lady became his wife in

1857, and for ten years was his genial helpmate. She died in 1887, the mother of three children, viz: Clarence wedded Miss Emma Higgins and has two children, Harvey and Mabel. He is an engineer on the Nickel Plate railroad, and has his home in Chicago, Ill.; Abigail, who was married to Harry Hougendobler and died September 15, 1885, was the mother of one son, Emery; Elizabeth, still at home. The second marriage of Mr. Howe took place December 18, 1867, to Mrs. Nancy Tuttle, of Wooster, Ohio, a widow with two children, Myron E., dispatcher for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Fort Wayne, Ind., and married to Emma Brazier, who has borne him two children, Carl and Elmer; and Orville D., who is living on the old home place in Jackson township, is married to Mary Hemmerly, and also has two children, Ira and Daisy. Mrs. Nancy Howe is a daughter of David and Sarah (Orr) Armstrong, a highly respected couple living at Wooster. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and came from the north of Ireland. They were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, of whom only two are now living, Mrs. Howe and a brother, David, of Mexico, Mo. Another brother, John, was killed in battle during the Civil war. To the second marriage of Mr. Howe have also been born three children, namely: Emma, wife of Daniel Dubbs, of Jackson township, has two daughters, Bertie and Nana; Albertus, who died when eighteen years old; and Otta E., who is still single and at home, has taken instruction in music. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have, through their kindness of heart, reared and educated a poor orphan boy, Amasa Carpenter. The latter became a useful and

honorable man and is now an esteemed citizen of Jackson township, this county. He married Miss Celinda F. Scott, a niece of Mrs. Howe, and they have a son, Ora.

After his first marriage Mr. Howe lived on the old place in Athens county until his mother's death, and came to Wyandot county in 1867. Here he settled on his present farm of one hundred and ten acres in section 10, but, although the place was partly cleared, there were no buildings upon it. Since then he erected, in 1881, a comfortable dwelling and all necessary outbuildings, has cleared up the whole place and has about one hundred acres under cultivation. He carries on mixed farming here and also owns nine acres in section 4. He also raises considerable stock and in every way has met with abundant success.

In politics Mr. Howe is a Republican, but has never held public office. He is a member of the Grange and he and his wife attend the Christian Union church. The family is greatly respected in the neighborhood, and Mr. Howe is regarded as one of the most substantial farmers of Jackson township.

The subject has been ever a kind and affectionate father, never struck one of his children, and never said "You shall do this, or that." He is a genial, large-hearted gentleman, whose presence carries sunshine and good cheer wherever he goes. His beautiful country home, which is a credit to the county, is surrounded by one of the best lawns to be seen anywhere. Mr. Howe has, during the last four years, made the noteworthy discovery that he is enabled with the naked eye to see the invisible, in this respect having discovered a principle far in advance of his day.

JEPHTHA BROWN.

The gentleman whose name opens this sketch and who now has his home in Sycamore township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Canada, about seventeen miles north of Brockville, September 23, 1812. His parents, however, were natives of the state of New York and as that part of the Union was at that time the scene of war, many residents of the section crossed the line on the north in order to escape the British marauders who were devastating the country, and this was in all probability the case with the parents of the subject. It cannot be determined in what county Oliver Brown, father of subject, was born, but it is known that Sallie (Wilsey) Brown, the mother, had her nativity in Dutchess county.

Benjamin Brown, father of Oliver, was an old man when he entered the British army at the time of the American Revolution, and still living when the war of 1812 took place, when he went with the family to Canada, where his death occurred.

Oliver Brown, who had been a farmer by calling, died in Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., and there also his wife passed away in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which both were active workers. They had a family of nine children, namely: Benjamin and Hiram, deceased; Anthony, in Findlay, Ohio; Jephtha, the subject of this sketch; Ezra, who was an attorney and died in Findlay; Alfred, who died in Wood county; Henry, also an attorney, died in Findlay; Sallie died young, and Franklin died in New York state.

Jephtha Brown, the subject, was reared a millwright, but had worked on the home place until twenty-one years old, and after

having learned his trade still remained at home until twenty-five years of age, when he started for Wyandot county, Ohio, coming partly by stage and partly on foot, and stopping on the way to act as millman at Paw Paw, Mich., and in Seneca county, Ohio, and helping to build several mills. He had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber land in section 8, Sycamore county, on his way here to visit his brother, Benjamin, in Wood county, where he remained about five years, so that it was not until 1842 that he settled on his present place, some of which he had cleared in the intermediate time. There was a log cabin on the place, but this has long since been supplanted by a handsome modern dwelling.

The marriage of Mr. Brown took place to Miss Sallie Holmes, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Ira and Hannah (Brown) Holmes, the former of whom was a native of New York and the latter of Canada, and were pioneers of Seneca county, Ohio. They came to Wyandot county and settled in the woods, with no neighbors within a radius of less than four miles. The father was also a millman, and he and wife were highly respected wherever they resided, and both passed their latter years in Wyandot county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jephtha Brown have been born six children, namely: Clarence, who died when seventeen years old; Adeline, who is married to Elias Jones, of Crawford county; Amelia, wife of Albert L. Flack, a merchant of Tiffin; Alfred J., a farmer of Crawford county; Wirt, who married Alice Van Gundy, and is farming on the old homestead; and Loveta, who died young.

Mr. Brown still owns the old one-hun-

dred-and-sixty-acre homestead, but the total number of his acres is four hundred, of which a part is in Crawford county. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is looked upon as one of the best and most skillful agriculturists in the township.

In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican, but in the old days was a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison.

HARRY W. HAWKINS.

The popular, genial and accommodating postmaster at Sycamore, Wyandot county, Ohio, Harry W. Hawkins, was born in the city of Burlington, Iowa, and is a son of Henry C. Hawkins, who was born in Pennsylvania, but who, when only twelve years old, was brought to Ohio by his parents, who settled near Columbus.

Henry C. Hawkins was reared to manhood near Columbus, Franklin county, and there learned blacksmithing. Later he went to Burlington, Iowa, and there married Anna E. Strock, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a lady of varied accomplishments and genial temperament. Henry C. continued to follow his trade in Burlington until he removed to Butler, Mo., resided there seven years, and then returning to Ohio, located in Sycamore and continued to work at his trade until his death. His widow still resides in Sycamore, and is now sixty-four years old. Their children, three in number, are H. W., the subject of this biographical notice; C. A. S., a popular druggist in Sycamore, and married to Mary Wilcox, who has borne him one child, Mabel; and Clarke

S., who is married to Anna E. Steifle, of Bucyrus, Ohio, and has one daughter, Helen G.

On settling in Sycamore Mr. Hawkins worked for some time in the lumber trade; he was elected town clerk, filled the office for ten years, and was appointed postmaster of Sycamore, and has performed the duties of this office most satisfactorily.

All the sons of Henry C. Hawkins are members of Lodge No. 645, at Sycamore, and all sustain most excellent reputations as industrious citizens. Clarke S., now town clerk, was at one time for one year cashier and ticket agent for the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company at Bryan, Ohio, and for one year in the auditor's office at Toledo of the Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company. Later he came to Sycamore and is now with his brother, W. H., in the post-office at Sycamore.

CURTIS B. HARE.

Among the men who have acted prominent parts in the business and financial history of Wyandot county, Ohio, Curtis B. Hare, of Upper Sandusky, has been conspicuous. Honored and respected by the people of both city and county, he enjoys a large measure of public esteem, not alone on account of his prestige in financial circles, but also by reason of the straightforward business policy he has ever followed and the worthy standing he has achieved in the domain of private citizenship. A native of Ohio, he was born October 13, 1844, near the town of Adrian, Seneca county, his childhood home being two miles from the

line dividing the counties of Seneca and Wyandot. A reference to his family history discloses the fact that his paternal ancestors came to the United States from Switzerland in an early day and settled in Pennsylvania, of which state his grandparents, Conrad and Anna M. (Spangler) Hare, were natives. By occupation Conrad Hare was a farmer; he continued to follow agricultural pursuits in Pennsylvania until 1828, when he migrated to Wyandot county, Ohio, and purchased a tract of government land near the present site of Carey. Here he spent the remainder of his life as a tiller of the soil, dying when fifty-six years old; his widow survived him some years, departing this life at the age of seventy-six.

Among the children of Conrad and Anna Hare was a son by the name of Levi, whose birth occurred in Center county, Penn. He was a small boy when the family settled in Wyandot, and, like his father before him, grew to maturity on a farm and selected agriculture for a vocation. He became successful in his chosen calling, and by industry and judicious management acquired a comfortable competence, including two hundred acres of valuable land, the greater part of which was cleared and developed by his own labor. When a young man he married Miss Jane Berry, a native of Ross county, Ohio, who was brought to the county of Wyandot by her parents as early as 1823; she died here at the age of thirty-nine years. Mrs. Hare bore her husband eight children, seven sons and one daughter, namely: Darius D., a prominent citizen of this county whose biography appears elsewhere; Curtis B., of this review; Celestia S., who lives in Upper Sandusky; Cyrus D., engaged in the insurance business in the same city; Albert J.,

editor of the Union County Journal, a paper published at Marysville, this state; Adrian A., a merchant of Detroit, Mich., and Wellington R., a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this volume.

Politically Levi Hare was a Democrat, and as such wielded an influence for his party in the community where he lived. In religion he subscribed to the Methodist creed, as did also his wife, both being for a number of years devout members of the church, the teachings of which they early impressed upon the minds and hearts of their children. Mr. Hare met with an accident which resulted in his death when he was forty-nine years old, his loss being greatly deplored throughout the county in which he was so well and favorably known. Mrs. Hare's parents were Curtis and Sallie (Cavite) Berry, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Ross county, Ohio. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Berry settled in Crawford township, Wyandot county and continued to reside there until their deaths, which occurred at the ages of seventy and fifty-six, respectively. Curtis Berry served in the war of 1812 as a non-commissioned officer in a Virginia regiment, and made a creditable record as a soldier; he was of English descent, his wife's ancestors being originally Irish.

Reverting to the personal history of Curtis B. Hare, it may be stated that he received his first practical training in life on the family homestead near the town of Carey. During the summer months his employments were such as are common to the majority of country lads, and after the crops were gathered he attended the common schools in the neighborhood. To those early years, under the tutelage of parents whose

earnest desire was to graft upon the minds of their children such principles as would insure lives of usefulness and honor, Mr. Hare is largely indebted for the integrity of character and laudable ambition that have since distinguished him. The world is full of similar examples, and the student of biography will have no difficulty in recalling instances in which farm life left its impress upon some of the most noted characters known to history. In early years, when the mind is taking its bent, and when youthful ambitions are shaping themselves for manhood's achievements, no influence has ever been found more potent for good than that which the farm affords. As a student young Hare was diligent. He continued the pursuit of knowledge in connection with farm labor until his nineteenth year when, like thousands of other patriotic men throughout the North, he laid aside his books and the implements of husbandry and tendered his services to the government to assist in putting down the Rebellion. In March, 1864, he entered the signal corps service at Columbus, Ohio, and served in that capacity in Washington, D. C., until September, 1865. Subsequently he saw considerable active service on the Mississippi river under Commodore Porter and participated in the operations against Mobile with Farragut, besides taking part in other important movements on land and water. He discharged his duties creditably to himself and satisfactorily to his superiors and at the expiration of his period of enlistment was discharged at the city of New Orleans.

Actuated by a desire to add to his scholastic knowledge Mr. Hare on leaving the army entered an academy, where he spent one year studying the higher branches of

learning, after which he secured a situation as clerk with a mercantile firm. In this capacity he continued two and a half years and then affected a co-partnership in the grocery business with M. B. Smith, a relationship which was dissolved at the end of one year by reason of the death of the subject's father. The better to look after the latter's business affairs, Mr. Hare disposed of his interests in the store and assumed the management of the home farm, which he conducted about one year, selling the place at the end of that time and engaging in the grocery trade at Upper Sandusky. He continued to sell groceries successfully for a period of five years, when he changed his line of business by engaging in the hardware trade in association with R. A. McKelly, a partnership which still exists.

Mr. Hare's commercial career presents a series of successes and as long as he was actively engaged in merchandising his business grew in magnitude until he became a leader in the various lines which he represented. On the 1st day of June, 1895, he retired from active participation in the affairs of the firm, for the purpose of accepting the presidency of the First National Bank, of Upper Sandusky, a position he has since filled to the satisfaction of every one, officially or otherwise, connected with this old and reliable financial institution.

Mr. Hare's life has been exceedingly busy and not without events of striking interest and his record as a business man is without a stain. As a financier he ranks with the successful men of his city and county and by reason of a long experience in commercial and monetary affairs his opinions have great weight and his ideas always receive due considera-

tion. He is regarded as sound and reliable in matters involving large and important interests, careful in the management of all affairs intrusted to him, laying his plans with wise forethought and forming his opinions only on mature reflection. In the discharge of his official functions as executive head of the First National Bank, he has demonstrated sound judgment, attending to his duties with fidelity to the interests of stockholders and depositors in such a way as to win the confidence of the business public.

Of Mr. Hare, personally, those who know him best assert that he is a man of strong attachments for friends and entertains the truest and deepest regard for all who have kindred with or claims of friendship or gratitude on him. His nature is firm and positive, but kind, and while in the course of a long business career he may at times have produced antagonisms, they have always been without malice. In all, he has been a just man, and his deeds, which are so well known to the people of Upper Sandusky and Wyandot county, are the best standard by which to measure his life.

Politically Mr. Hare is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but has never had any ambition to gratify in the way of public office. He was married on the 23d of October, 1872, to Miss Nettie J. Brown, of New York. This union resulted in the birth of five children, two of whom grew to maturity. Adelaide, a cultured and refined young lady, who is still under the parental roof, and Levi Brown, also at home and who has charge of his father's hardware store at Upper Sandusky; the other three children died in youth. Mrs. Hare is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church;

she and her husband are esteemed members of a large social circle, a position which they have merited by their characters and genuine personal worth.

ALBERT H. KEMERLEY.

Conspicuous among the representative business men of Wyandot county is the well-known banker of Carey, whose name appears above. He is a descendant of one of the earliest pioneer families of this part of the state and traces his ancestral history to Germany, of which country his paternal grandparents, Jacob and Christina (Yager) Kemerley, were natives.

Jacob and Christina Kemerley left the fatherland when young and emigrated to the United States, settling at Lancaster, Ohio, where they were afterward married. By occupation Jacob Kemerley was a butcher and he worked at the trade in Lancaster for several years following his arrival in this country. He was the father of nine children, namely: Catherine, John, Dorothy, Joshua, Betsey, Samuel, Jacob, Sarah and Henry, all of whom grew to mature years and became well-settled in life. In 1836 the family removed to Wyandot county and settled in the woods near the present site of Carey, where the father bought from another party a right to a tract of government land. There being no dwelling of any kind for the reception of the family, they moved into a little log school house, which stood on the land, now the present site of Carey, and continued to occupy the same until a cabin could be erected on their own land.

Subsequently Mr. Kemerley purchased

land a short distance east of Carey and cleared a good farm, upon which he remained a number of years, and after the death of his wife spent the remainder of his days principally with his oldest son, dying in August, 1877, in his eighty-fifth year. His wife preceded him to the silent land, departing this life in the year 1868. Joshua Kemerley, second son and fourth child of Jacob and Christina Kemerley, was born January 26, 1826, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and at the time of the family's removal to the county of Wyandot was a lad ten years of age. He grew to manhood on the home place near Carey and selecting agriculture for his life work, followed the same in Crawford township until his retirement from active labor, several years ago. His wife, Samantha Spanger, daughter of George Spanger, an early settler of Crawford, died in 1871, at the age of thirty-seven, leaving five children, namely: John W., a resident of Cardington, Ohio; LeRoy, who lives in the town of Payne, this state; Alvin, a farmer of Crawford township; Albert H., and Emma, wife of C. H. Hull, a prosperous business man of Carey.

Joshua Kemerley has been a successful farmer, having accumulated a handsome property and, as stated above, is now enjoying the fruits of his long and arduous labors in a life of honorable retirement. He possesses ample means to render his remaining days comfortable and free from care and in his home in Carey is passing the time in quiet and content. In politics he is a Republican, but not an active party worker, and in religion he is a consistent member of the United Brethren church.

Albert H. Kemerley, to a review of whose life the remaining lines of this article

are devoted, was born two miles southwest of Carey, in Crawford township, on the 19th day of March, 1860. On his father's farm he learned life's first practical lessons and in the common schools, which he attended of winter seasons until his eighteenth year, he received an educational training which has served as a foundation for his subsequent active and successful business career. Losing his mother when quite young, he went to live with his uncle, John Kemerley, whose house he made his home until starting upon life's highway a free and independent agent. His uncle proved not only a kind and companionable relative, but also a wise and faithful adviser, and to his admonition and instructions is Mr. Kemerley indebted for much of the prosperity and success which have come to him since leaving the hospitable roof.

In 1881 Mr. Kemerley accepted a clerkship in a hardware store in Carey and after continuing in that capacity three years and eight months, entered the employ of Wood & Co., manufacturers of machinery and agricultural implements, as local agent at this place. He looked after the firm's interests at Carey for two years and then took the road as its traveling representative and expert workman. While thus engaged he traveled extensively throughout Illinois, Wisconsin and other states and made a record for faithfulness and efficiency which won the unbounded confidence of his employers.

Severing his connection with the company after spending one year on the road, Mr. Kemerley became salesman in the dry goods house of David Straw & Co., at Carey, and continued with them until July, 1890. On the death of Mr. Straw, which

occurred in the summer of 1900, the business was discontinued, after which Mr. Kemerley accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Peoples Bank, at Carey, the duties of which he discharged until January 1, 1895, when he was promoted assistant cashier, and two years later he purchased an interest in the institution. On February 1, 1902, the bank was reorganized and incorporated under the name of the Peoples Bank Co., with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and Mr. Kemerley was elected cashier. Mr. Kemerley is essentially a business man and in the management of the important monetary institution with which he is identified, has demonstrated clerical and executive abilities which place him among the ablest financiers in this part of the state. Sound judgment, clear discernment and a faculty to look carefully into details are among his marked characteristics, while his integrity and high standing in the world of business have won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has dealings. His business enterprises have been uniformly successful and, being still in the prime of life and fortified with a laudable determination to press forward to higher accomplishments in commercial and financial avenues. His many friends in Carey and elsewhere predict for him a future career of still greater activity and promise. Mr. Kemerley takes a pardonable pride in promoting the prosperity of his town and his name appears in connection with a number of its most important public improvements, among which may be cited the Carey electric telephone plant, in the building of which he was largely instrumental.

On the 11th day of January, 1888, Albert H. Kemerley and Miss Sadie E. Gal-

broner, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Galbroner, were made man and wife, the issue of which marriage is two children, Lawrence A., born August 13, 1889, and Gladys M., whose birth occurred on the 22d of July, 1893.

Mr. Kemerley has been honored by his fellow citizens of Carey with various local offices, in all of which he manifested the same faithfulness and efficiency which he displays in his business enterprises. He was town treasurer several terms and as such managed the public funds in such a way as to conserve the highest interests of the place. In politics he is a Republican. In his fraternal relations Mr. Kemerley is a Mason, belonging to blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He has also advanced in the Odd Fellows fraternity, being an active member of Carey Lodge, No. 407, and Wyandot Encampment, No. 153. Additional to the above brotherhoods, his name may be found on the records of Justice Lodge, No. 393, Knights of Pythias.

AMOS BIXBY.

Amos Bixby, notary public, collecting agent and farmer, with office in the town of Carey, is a native of Clinton county, N. Y., and a son of Joel and Eunice Bixby. Joel Bixby, a descendant of an old and highly respected New England family, was born in Wooster, Mass., and grew to maturity on a farm in that state. When a young man he went to Clinton county, N. Y., where he carried on agriculture until his removal, in 1848, to Wyandot county, Ohio.

Shortly after coming here he purchased

a small farm about one mile east of Carey and continued to live on the same until the breaking up of his family, after which he made his home for six or eight years with his son, the subject of this review. He was only fairly successful in his business affairs, but in all that constitutes upright manhood and good citizenship he was the peer of any of his fellows. He lived to a good old age, departing this life in his eighty-first year, respected and honored by all who knew him. His parents were Joel and Sallie (Moore) Bixby, both descendants of ancestors who settled in New England at a very early period.

Eunice Churchill, who became the wife of Joel Bixby and the mother of our subject, was also descended from New England ancestry, her father, William Churchill, coming from one of the oldest families of Massachusetts. She bore her husband nine children and died in Wyandot county at the age of sixty-five. Of her family, but three are living at this time, Amos, the subject of this article, Herbert, a retired farmer and soldier residing in Carey, and Joel D., a telegraph operator at Valparaiso, Ind.

Amos Bixby was born April 15, 1838, and spent the first ten years of his life on the home farm in Clinton county, N. Y. In 1848 he accompanied his parents to the county of Wyandot, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, meantime attending the public schools and obtaining a fair knowledge of the subjects then taught. The training thus received was afterward supplemented by three terms in the graded schools of Upper Sandusky and still later he pursued the higher branches of learning for some time in the Ohio Wesleyan University.

While still in his 'teens, he taught in the district schools of this county and continued the work at intervals until his twentieth year, when he went to Illinois. After spending two years as a teacher in that state, Mr. Bixby returned to Wyandot county and the two years following worked for David Straw, of Carey, in the grain and wool business, after which he spent two years in the west, then returned to Wyandot county and taught school at Carey one year, and in 1868 he engaged in the clothing business, to which line of trade he devoted his time and attention for about twenty-four years, meeting with gratifying success. The meanwhile, seeing a favorable opportunity to dispose of his business at a good figure, he sold his stock and turned his attention to other matters, chief among which were his duties as county commissioner, in which office he served from 1890 to 1893, inclusive, and at the same time he was appointed to administer the affairs of the late David Straw, whose estate was estimated at over half a million dollars. In adjusting the business Mr. Bixby demonstrated abilities of a high order. He wound up the affairs of the estate so faithfully and efficiently as to receive the highest praise from all concerned and since that time he has been retained in similar capacities for other parties in Carey and elsewhere. The better to attend to such business as came to him, he opened an office in 1895 and since that date his attention has been devoted to adjusting estates and a general law practice. Mr. Bixby is well versed in the underlying principles of jurisprudence and his practical knowledge of the law has led to his appointment as legal adviser for several large landed interests. As a counselor

he is safe and reliable and his services are greatly appreciated by those whose business has been intrusted to him.

Mr. Bixby stands high in public esteem, as witness his election as a Republican to the office of commissioner in a county overwhelmingly Democratic. As custodian of the people's interest in that responsible position, he was judicious and painstaking, conservative in matters of expenditure, but aggressive when convinced that certain improvements were essential to the public good. He also served as township treasurer four or five years, was a member of the town council several terms and his service on the school board was instrumental in advancing the standard of education in Carey. In fact, he has proved himself able to fill worthily every trust with which he has been honored, and thus far no one with business in his charge has had cause to question his prudent course or wise advice.

In addition to his business as notary and collector Mr. Bixby has large agricultural interests in Wyandot county, owning and overseeing a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, a part of which is devoted to stock raising. He is a good financier and by close application and able management has surrounded himself with a sufficiency of worldly wealth to render his remaining days on earth free from embarrassment or care. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and for a number of years his name has adorned the records of Lodge No. 420, at Carey.

Mr. Bixby has been twice married, the first time on the 26th day of May, 1867, to Miss Alice Reynolds, who died June 30, 1870, leaving one daughter, Alice, who is married to E. G. Laughlin, of Carey. The

second marriage was solemnized with Mrs. Eunice (Straw) Snyder, who is living at the present time. This union is without issue.

DAVID STRAW, DECEASED.

In the death of the honored subject of this memoir, April 26, 1890, at his home in Carey, there passed away another member of that group of distinctively representative business men who were the leaders in inaugurating and building up the industrial and commercial interests of Wyandot and other counties of northern Ohio. His name is familiar, not alone to the residents of the city to whose development he contributed so conspicuously, but to all who have been informed in regard to the history of this particular section of the Buckeye state. He was identified with the growth of Wyandot county for over forty-five years and contributed to its material progress and prosperity to an extent unequaled by any of his contemporaries. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing section of the commonwealth, and acting in accordance with the dictates of faith and judgment, he reaped, in the fullness of time, the generous benefits which are the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise. Prominently connected with the business history of Carey and Wyandot county, the career of David Straw is one eminently worthy of permanent record. Great fortunes have been accumulated by others, but few lives furnish so striking an example of the wise application of sound business principles and

safe conservatism as does his. The story of his success is not long nor does it contain many exciting chapters, but in it lies one of the most valuable secrets of the prosperity which it records; his business and private life are replete with interest and incentive, no matter how lacking in dramatic action. The record of a noble life, consistent with itself and its possibilities in every particular.

David Straw was a native son of Wyandot county, born in what is now Pitt township, on the 28th day of March, 1826. Samuel C. Straw, his father, a native of Vermont, came to Ohio about 1820 and for several years thereafter followed school teaching for a livelihood. He married Christine Staley, daughter of John Staley, a Pennsylvanian, who came first to Pickaway county, Ohio, thence, as early as the year 1815, to the county of Wyandot, locating in Pitt township, of which he was one of the earliest pioneers. Samuel C. and Christine Straw reared a family of six children and he became one of the most prosperous farmers in this section of the county, owning at one time, four hundred acres of valuable land. By nature generous and open-hearted, he went security for some of his friends, the result being the loss of his entire fortune, about the years 1844 and 1845. He never recovered financially from this disaster, living the remaining years of his life in somewhat embarrassed circumstances, dying in 1858, near Upper Sandusky; his wife survived him until 1874, when she, too, was called from the scenes of this life.

Being the eldest of the family and reaching manhood's estate during his father's financial troubles, David Straw was obliged to start in life unaided, not even possessing

a common school education, his intellectual acquirements being confined to a simple knowledge of the most elementary branches with an ability merely to write his own name. Handicapped with such great disadvantages, his outlook at the beginning of his career was anything but encouraging. In the fall of 1844 he began to work at such odd jobs as he could find, and the following spring secured employment in Huron county, where he remained several months, at a compensation of thirteen dollars per month.

In November, 1845, he returned to Wyandot county, and with a cash capital of about fifty dollars, the net earnings of his previous months of labor, he opened a small grocery in the town of Carey. From this venture dates his career as a business man and prominent factor in all that concerned the growth and prosperity of the place during the next forty-five years of its history. His business increased so rapidly and steadily that in 1851 it has attained such proportions that he was enabled to embark in the wholesale trade. Equipped with a robust constitution, energy and well directed determination, Mr. Straw took advantage of every opportunity conducive to his interests and soon found himself on the highway to success and fortune. Through the advice of a grocer salesman of New York, a party in that city engaged him, in 1847, to purchase and deliver a number of horses, which was done in due time to the entire satisfaction of his employer. Five men were employed to assist Mr. Straw in taking the drove of forty-two head, the trip from Carey to New York city covering a period of thirty-two days. This transaction having given him considerable prestige as a successful horse buyer he was recommended by a

friend, I. W. Hallister, of the American Fur Company, to the famous railroad contractor, Mr. DeGraff, as a man eminently qualified to furnish the latter with horses for railroad work. Mr. Straw was consulted, and delivered a few animals at Springfield, Ohio, after which, Mr. Hallister vouching for his honesty and integrity, he was furnished with five thousand dollars to make other purchases from time to time as directed, his aggregate investment amounting to thirty-six thousand dollars. Because of his business tact Mr. Straw was introduced by Mr. DeGraff to an extensive wool dealing firm in Providence, R. I., by which he was employed as agent to look after their interests in Ohio. He was put in possession of their contracts, with instructions to operate for them throughout the state. He was thus engaged until the firm disbanded in 1860, his purchases amounting to over five hundred thousand dollars each year. From 1860 to 1873 he was engaged with a Philadelphia firm and did for them a business equal in volume to that he had done for his former employers. Meantime his commercial business continued to increase in magnitude, in connection with which he also dealt extensively in grain, becoming one of the largest buyers and shippers in the state.

Through Mr. Hallister Mr. Straw secured the co-operation of a firm of grain dealers at Oswego, N. Y., doing an immense business, his shipments amounting to four and five thousand bushels daily, enabling him to load two boats at Sandusky city each week. Some idea of the magnitude of his mercantile interests may be learned from the fact that during a period of eighteen years his annual sales ran up to eighty thousand dollars, exclusive of his business as

grain dealer and commission merchant. In 1870 he withdrew personally from the mercantile field, but retained an interest for two years after that date. He may be said to have been one of the pioneer merchants of Carey and certainly no other man ever did as much as he toward promoting the commercial and industrial interests of the town. He was one of the founders of the People's bank at Carey in 1868, which institution began business with a capital of forty thousand dollars, and in 1872 he purchased the entire stock and became sole proprietor. Later he increased the capital to seventy thousand dollars and, with his son, Harry, as cashier, managed the concern carefully and successfully until his death. The well-known firm of D. Straw & Son was also extensively engaged in handling wool, seeds and grain, and for a number of years was recognized as one of the safest and most enterprising business houses in northern Ohio.

In addition to his various commercial affairs Mr. Straw was largely interested in real estate and the live stock business, owning over four hundred acres of land, stocked with four thousand head of sheep, besides a large number of fine horses and shorthorn cattle of the most valuable breeds obtainable. In 1883, at a cost of twenty-one thousand dollars, he completed the finest residence in Wyandot county, and one of the most valuable in this section of the state.

Mr. Straw was endowed with unusual business capacity and his sound judgment, keen discernment and remarkable foresight enabled him to attempt great enterprises and succeed where the large majority would have failed. There is perhaps no better example of what may be accomplished by duty

fully done or what obstacles may be surmounted through energy and tact than that afforded by the life history of this broad-minded, intelligent and progressive man of affairs. He carefully considered every enterprise before undertaking it, but when once embarked addressed himself manfully to the issue and never failed to carry his concerns to successful completion. Although a keen observer and shrewd financier, he likewise possessed a broad and generous nature and contributed liberally of his means to the advancement of all laudable enterprises, as well as to dispense with lavish hand the necessities of the poor and unfortunate of the city and community. Through business reverses his old friend, Hallister, became reduced in circumstances and the closing hours of his life found him penniless. With much gratitude for assistance rendered in his less prosperous years, Mr. Straw and another party kindly defrayed all expenses for his care in sickness and at death accorded him a respectable funeral. In all that constituted correct living and good citizenship Mr. Straw was pre-eminently a man among men. There was nothing small or narrow in his composition, but on the contrary he took broad and liberal views of men and affairs and stood "four square to all the world," a striking example of symmetrically developed manhood and a model worthy of imitation by those with careers and destinies yet to be achieved. His name will always be illustrious in the history of Wyandot county, and his character, unstained by the commission of a single unworthy act, is destined to be cherished for all time to come as a priceless heritage, not only by his descendants, but by the people among whom he was so long a

leader and a moulder of thought. He continued actively in business, directing and controlling his large interests, until death by apoplexy suddenly terminated his long and useful career on the date mentioned in the opening paragraph of this review.

Mr. Straw's first wife, to whom he was united in marriage on the 25th day of March, 1852, was formerly Miss Lucy Ann Turner, daughter of Samuel and Laura (Day) Turner, a union blessed with the following children: Emma, Harry, Anna, Willie, Minnie, Grace and Robert, of whom the last named, Willie, Minnie and Harry are deceased. Mrs. Straw departed this life in 1870 and two years later Mr. Straw married Marjorie V. Kirtland, of Huron county, Ohio.

Hezekiah L. and Sarah L. Kirtland, parents of Mrs. Straw were natives of Connecticut and North Carolina, respectively. Hezekiah Kirtland was born, reared and educated in the historic old town of Saybrook and when a young man went to Taboro, N. C., and engaged in the mercantile business. There he met and married Sarah L. Pittman, daughter of Dr. Pittman, one of the leading physicians of the town, a large planter and slave holder and one of the wealthiest men in that part of the state. Mrs. Kirtland was reared in luxury and enjoyed the best educational advantages which wealth and influence could procure. She was largely a lady of strong mentality, cultured and refined, and bore her husband children, as follows: Rev. Ambrose B. Kirtland, a learned divine of the Lutheran church, living in Salina, Kan.; Alexander H. died when fifty-eight years old; James K., of Plymouth, Ohio; George P., a jeweler of Nashville, Tenn.; Emma O., wife of E.

D. Strong, of Plymouth; Marjorie V., widow of the late D. Straw; Alvin C. died some years ago in Nashville, Tenn.; Frederick W., a merchant of Plymouth, this state; David P., deceased; Collin S., residing in New York city, and Mack H., deceased. Mr. Kirtland was an active member of the Lutheran church, a Democrat in his political belief and a very successful man in his business affairs. He was descended from an old and prominently connected New York family, his father, Daniel Kirtland, having served as captain in the military service in Long Island in a very early day. Mrs. Kirtland was a Methodist and is remembered as a woman of much piety and great activity in religious work. She died at Plymouth, Ohio, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Kirtland departed this life in his seventy-eighth year, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Mrs. Straw makes her home a part of the time in Carey with her children, Nellie, an accomplished young lady, Lawrence, now finishing his collegiate education, and George, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, who lives in the town. She has large monetary and real-estate interests which she manages with ability and tact, owning valuable property in Carey and some of the best farming lands in Wyandot and adjoining counties. She possesses a fine mind, cultivated in the refining grace of womanhood, and is held in high esteem by the best people in this town and wherever she is known. Like her husband, she, too, is mindful of the needy and unfortunate, gives liberally to all charitable and benevolent enterprises and by her sweet moral nature has endeared herself to a large and appreciative circle of friends.

ALVIN DOW, DECEASED.

No record of the representative men and early settlers of Wyandot county would be complete without appropriate mention of the well-known gentleman whose name we are pleased to place at the head of this sketch—the late Alvin Dow, who for many years was a prominent factor in the business affairs of Carey and vicinity.

Mr. Dow was born November 30, 1822, in the town of New Haven, Huron county, Ohio, the son of David and Louisa Dow, the father a native of New Hampshire and one of the earliest pioneers in the northern part of the Buckeye state. By occupation David Dow was a shoemaker, but after locating in Huron county he turned his attention to agriculture and continued the same until his death, at the age of forty. Louisa Dow survived her husband a number of years, dying in Carey at the age of seventy.

The youthful years of Mr. Dow were spent amid the stirring scenes of the pioneer period and until about sixteen he remained on the family homestead in Huron county. In 1838 he went to Springville, Seneca county, where he was employed as clerk in a general store, continuing there until his removal, a few years later, to the town of Carey, Wyandot county. On coming to the latter place he entered the employ of Carey & Starr, in whose establishment he worked for some time and then engaged in merchandising upon his own responsibility, a venture which more than met his expectation. At that time there was a group of notable figures in the commercial world who had their residence in this part of the county, promi-

ment among whom were David Straw, David Harpster, Robert Carr and Lionel Ranger, Sr., all doing business at or near Carey and whose reputation extended over a large section of the state. Mr. Dow became one of the group and, although dealing with and competing against such men, he was eminently successful and soon ranked with the more progressive merchants of Wyandot and neighboring counties. To him and his contemporaries the town of Carey is largely indebted for its business prosperity and their ability and thrift did much toward moulding and directing the subsequent commercial interests of this part of Ohio.

In 1842, when twenty years old, Mr. Dow was united in marriage to Miss Olive Brayton, who bore him one child, Anna, now Mrs. Swartz, who lives in Pennsylvania. No life is exempt from sorrow and Mr. Dow, in common with all humanity, was called to pass through deep waters of affliction. In two short years the death angel visited his happy home, taking therefrom the wife of his youth, the companion whose wise counsel and willing help did so much to encourage him when he started in the world to achieve a fortune and to carve out a destiny. After treading life's pathway alone about four years, he entered into the marriage relation, June 21, 1849, with Miss Dorcas Carey, daughter of Judge John Carey, with whom he shared life's joys and vicissitudes for over fifty years. This was indeed a fortunate and happy union and during the long years of its continuance each became a part of the other's life. Seven children came to gladden their home, two sons and five daughters, whose names are as follows: John Carey (see his sketch elsewhere); Rose married Herbert Bixby; Wal-

ter Scott, a traveling salesman who makes his home with his mother; May, wife of J. D. Carothers, a farmer of Crawford township; Winter, now Mrs. Albert Kaley, of Red Cloud, Neb.; Dorcas, wife of Henry Felker, of Toledo, and Alice M., who died in infancy.

In the prime of early manhood, under the preaching of Rev. Gray, Mr. Dow was happily converted and from that time until his death he lived a devoted Christian life, consecrating all the powers of his strong mentality unreservedly to the service of the Master. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church and contributed liberally of his means for the spread of the Gospel at home and abroad, being always identified with movements having for their object the moral and spiritual uplifting of humanity. His religious life was not demonstrative—in fact, he was rather reticent and conservative in matters of faith—yet he never lost sight of his obligations to a higher power, while a lively hope in a blessed immortality always cheered and encouraged him amid the duties and cares of this life. Mr. Dow was a splendid example of symmetrically developed, consecrated Christian manhood. Successful in business and a prominent factor in the affairs of his town and county, he never lost sight of the higher obligations he owed to God and his fellow men. His whole life was patterned after the divine standard of excellence as found in the person of the Nazarene, and if he occasionally came short of realizing his ideal, as all do, his career was marked by a most admirable consecration to duty, and his character was singularly free from faults, while his clear and intelligent faith gave him power to speak words of counsel and administer com-

fort that will always be cherished in many memories. It was his daily life and conduct that exercised such a wholesome moral influence upon all with whom he came in contact. In all his dealings he was noted for principle and integrity and throughout a long and active business career not the faintest breath of suspicion was ever uttered against his reputation as a high-minded, successful man of affairs. After an illness of brief duration he was called to the other life, August 1, 1899, while on a visit to his daughter at Red Cloud, Neb. In the death of Mr. Dow Carey lost one of its most prominent citizens, the county one of its old landmarks and the church one of its most devoted and consecrated members. His life and business career were identified with the town from the beginning and during all those years his name and figure were familiar to nearly every man, woman and child in the county for many miles around. He did well his part as a business man to develop the various interests of the place and his memory will be cherished on account of his great moral worth and his prominence and usefulness as a citizen in every walk of life.

Mrs. Dow was born in Crawford township on the 24th day of February, 1830. Coming from an old and highly respected family she inherits in a marked degree the sterling qualities of her ancestry and, possessing many noble characteristics, has from her girlhood been a leading member of the best social circles of the town in which she lives. With rare business tact she manages successfully the large interests intrusted to her care and as a devout member of the English Lutheran church has long been prominent in religious and charitable work

in Carey and elsewhere. In this connection it is appropriate to append a sketch of her father.

Hon. John Carey, than whom a more notable or more distinguished man never figured in the affairs of Carey or Wyandot county, was not only in his immediate neighborhood the object of well merited distinction, but his reputation as a man of sound judgment, good sense, sincere and active benevolence, shone with that peculiar luster which reflected the many testimonials of personal worth from all who came within the range of his acquaintance and influence. He was born on the 5th of April, 1792, in Monongalia county, Va., the son of Stephen and Sarah Carey. In 1796 his parents and family moved to Brown county, Ohio, where they remained some years and reared their family. In 1812 young John removed to Franklin county, Ohio, and a short time thereafter enlisted as a soldier in the army of the United States. After a military service of six months he returned to his home in Franklin county and engaged in the milling business, and also at the same time paid considerable attention to agriculture, remaining in that part of the state until 1822. On the 9th of January, 1817, he married Miss Dorcas Wilcox, whose parents were natives of Connecticut who had migrated to Franklin county, Ohio, in the year 1802. Mrs. Carey was born in Hartford, Conn., January 17, 1790, and departed this life in Carey, Ohio, September 1, 1867. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Carey, in 1822, came to what is now Wyandot county and purchased one hundred and ninety acres of land in sections 27 and 34, Crawford township, which still remains a part of the Carey homestead. In 1823 he began improvements

upon this land and a year later removed thither with his wife and family, whom he made comfortable in the first hewed-log house erected in this section of the country. Later he built a carding factory on Tymochtee creek, a small stream that ran through his place, and still later added to this industry a saw mill. While one of the first enterprises of the kind in the county, it withstood the buffets of time and business and remained for many years a noted landmark of the pioneer period. It was near this mill that the gallant Col. Crawford met with such a tragic fate at the hands of the blood-thirsty savages, against whom he led the ill-fated expedition whose destruction forms an important page in the history of Ohio.

Mr. Carey's fine business qualities, tact and industry brought their reward, for in due time he became one of the largest holders of real estate in northern Ohio, owning at his death three thousand acres. This large possession was the result of his well-directed efforts, as he started in life a poor boy with no capital beyond a well-defined purpose to succeed. At the age of twelve he was carrying the mails between Portsmouth and Chillicothe, at that time a most hazardous undertaking for one of his years and experience, and he continued in that capacity for two years. From the mail service he entered as an apprentice to learn the trade of tanning, and after becoming a proficient workman continued the business until 1812 when, as already stated, he became a soldier, enlisting in a rifle company, which formed a part of the army surrendered to the British by Gen. Hull, at Detroit. After an honorable discharge Mr. Carey returned to Columbus and entered upon the career as already

set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this sketch. For many years he was an honored and central figure in the business affairs of Wyandot county, was referred to with pride on many of the leading questions of local and public interest and the great confidence reposed in him for sterling worth gave him favor a conspicuous influence. In politics Mr. Carey was a Whig as long as that party lasted, and later became an active, though liberal, adherent of the principles of the Republican party. Although never an office seeker, he readily won distinction among his people and party, which is indicated by the fact that as early as 1827 he was chosen to represent this (then Crawford) county in the lower house of the general assembly. As a legislator his course was marked by sound judgment, keen discernment and a conscientious regard for the best interests of the people, his influence and considerate activity having a decided bearing upon many laws which still grace the statutes of the state. He also served one term as judge and subsequently was sent to the state senate, where he made himself quite prominent and reflected upon the district which he represented that true honor which is ever the result of faithful service. In 1858 he was prevailed upon to accept the Republican nomination for congress in the then old Democratic ninth district, and although running against a strong popular opponent, Judge Hall, he overcame a majority of two thousand and was triumphantly elected. His course in congress was marked with ability and the ablest address ever made before that body in behalf of the tillers of the soil is said to have been his maiden speech, shortly after taking his seat. It is a fact universally admitted that the bureau of agriculture en-

joys its present importance at the national capital by reason of Mr. Carey's efforts in its behalf. In 1854 Mr. Carey, finding that old age was telling on his years of usefulness, left the old homestead on the banks of Tymochtee and, removing to the town which bears his name, sought that rest and repose which his overtaxed energies had so long needed. Although his physical strength gave way, his mental energies never flagged, remaining with him unimpaired until the 17th day of March, 1875, when, surrounded by his family and friends, he quietly breathed his last in the eighty-third year of his age.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey were the parents of six children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Napoleon B., June 18, 1818, died October 21, 1846; McD. M., May 13, 1820; Emma Maria, January 15, 1822, died August 27, 1842; Eliza A., wife of Joseph Kenney, July 7, 1824; Cinderella, wife of Edwin Brown, May 2, 1826, and Dorcas, widow of Alvin Dow, whose birth is mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In his period Judge Carey was a man of remarkable physical and intellectual force and few men have exercised as marked influence upon the history of northern Ohio as did he. His manhood and ability were reflected in his presence to such a degree that it needed no introduction to establish his character or command respect. He was a man who considered well and was sometimes slow to act, but when settled in his convictions he was impatient of opposition and used his great force and remarkable energy to surmount obstacles as well as to sustain his position. Such positive characters as his naturally arouse antagonism and it would indeed have been strange if throughout his long and active career in

various important public capacities he had not encountered much formidable opposition. Such was the case and although considerable bitterness was engendered by reason of his attitude in opposition to certain public measures, none of his most active opponents ever attributed to him any but conscientious motives for his actions. It is also a fact worthy of note that nearly all the bitterness formerly entertained for him has changed with time into admiration, and to-day his name is mentioned with no shade of animosity, while his memory is cherished as one of the notable men of his day and generation. No fault lies at his door other than a firm and sincere consideration of what he esteemed to be right and the comments upon his long life of usefulness are full of that tender regard which gives sublimity to expression and find a fitting repose in the respect and intensity of feeling of his fellow citizens of Wyandot county who will always take a pleasurable pride in perpetuating his name and achievements.

ANSELM MARTIN.

Our nation owes much of its progressiveness to the infusion of the German element amongst its population and especially is this apparent in the profession of music. The gentleman to whom the biographer now refers has long been recognized as one of the leading musicians of this section of the Buckeye state, being a skillful performer on various instruments and a successful and popular leader and teacher.

Anselm Martin is a native of the fatherland, having been born at Eigebingen, Ba-

den, Germany, on the 22d of July, 1845, being the eldest of a family of twelve children. His boyhood days were spent at home and until he reached the age of fifteen years he divided his time between working at the carpenter's trade with his father and attending school. In 1860 an uncle, named Thomas Martin, who had previously emigrated to America, was visiting his old German home and upon returning to the United States induced the subject of this sketch and a cousin, Herman Wissler, to accompany him. The uncle was the proprietor of a large music store in New Orleans, La. Both of the boys were ambitious, had a talent for music and were fairly proficient in the art. On their outward trip they stopped a week at Paris, France, then took passage at Havre, France, on the steamer "Teutonia," landing at New York. After several days of resting and sight-seeing, they started on an overland trip through Canada, and then went by rail to New Orleans. Here our subject was given employment in the music store of his uncle, and also received the advantage of instruction in violin music, at the same time acquiring the ability to play the flute and clarionet. His cousin, who was at that time about fourteen years old, also became an adept player of musical instruments and during the political campaign of 1860 they played with several bands.

In the fall of 1861 our subject discontinued working for his uncle and as he was not in good shape financially he had to employ himself at whatever he could find, and finally accepted a modest position in a large restaurant. His uncle died in December of the same year. The war of the Rebellion now being fully on, stirring events were taking place. In the spring of 1862 Commo-

dore Farragut anchored his fleet in the Mississippi river before New Orleans, having captured Forts Jackson and St. Philip. After General Butler took possession of the city inducements were offered for recruits for the Union army and recruiting offices were opened. Our subject, being a northern sympathizer and his position at that time not being especially to his liking, took advantage of the opportunity and enlisted May 21, 1862, in the Eighth Regiment of Vermont Volunteer Infantry, as a musician. His cousin also enlisted at that time in the same capacity. Our subject during the remainder of the war continued as musician, playing the lead E-flat cornet, being also assistant leader of the regimental band. At the close of the great struggle this regiment was one of those that participated in that grand pageant of modern times, the grandest review at Washington, D. C. At that time the National Intelligencer, in its report of the affair, paid the following compliment to the Eighth Vermont Regimental Band: "On this and other similar public occasions the regimental band was brought into prominence, and was often complimented upon being one of the best in the Nineteenth Corps. The leader was August Haenel, a German, and the assistant was Anselm Martin. When a serenade was desired at headquarters the Eighth Regimental Band was always in demand." One incident in connection with Mr. Martin's army career is worthy of mention here. As a boy he was in a position to hear much talk concerning wars and impending conflicts, the European countries then being in the state of almost continuous unrest. When about ten years of age he had a dream in which it appeared to him that a shell exploded in the midst of a gathering of

his companions, killing or wounding them. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, while the Eighth Regimental Band was in what was supposed to be a safe position in the rear of the combatants, a shell exploded in their midst, killing our subject's bunk-mate and wounding several others. The incident was a strange reproduction of the dream of his boyhood. In June, 1865, Mr. Martin was sent to Vermont with the regiment and there received an honorable discharge.

After the mustering out of the regiment Mr. Martin and his cousin remained a few months in Vermont as guests of their old comrades. In the fall of that year, at Burlington, that state, they joined the Forester's Grand Dramatic Company, in the capacity of musicians, visiting all the principal cities of New England. The company disbanded at Watertown, N. Y., in the spring of 1866 and upon invitation our subject, with his cousin, Herman Wissler, came to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, arriving there June 7th and being warmly welcomed by their old country friends and the musicians of the city. All of the latter, especially, were anxious for them to remain here, and as they had not formulated other plans they consented to do so. They both became engaged in the restaurant business, at the same time teaching music.

Mr. Martin was made leader of the local brass band and orchestra. The old German band of Upper Sandusky was known far and wide as Martin's Band and Martin's String Band, and their music was of high standard. In 1869, about the time of his marriage, our subject disposed of his restaurant to Mr. Wissler and went into the grocery and bakery business in partnership

with his father-in-law, Ulrich Orsinger, who had given him the first invitation to come to Upper Sandusky. In 1875, however, our subject disposed of his interest in the business and with Fred Orsinger and Wm. B. Hitchcock, erected the old opera house was opened, he decided to discontinue the first floor of the new building with a restaurant. This building was opened as an opera house in February, 1877.

Mr. Martin and his partner disposed of their restaurant business in 1884, and our subject entered the political arena with the result that he was elected to the office of county clerk. He served three years in that capacity, and so eminently satisfactory were his services that he was re-elected to the position with practically no opposition. Upon the expiration of his second term Mr. Martin served for about a year as deputy county clerk and then, for a time, gave his attention mostly to the teaching of music.

In 1890 he acquired the half interest in the opera house building. In 1892, when the brewery of Upper Sandusky was incorporated under the name of the Upper Sandusky Brewing Company, our subject became one of the stockholders in the enterprise and was made secretary and treasurer of the company, a position he held until 1898 when the plant was sold to Mr. Bernard Michenfelder, who retained Mr. Martin in the capacity of bookkeeper, a position he still holds. In 1899, when a new opera house was opened, he decided to discontinue the use of the old building as such.

Mr. Martin is a staunch Democrat in politics and, with the exception of a year or two has been a deputy state supervisor of election ever since the Australian ballot system was introduced. He has, also, served as a

member of the city council. He and his family are members of the Catholic church. A brother of his emigrated to America in 1869 and his parents and other children came in 1872. Two brothers of his, Theodore and John, are noted musicians, the former being a resident of Chicago, Ill., and the latter of Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mr. Martin is still leader of the brass band of Upper Sandusky, an organization which has captured many prizes at band tournaments, one notable occasion being at Findlay, Ohio, in 1887, where his band consisted of only eight pieces, two of them being drums, and the competition was of a high-grade character.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage on the 7th day of June, 1869, with Miss Rosa Orsinger, daughter of Ulrich Orsinger. She was born in Medina, Ohio, on August 29, 1851, and came to Upper Sandusky with her parents in 1865. Their union has been blessed with six children, namely: William E., born July 20, 1870, is the secretary of the gas company in Upper Sandusky; Laura, born August 3, 1872, is the widow of William H. Hawley; Charles, born September 20, 1873; Ida, born May 31, 1877; Leo, born December 11, 1881, and Anselm, Jr., born April 14, 1886.

HON. DARIUS D. HARE.

Darius D. Hare was a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Seneca county on the 9th of January, 1843. (For genealogical record of the Hare family, see sketch of Curtis B. Hare, elsewhere in this volume.) The subject was but an in-

fant when his parents removed to Wyandot county and settled on a farm in Crawford township. Here, amid agricultural environments, our subject's boyhood days were spent. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, but believing that a more liberal education was essential to success in professional life, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, remaining there during 1861-2-3; during his last year there he also taught a four months' term of school.

At this time his country was engaged in that most terrible of all civil strifes and Mr. Hare offered his life, if need be, in defence of "Old Glory," enlisting in March, 1864, as a private in the Signal Corps. He faithfully served his country during the remainder of the war, and at its close received an assignment to special duty at the headquarters of Major-General Sheridan as clerk at New Orleans, remaining there until his final discharge on the 17th of February, 1866. He immediately returned home and in September of the same year entered upon a course of study in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Harbor. Completing his studies there he was admitted to the bar by the district court of Wyandot county in September, 1867, and at once entered upon the active practice of the law at Carey, this county. He remained there until May, 1868, when he came to Upper Sandusky, and was here continuously engaged in practice up to the time of his death. His practice steadily grew as he demonstrated his ability to handle with masterful skill the intricate problems of jurisprudence and he soon possessed a distinctively representative clientage which connected him with the most important litigation that was heard in the courts of his section of the state. He pre-

pared his cases with the utmost skill and precision, and his dignified presence and earnestness of manner indicated his thorough familiarity with the contested points. He was logical in argument, clear in his reasoning, forceful in his delivery and his opinions always carried weight and seldom failed to convince.

In 1872 Mr. Hare received the nomination for mayor of Upper Sandusky and was elected, and at the expiration of the term was re-elected. In 1876 and 1877 he filled the office of city solicitor. However, his previous excellent record in the mayoralty was borne in mind by the electors and at the election in 1878 he was again elected mayor, and so eminently well qualified was he for this position that he was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1882, thus serving in all five terms as chief executive officer of the city and in that capacity winning for himself additional laurels. He also served thirteen consecutive years on the Wyandot county board of school examiners, his service thereon being terminated by his resignation. Mr. Hare was elected on the Democratic ticket to the fifty-second congress, and was re-elected by that party to the fifty-third congress. In the latter election he received 24,186 votes, against 17,037 votes for Mr. Hull, the Republican candidate, 1,097 for Chase, Prohibitionist, and 893 for Smith, of the People's party. Mr. Hare was a safe, conservative, and yet progressive, legislator and retired from his congressional service, as he had entered it, with the good will and high regard of all.

On the 28th of October, 1868, Darius D. Hare was united in marriage with Miss Elise Liddelle, the daughter of William and Aldanah (Fisher) Liddelle, of Rochester,

N. Y. She was born in that city and received her education mainly at St. Mary's Seminary, from which institution she was graduated in 1865. Both of her parents passed away during her childhood. The union of our subject and wife was blessed with the birth of six children, viz.: Donella G.; William C.; Edna Elise, who died May 30, 1899; Richard M.; Edwin Dodge; and Edith W.

Darius D. Hare died very suddenly on the 10th of February, 1897, his death being caused by congestion of the lungs. His demise was deeply mourned by the public generally, regardless of creed or opinion, for they realized that in his death there passed away a man who in natural ability and mental attainments stood head and shoulders above any man the county ever produced, and one who as a lawyer was the equal of any in the state of Ohio. He had always been keenly alive to all the varied interests of his city and county and had probably done as much as any other one man toward the general good.

HON. WILLIAM C. GEAR.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the recent history of Wyandot county is the well-known gentleman whose name introduces this review. An enumeration of the men of this part of the state who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the community in which they live would be incomplete without reference to him as a political leader and director of opinion. William C. Gear's American ancestors were among the

early settlers of Pennsylvania, in which state his father, Jacob C. Gear, was born on the 6th day of August, 1820. When he was about four years old, Jacob C. Gear's parents died and he went to live with an uncle in Pennsylvania, remaining with him until nineteen, when he came to Wyandot county, Ohio, and settled near the present site of Carey. A carpenter by trade, he soon had all he could do in the way of building, and later entered the employ of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company to look after bridge work, building of elevators, road houses, wharfs and general wood work on a certain part of the line. He remained with the company several years, living at Huntsville a part of the time, and on severing his connection with the road returned to Carey and resumed carpentering. He continued contracting and building until advancing age obliged him to forego such work, when he retired from active life. He is still living in Carey, having reached his eighty-second year, a remarkably well-preserved man for one of his age. Jacob C. Gear has always been a man of enterprise and public spirit. In 1840 he cast his first presidential ballot for William Henry Harrison and from that time until the dissolution of the old Whig party he was one of its stanch adherents. When the Republican party was organized he espoused its principles and from that time to the present he has been a supporter of the same. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he entered the army as first lieutenant of a company known as the Scott Guards and served until the cessation of hostilities. At the present time he is the oldest resident of Carey and also one of the town's most highly respected and popular citizens.

The maiden name of Mrs. Jacob C. Gear

was Elizabeth Jane Berry, daughter of John and Rachael (Daugherty) Berry. Her father was a Virginian, but in an early day came to Wyandot county and figured prominently in the pioneer period. Mrs. Gear was born in Tymochtee township in the year 1826 and spent all her life within the county, except what time (one year) she lived in Logan county, dying December 25, 1900, at the age of seventy-four. She was a member of the English Lutheran church, an earnest and devout Christian and was highly respected by all who knew her. Of her eleven children but five are living at the present time, the subject of this sketch being the first born of the family.

William C. Gear was born December 28, 1846, in Huntsville, Logan county, Ohio, and at the age of seven months was taken by his parents to Carey. There he attended the public schools until 1862, in June of which year he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and proceeding at once to the front experienced his first active service in West Virginia. On September 15 of the same year he was captured by the enemy at Harper's Ferry and after being held prisoner a short time was paroled. He then returned home and resumed his studies, but in December, 1863, he again entered the army, enlisting in Company A, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, with which he served until transferred with others of the regiment to the Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry. He shared with his command the fortunes and vicissitudes of war, was in the Strawberry Plains and Knoxville campaigns and in the winter of 1863-64 and the following spring was ordered to rejoin the Forty-ninth Ohio at Camp Cleveland, Tenn.

From that time on Mr. Gear saw much

active service and it was his fortune to take part in the celebrated Atlanta campaign under Gen. Sherman and fight with Thomas at Franklin and Nashville. He served till the close of the war, received his discharge November 30, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned home and entered Wittenberg College. After taking a course in that institution, he began teaching in the public schools and was thus engaged until 1876, when he was elected superintendent of the schools at Marseilles, this state. As a teacher and manager of schools Mr. Gear has an enviable reputation and had he seen fit to continue educational work he doubtless would have achieved distinction in that useful field. Resigning the superintendency in 1881 he came to Upper Sandusky and engaged in the practice of law, having previously prepared himself for the same by a course of study under the direction of capable instructors. While a student he devoted much attention to civil engineering and after a limited period in the law he abandoned the practice and took up surveying as a profession. In 1883 he was elected surveyor of Wyandot county, in which position he served six years, having been re-elected in 1886. He also served nine years as county school examiner and as such did much to promote the cause of education by advancing the standard of teaching. He insisted upon a higher order of professional training upon the part of those asking for positions in the public schools and used his influence in this direction until the school system of Wyandot compared favorably with that of any other county in the state.

Mr. Gear's inclinations early led him to take an active interest in politics and it was not long after locating in Upper Sandusky

until he became one of the recognized Democratic leaders of northern Ohio. In 1889 he was elected to the lower branch of the general assembly and as a member of that body proved an able and discreet legislator, serving on many of the most important committees and taking an active and influential part in the general deliberations. He introduced a number of important bills which became laws and was largely instrumental in promoting other legislation of great value to the people of the state. So satisfactory was his course to his constituents that he was renominated in 1891, but a still higher honor awaited him, as he was nominated by his party for senator in a convention held at Tiffin the same year. He made a brilliant canvass, carried the election against a very popular competitor and served with distinction in the Ohio senate of the seventieth and seventy-first general assemblies, making a record which reflected great honor upon him as a public servant and a state party leader.

At the expiration of his two senatorial terms Mr. Gear was again elected to the lower house and, as formerly, added luster to his name by reason of valuable service rendered to his constituents and to the people of the state at large. His well-known abilities caused him to be placed upon the leading committees and as a debater his influence upon the floor of the house was strong and far-reaching in effect. He is now serving in the seventy-fourth general assembly. As a politician he is shrewd, far-seeing and his judgment on all matters of policy is seldom if ever at fault, while his ability as an organizer and manager of campaigns has long since won him recognition as one of the most successful of Ohio's party leaders. He was selected by the Democratic

state executive committee in 1900 to conduct the speakers bureau of the state when William J. Bryan ran for the presidency. He is ever ready to make any reasonable sacrifice to promote the interests of his party and his sound advice and executive ability, combined with indomitable energy and untiring work, have contributed more to the success of Democracy in Wyandot county than any other agency. A partisan in the most liberal acceptance of the term, making every other interest subordinate to success at the polls, he is honorable in his methods and throughout a number of hotly-contested campaigns he bore a leading part. His name has never been coupled with anything savoring in the least of disreputable practice. Mr. Gear was chosen, in 1892, one of the alternates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago and in 1901 was renominated by his party for representation from Wyandot county to the seventy-fifth session of the state legislature. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Campbell chairman of the committee of the First Commercial Congress of Western States, held at Kansas City, Mo., and as such discharged ably his duties and proved himself worthy of the honor conferred upon him. As a public man he has a state reputation and he also has a wide acquaintance among the leading politicians and statesmen of the nation. Wherever known he is held in high esteem and his career as a teacher, engineer, legislator and politician is creditable to himself and complimentary to the county which is proud to number him among her progressive men and representative citizens.

On the 24th day of December, 1874, Mr. Gear and Miss Alice Hale, daughter of Daniel and Katherine (Kendig) Hale, were

united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Mrs. Gear's parents are natives of Pennsylvania and came to Wyandot county about the year 1852. Daniel Hale followed farming till 1886, when he retired from active life and moved to Upper Sandusky, where he and wife now reside. Mrs. Gear was born May 5, 1855, in Crane township, and spent the greater part of her life in the county of Wyandot. Mr. and Mrs. Gear are the parents of six children, whose names are as follows: Frank L., a painter of Upper Sandusky, served as sergeant in Company B, Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, during the late Spanish-American war; Anna E.; Florence Vivian; George Hale; Marie and Robert, all of whom are still members of the home circle. Mr. Gear belongs to the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Pythian fraternities at Upper Sandusky and is also a charter member of the Elks lodge in this city. Additional to those societies, he is identified with the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor and for some years has been an active worker in Robbins Post, G. A. R. He believes in religion, but is not united with any church, although a contributor to all moral and religious enterprises. Mrs. Gear is a Presbyterian. Mr. Gear is easily the peer of any of his fellows in the qualities that constitute correct manhood and good citizenship. He is what he is from natural endowment and self-culture, having attained his present standing solely through the impelling force of his own genius. He possesses not only those powers that render men efficient in official position and the political arena, but also the gentler traits that mark genial and refined social intercourse. In his daily affairs he manifests a generous regard for his fellows and as a large-hearted, whole-souled, companionable

gentleman, actuated by principles of honesty and integrity, no man in Wyandot county more fully merits and commands the good will of the people.

HENRY F. GRAVES.

Henry F. Graves, banker of Carey, is an Ohioan by birth and may justly bear the title of "self-made man," having worked his way unaided from the humble ranks of toil through the vicissitudes and adversities of life to an admirable and influential position among the able financiers of Wyandot county. The success attained in his business enterprises has been greatly owing to his steady persistence, stern integrity and excellent judgment, qualities which cause him to take rank with the leading business men in this section of the state, besides winning for him the confidence and esteem of the public to a marked degree.

Noah F. Graves, father of our subject, was a native of Virginia, but when a mere child was taken by his mother to Preble county, Ohio, where he grew to maturity and married. Later he engaged in buying and shipping live stock at Findlay, Ohio, where he carried on a successful business until 1857. His death occurred in that city in June, 1859, at the age of forty. For a number of years Noah F. Graves was successful in his various enterprises, but in the panic of 1857 he met with financial reverses which seriously crippled his business thereafter, and from which he never recovered. Left to the care of his mother when quite young, his father dying shortly after his birth, he was compelled to rely upon his

own resources and the success which he attained was entirely the result of his ability as a business man. To provide him a home and the means of subsistence, when a mere boy his mother bound him to a neighbor and after serving his time he set himself resolutely to earning and carving out an honorable destiny, which he accomplished in due time. Wherever known the name of Mr. Graves was a synonym for all that constituted honorable and upright manhood. Originally a Whig he supported that old party until its dissolution, after which he assisted in organizing its successor, the Republican party, of which he remained a strong and uncompromising adherent until his death. At one time he was his party's candidate for sheriff of Hancock county, but failed of election by reason of the overwhelming majority of the opposition, though receiving more votes than any other man on the ticket. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic brotherhood and in every relation of life his conduct was that of an intelligent, broad-minded, courteous gentleman. Martha M. Rinehart, wife of Noah J. Graves, was born in Preble county, Ohio, and is still living in the city of Findlay, having reached the age of seventy-one years. She bore her husband three children, the subject of this review being the oldest of the number; the others are William E., who died when forty years old, and Charles F., a plumber doing business in Findlay. Henry F. Graves was born May 21, 1852, in Xenia, Ohio, and was a lad of seven years when his father died. He remained with his mother during his boyhood and youth, received a good education in the Findlay schools and at the early age of seventeen began life for himself as a clerk in a hardware

store. After continuing in that capacity about five years and obtaining a practical knowledge of business, he came in 1874 to the town of Carey and accepted the position of salesman with a mercantile firm that made hardware a specialty. Mr. Graves' ability and reliability is sufficiently attested by the fact of his long continuance in the service of the same employer, as he remained with the hardware house in Carey from 1872 to 1881. In the latter year he severed his connection with the mercantile business to become bookkeeper in the People's Bank, a position he filled to the satisfaction of the management until the death of the president, David Straw, when he was promoted to the more responsible post of cashier. Upon assuming the duties of this station, he purchased an interest in the bank and in 1895 became one of its managers by reason of the death of D. H. Straw, at that time president of the institution. On the reorganization of the bank, incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, under the name of the Peoples Bank Company, on the first day of February, 1902, Mr. Graves was elected president of the institution, and is now serving in that capacity. His wise counsel and financial credit have been conducive to the stability and popularity of the bank, much of the success of which is directly attributable to his ability, sound judgment and keen discernment as a financier. He is a skillful accountant, familiar with all the details of banking and as president and executive has won the confidence of the public to such a degree that few go elsewhere to transact their monetary affairs. There are few men in Wyandot county more entirely self-made than Carey's popular and efficient banker. With a mind

unusually fertile in resources, he has realized success where many others in a similar situation would have confessed defeat. Confident and self-possessed, ordinary obstacles do not deter him. Indefatigable and indomitable, he goes forward when others hesitate and is full of confidence when others doubt. His life may be studied with profit by those who bewail their poverty in youth, for on every page may be read "Where there is a will there is a way" and that fortune's favorites are those who woo her by rugged advances as well as by the blandishments of wealth and station. The honorable position he has attained in life is a monument to his success, gratifying alike to himself, his family and his many friends in Carey and throughout the county of Wyandot. Mr. Graves is also one of the directors in the First National Bank of Upper Sandusky, which institution is one of the oldest in this part of the state.

The marriage of Mr. Graves and Miss Nora A. De Witt, daughter of Joseph De Witt, a pioneer of this part of Ohio, was solemnized in the month of August, 1886. Mrs. Graves was born and reared near the town of Carey and has spent all her life within the limits of her native county. She has been a valuable assistant to her husband, aside from presiding with ease and dignity over his pleasant home, and is highly esteemed in the community by members of the best social circles. Like the great majority of good women, she possesses a fine moral nature and has accomplished much good by reason of her connection with the Lutheran church, of which she has been a consistent member for many years.

By honorable dealing, as well as by shrewd business management, Mr. Graves

has accumulated much valuable property, owning at the present time a large amount of real estate in various parts of the county, besides capital in bank and otherwise invested. Genial and companionable, he is well liked by his fellow citizens and none stand higher in public esteem than he. His name appears on the records of Lodge No. 420, F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 159, R. A. M.; he is also a member of the DeMolay Commandery, K. T., at Tiffin, and has taken the thirty-second or Scottish Rite degree. In addition to the Masonic fraternity he is an Odd Fellow of high standing, belonging to Lodge No. 159, at Carey.

WILLIAM GREGG.

Prominent among the enterprising business men of Upper Sandusky is William Gregg, who for a number of years has been the largest and most successful grain dealer in Wyandot county. In looking over his family history, it is learned that his grandfather, a native of Ireland, came to the United States as early as 1799 and settled temporarily in Pennsylvania. After a brief residence in that state he migrated westward as far as Jefferson county, Ohio, where local annals say, he figured as one of the earliest and most conspicuous pioneers of that section of the state. A man of moderate circumstances, he located originally on the land of an early settler as a renter, but as soon as he became fairly well off in the world's goods he purchased a place of his own and continued to live on the same the remainder of his days. The name of this sturdy pioneer was Andrew Gregg. He was married

in Pennsylvania shortly after coming to the new world and his good wife, Jennette, also born in the Emerald Isle, proved a valuable helpmeet during their early experience on the frontier of Jefferson county. He died about the year 1817 in the prime of vigorous manhood, his widow surviving to a very old age.

Among the children of Andrew and Jennette Gregg was a son, Robert, who was born in Pennsylvania. He accompanied his parents to their new home in the wilds of Jefferson county and there grew to manhood, taking an active part in the development of the country and later in life becoming a large land owner and prosperous farmer. In the year 1846 he disposed of his realty in Jefferson county and came to Wyandot, settling several miles northeast of Upper Sandusky, where he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land which he cleared and otherwise improved. He was successful in the accumulation of property, took a lively interest in public affairs of his township and county and for some years was a Republican leader in the neighborhood where he dwelt, having formerly been an ardent and uncompromising supporter of the old Whig party. He was a strong friend of the national union during the early days of slavery agitation and from his youth was a pronounced Methodist in his religious belief. He lived out a well-rounded, useful life, dying at the age of seventy-six. Nancy Smith, wife of Robert Gregg and mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, the daughter of William Smith, who came to this county from Ireland in 1807. William Smith was also an early pioneer of Jefferson county and became one of its success-

ful farmers and stock raisers. He is remembered as a man of most exemplary character, a pious member of the Methodist church, and his death occurred after reaching the good old age of eighty years. Mrs. Gregg departed this life on the 18th day of March, 1840, when but thirty-three years old, leaving a family of six children, namely: Andrew, John, James, William, Franklin and Watterman, all of whom, except the subject of this sketch, are deceased.

William Gregg, to a review of whose life the remainder of this article is devoted, was born June 12, 1833, near Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio. The first seven years of his life were spent on the paternal homestead and he still retains many fond recollections of the place of his birth and recalls with pleasure many incidents of his childhood home. In his eighth year he was brought by his parents to the county of Wyandot, and here he grew to manhood, remaining with his father until twenty-five years old and at intervals during his minority attending the common schools. At the age of twenty-five, Mr. Gregg purchased a farm consisting of eighty acres in Eden township, but did not long retain the land, disposing of it one year later. He then bought ninety-three acres about three miles north of Upper Sandusky, to which he subsequently added twenty acres more, going in debt for a part of the purchase price. Upon this place he lived and prospered until 1878, in December of which year he changed his residence to the county seat and turned his attention to the grain business. The better to carry on his operations, Mr. Gregg erected an elevator, which he operated successfully until April, 1896, when the entire structure was consumed by fire, entailing

quite a loss upon the proprietor. Rallying from this disaster, Mr. Gregg rented the elevator which he now owns, purchasing the same after the lapse of two years, during which period he dealt very extensively in all kinds of grain and did a very satisfactory business. Since taking possession of the elevator as owner he has greatly extended his operations, being at this time the largest grain buyer and shipper in the county and among the most successful in the northern part of the state.

Mr. Gregg is one of the aggressive Republicans of Wyandot, a leader of the party and one of its wisest and most reliable counselors. While an active partisan, leaving no reasonable effort undone to promote the success of the ticket, he has little sympathy with the methods of the curl-stone politician, and refuses to resort to any than the most honorable and legitimate means in his political operations. In 1890 he was the choice of his party for land appraiser and at the election that year he went into the office by a large majority, although the county was overwhelmingly Democratic and a very popular man took the field against him. He discharged the duties of the position with good judgment and ability and failed not to satisfy the people regardless of political ties.

Mr. Gregg possesses a fund of good common sense, which, combined with sound judgment, tact and business ability of a high order, mark him as one of Wyandot county's most intelligent and enterprising citizens. Of pleasing address and genial manner, he is popular with the people of his city and his name is always found in connection with movements having for their object the material, moral and religious well being of the community. At the present

time he is interested in several enterprises, among them being a land syndicate of Toledo, which has operated extensively in different parts of Ohio and other states. The Methodist church represents his religious creed and for some years past he has been an active and influential member of the local congregation in Upper Sandusky.

Mr. Gregg's first wife, whose maiden name was Magala Lemert, a native of Crawford county, Ohio, departed this life on the 10th day of March, 1867, leaving three children, Hubert, Ella and Lara. His second marriage was solemnized with Mattie Gibson, of Wyandot county, a union blessed with the birth of two children, Alten and Claude, the latter an assistant in the grain business. Fraternally Mr. Gregg is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, belonging to Warpole Lodge, No. 175, Upper Sandusky.

EDWIN BROWN.

The subject of this review is a venerable and highly respected farmer of Crawford township. He is a worthy representative of one of Ohio's early pioneer families, his father, Souvrein H. Brown, a native of Baltimore, Md., having settled in Ohio as long ago as the year 1802. Souvrein H. Brown was a farmer, and he followed that vocation in the county of Highland till 1844, at which time he migrated to Iowa, where he lived until his death, in 1855, at the age of seventy. He served in the war of 1812 and was made prisoner by the British at Hull's surrender of Detroit. Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Souvrein H. Brown, was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of James and Jane Bell, who were among the

early pioneers of Ohio. She departed this life when her son, the subject of this article, was but a child of eighteen months old.

Edwin Brown spent his youth and early manhood on the home farm in Highland county and early learned by practical experience the full meaning of honest toil in its various aspects on the farm. When in his twenty-third year he went to Iowa and purchased one hundred acres of land and later entered a forty-acre tract, both of which he improved, and upon which he resided about four years. He then sold his places and removing to another part of the state, Black Hawk county, purchased land and engaged in farming and milling.

Mr. Brown owned a part of the present site of Cedar Falls and, in conjunction with three others, surveyed the town and put the lots upon the market. The enterprise proved very successful and from a small beginning the place has continued to increase in population and importance until the present time. Cedar Falls is now one of the most beautiful and flourishing cities of its size in the state of Iowa and much of the prosperity it now enjoys is directly attributed to the energy and persistence displayed by the original proprietors. They gave an impetus to the place which soon caused it to be widely and favorably known as a good trading point and a favorable place for the investment of capital and by their personal exertion induced a fine class of citizens to select the town for a permanent home.

Mr. Brown remained in Cedar Falls from 1848 to 1872. In the latter year he returned to Ohio and located in Wyandot county, settling on a farm three miles south of Carey, where he lived until his removal from the farm in the spring of 1901 to the

town of Carey, where he now resides. During the time spent on the farm he carried on agriculture very successfully and by industry and judicious business methods accumulated a handsome competence which placed him in a position of independence. In the year last referred to he erected a fine brick dwelling in Carey where, surrounded by many of the conveniences and comforts of life, he is spending his declining years free from the care and anxiety which overtake so many whose situations are not so fortunate as his own. He still looks after his business interests and, to keep himself pleasantly and at the same time profitably employed, personally superintends a well-cultivated farm adjoining the limits of Carey. Recently he laid out what is known as Brown's Addition to Carey, a most desirable part of the town, and the lots are being purchased by those having in view the erection of beautiful and attractive residences.

Mr. Brown was married July 20, 1872, to Miss Cinderella Carey, daughter of Judge John Carey, one of Wyandot's most distinguished citizens, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in these pages. Mrs. Brown was born and reared in Crawford township and after a happy married life of twenty years duration was called to the other world on the 20th day of July, 1892. She was a faithful and loving wife, a consecrated member of the Methodist Episcopal church and her death was mourned by a host of relatives and friends who had long known and prized her for her many noble traits of womanhood.

On attaining his majority Mr. Brown espoused the principles of the old Whig party and continued loyal to the same until the party's dissolution, after which he be-

came a Republican. He has voted with the latter ever since its organization and, while earnest in the support of his political convictions, he has never been an aspirant for political favors of any kind. For many years he has been an earnest and untiring worker in the cause of temperance and formerly the Presbyterian church represented his religious creed. There being no organization of that denomination in Carey, he united with the Methodist church, of which he is now an humble and devout communicant.

In summing up this brief sketch we find the battle of life to have been well fought by this enterprising, self-made man. That he is endowed with financial abilities of no mean order must be admitted, yet there is added to this an honest determination of purpose and a kind heart, which has impelled him to help others while he was making a path to prosperity for himself. From an early age his desire has been to earn every cent needed in the prosecution of his business. He has always lived up to his principle; and now as age creeps on apace, with the ambition to accumulate no longer a necessity, free from embarrassing debts and with a wholly unincumbered property, he stands among the financially strong and well-to-do men of his town and county. He is plain and unassuming in manner and by reason of his noble character is frequently sought for as guide, counselor and friend.

BYRON OGG.

Wyandot county can boast of few more progressive and successful farmers and stock men than the well-known gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this

review. He is considered one of the leading agriculturists of Crawford township and as a citizen is intelligent and enterprising, combining within himself those sterling qualities of manhood that make not only a useful member of society, but a leader in whatever he undertakes. Byron Ogg is a native son of Wyandot county, born about three miles south of Carey in Crawford township, November 7, 1865. His father, William Ogg, was born and reared on a farm just west of Carey which the subject now owns and later he purchased a place south of the town where he spent the remaining years of his life.

About 1850 William Ogg went to California and engaged in mining: he met with encouraging success during the three or four years he remained there and returned home with considerable money which he judiciously invested in real estate. As time went by this land increased greatly in value and at his death the six hundred acres he owned proved a comfortable fortune for his family. He carried on agriculture quite extensively, also raising stock, and met with success in both undertakings. There were few as progressive and large-hearted men in the section of the county as William Ogg. Liberal to a fault, helping with generous hands all worthy objects of charity, he was a potent factor for substantial good in the community, and his memory is cherished as a priceless heritage by his family and by others who profited by his liberality. He died February 17, 1870, at about the age of forty-seven. His wife, Keziah Wohlgamuth, a native of Stark county, Ohio, died when thirty-one years old, leaving an only son, the subject of this sketch. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of German

descent, the remote ancestors of the family coming to America at a very early period.

Byron Ogg was fourteen months old when his mother died, after which sad event he was taken by her parents, who kept him until his father's second marriage, four and a half years later. He then returned home, but another great misfortune soon overtook him in the death of his father, which occurred when the lad was about five years of age. He then went back to his grandparents and made his home with them until attaining his majority, when he took charge of the large estate left him and started upon his successful career as a farmer and stock raiser.

Meanwhile Mr. Ogg attended the country schools and received a good education, which with knowledge since obtained by coming in contact with the world in different business capacities has enabled him to discharge very successfully the duties of a very active life. Under the direction of his maternal grandfather, who was a thorough farmer and clear-headed, practical business man, our subject was early instructed in the things essential to his success when he should come into possession of his share of the estate. He proved a willing and apt pupil and when the time came for him to assume the ownership and management of such a large and important interest he was well qualified to transact such business as came within his sphere and soon earned the reputation of one of the most enterprising farmers in the township of Crawford. Not content with what came to him by inheritance, Mr. Ogg has since purchased a part of his grandfather's old homestead, about ninety acres of which lie within the corporate limits of Carey, and on this he has recently

erected a large and elegant dwelling which, supplied with all the latest modern conveniences, is now one of the most beautiful and attractive homes in the city.

Mr. Ogg believes in getting all out of life there is in it, consequently he has spared neither pains nor expense in furnishing his home every comfort and convenience which money can buy and surrounding it with shrubbery, tastefully arranged lawns and other accessories calculated to enhance its attractiveness as an almost ideal place of residence. Presiding over his happy household with gentle but becoming dignity and diffusing a spirit of comfort and content, is the wife who has proved a true helpmeet and discreet adviser ever since her marriage to Mr. Ogg on the 28th of April, 1892. Mrs. Ogg's maiden name was Della Culler; she was born in Defiance county, this state, is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Culler and has presented her husband one child, Fordyce Culler, a bright and promising boy of two years.

At the present time Mr. Ogg cultivates about four hundred and eighty acres of as fine and valuable land as there is in Wyandot county and every detail of the place displays the thoughtful care he bestows as an enterprising and far-seeing agriculturist. As a breeder of fine live stock he has much more than local repute, his cattle, sheep and horses ranking with the best of the kind in this part of the state and adding every year very materially to his income. He buys and sells quite extensively and his business has brought him in contact with many of the leading stock men of Wyandot county and other counties. By these and others with whom he has had business relations he is

held in high esteem; indeed, all who know him speak of him in terms of praise and honor him for his integrity, blameless reputation and general worth as a man and citizen.

The elements of Mr. Ogg's success in the world are readily traced to his qualities. He is remarkable for the strength and symmetry of his character. His brain is well balanced and his strong mental force, keen perception and quick intentions are compensated by a genial temperament, kindly nature and other graces which relieve these qualities from what might otherwise interfere with a symmetrically developed manhood. Cautious, systematic and reflective in his business operations, he is yet aggressive and determined when his intellect has indicated the proper course for him to follow; and with these qualities he possesses to a remarkable degree that possibly commonplace, but certainly useful characteristic, good common sense. To natural shrewdness he adds habits of observation that makes his judgment in matters of business well nigh unerring. Combine with this promptness to seize upon the salient points of a transaction and decision enough to assume at once large responsibilities, and we have the elements which enter into the make-up of this keen, successful man of affairs. Mr. Ogg's interest in public matters naturally led him to make choice of one of the two great political parties; when old enough to exercise the right of franchise he became a Republican and, while not an active partisan, he entertains decided opinions and upholds principles from conviction and not at the behest of party leaders. He is a Mason of high standing, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter at Carey and

the council at Tiffin. In religion he is a Lutheran, as is also his wife, both being among the prominent members of the church in Carey.

EDWARD F. WALKER.

One of the well-to-do farmers and popular citizens of Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is Edward Walker, who was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 24, 1833, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Newman) Walker, the former of whom was a native of Philadelphia and of Irish parentage, and the latter a native of New York. Daniel was reared to manhood in Philadelphia, where he learned tailoring, and when still single came to Ohio and located in Lancaster, Fairfield county, where he met and married Miss Newman. The young couple made Lancaster their home for several years, and then, November 20, 1833, came to Old Tymochtee, where they resided about eight years, when they removed to Upper Sandusky, where Mr. Walker made clothes for the Wyandot Indians for several years and later carried on a legitimate custom tailoring business for the more civilized members of the community. In 1849 Daniel Walker was seized with the gold fever, then epidemic and at its full height, and with a party of about twenty persons started to go overland to the Golden Occident, but at St. Louis, Mo., succumbed to cholera, which was also raging in epidemic form. His widow survived until 1870, when she passed away at Nevada, Wyandot county, Ohio. The mother was a member of the Catholic church. Their five

children, in order of birth, were named as follows: Hannah, who was married to Henry Parker, but both are now deceased; Ellen, who became the wife of Henry Miller, and these two are also deceased; Eliza is the widow of John Freet; Edward F. is the subject of this sketch, and Sarah Emma is the widow of William Parker. These children, as was usual in the days of their childhood, were all educated in the old-fashioned backwoods log school house, with rustic log furniture of the most primitive style, made on the spot, but they all passed through their allotted terms of life successfully, with credit to themselves and their parents.

Edward F. Walker, at the age of fifteen years, started out to work by the month, and for sixteen summers adhered to this practice. In 1859 he went to California, via New York, and eventually arrived at Sacramento; he remained in the Golden state until 1861, engaged all the time in teaming. He then returned to Ohio and in the spring of 1865 purchased his present farm of seventy-eight acres in section 12, Tymochtee township, then known as the Biggs place.

January 26, 1865, Mr. Walker was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Eliza Gibson, of Tymochtee township, and this union has been blessed with one child, Ellis O., who was born in March, 1867, and is now married to Nettie Gier.

Mr. Walker has always been an industrious and hard-working man, and in his younger days was employed in the construction of the court house at Upper Sandusky at twenty-five cents per day. He has cleared twenty acres of his farm and has these in a fine state of cultivation, doing general farming, in which he has met with excellent success. His place is neatly improved with a

cozy dwelling and substantial outbuildings and all his surroundings show the good management of the experienced farmer.

In politics Mr. Walker is a Democrat, but has never sought a public office, being content to devote his time to his personal affairs. He and wife attend the United Brethren church in Tymochtee and both are greatly respected by the entire community.

GEORGE BADGER.

The venerable gentleman whose name heads this sketch has been a resident of Ohio since he was five years of age and has been an eye witness of the wonderful growth of the country for the past eighty years. He was born in Fayette county, Penn., October 1, 1816, and is consequently at the date of this writing (October, 1901) over eighty-five years of age, and may justly be termed a pioneer of the Buckeye state. His parents, Thomas and Ruth (Franks) Badger, were also natives of Fayette county, Penn., and were, respectively, of Irish and German descent.

Thomas Badger was a farmer by calling and, with his wife and children, came west in 1821, first making a stop at East Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. Thence they came to Wyandot county, the vehicle of conveyance being a four-horse wagon. They brought with them four cows and twenty sheep, young George, the subject, and Barney Murphy driving the live stock: the last named trip consuming nine days' time, as they had to chop a road for themselves through the woods. They first located in East Union township, Wayne county, then covered by the primitive forest, with a heavy growth,

and but few settlers. There the father purchased eighty acres of the heavily timbered land, and some time afterward bought another tract of eighty acres. In the winter season he hired men to rive and shave shingles and hew logs, and with the latter erected an excellent dwelling for that time and place. They lived in a school house until spring, then in their cabin without floor or roof. There he resided five years and then came to Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, and settled on section 1, in 1847, bought two hundred and sixty acres of land, on which there was a log cabin, soon cleared up the land and erected a grist mill, which was driven by water power. But here, at the close of eighteen months, he was untimely called away by death, September 15, 1849. His widow then returned to Wayne county, where her death occurred in 1882, her remains being brought to Wyandot county and interred at Mexico.

The family of Thomas and Ruth (Franks) Badger comprised ten children, who were born in the following order: George, the subject of this biography; William, who married Sarah Franks, and is a farmer and stockman residing in Ionia county, Mich.; Abbie, who died in Wayne county in 1823, aged forty-one years; Simon, who married Mary Miller, and also died in Wayne county; Michael, who married Keziah McIntire, and resides in Wayne county; Jesse, who first married Lizzie Fishel and afterward Mary Saffel, and died in Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, in June, 1891; Cinderella, wife of George Winnenger, of Galveston, Ind.; Thomas Barr, who died unmarried in Tymochtee township; Cornelius, who married Sarah Bail and lives in Wayne county; and Mary

Ann, the wife of Lewis Addlebleu, of Van Wert county. These children were all educated in the old-fashioned log school house of the backwoods and known as a subscription school.

George Badger, subject of this biography, lived on the old homestead in Wayne county and followed farming until the spring of 1854. March 7, 1844, he married Miss Harriet Pile, a native of Somerset county, Penn., and a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Castle) Pile, also natives of Somerset county, and when the family came to Ohio Mrs. Badger and a sister walked the entire distance. They first located in Wayne and then Van Wert county, but latter removed to Mercer county, where the father died, the mother having previously died in Van Wert county. The children born to Jacob and Margaret Pile numbered four and were named as follows: Levi, who married Rachel Dice; Harriet (Mrs. George Badger); Regina, wife of Henry Bonewitz; and Noah, who married Rachael Lyons. The marriage of George and Harriet Badger has been blessed with eight children, namely: Hezekiah, who married Elizabeth Blum and resides in Mexico, Ohio, was a soldier during the Civil war in the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Thomas Jacob, residing in Sycamore, Ohio, and married to Eliza Saffel; Clarissa, the wife of Jacob Petty, proprietor of a lumber mill at Sycamore; Regina Ellen, wife of George H. Grell, of Tymochtee township; Wyandot county; Mary Margaret, wife of O. T. Zigler, also of Tymochtee township; Harriet O., who died July 27, 1860; Kate, married to George Eaton, of Tymochtee township; and Cinderella, at home with her father.

In the spring of 1854 George Badger came from Wayne to Wyandot county and settled on the old Badger homestead, buying out the rights of the other heirs to the estate. The farm then contained two hundred and seventy acres, which he has increased to six hundred and two acres and on which he has made all the present valuable improvements. In 1863 he erected his elegant dwelling, and in 1883 erected all his substantial and commodious outbuildings, but rents out the greater part of his land, while he himself lives in the quiet enjoyment of a retired life, a reward he richly deserves after so long a career of true unselfishness. He was bereft of his wife October 7, 1880, and in his advanced years is being tenderly cared for by his amiable unmarried daughter, Cinderella, who attends to all of her father's business affairs.

In politics Mr. Badger is a Republican. He is a very public-spirited man and probably has done more than any other two men in advancing the welfare of the township. He has for years attended the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he contributes most liberally. He retains all his mental faculties to a remarkable degree, and still enjoys the society of his old friends, who are very numerous and entertain the most profound respect for him who has passed so many years of well-doing and usefulness in their midst.

PETER BAUM.

Among the native-born citizens of Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, who have risen to a well-deserved prominence in this township and elsewhere, is the

gentleman whose name opens this sketch. He was born July 26, 1836, a son of Michael and Ruhama Baum, natives of Pennsylvania and of German and Irish descent, respectively. These parents came to Ohio in 1828 and first located in Pickaway county, where they resided for several years, and then came overland in a wagon to Wyandot county; here the father died in 1850 and the mother died here also. They had a family of nine children, who were born in the following order: Jackson, who lives in retirement in Nevada, Ohio; Eliza, wife of Andrew Bretz, of Sycamore, Ohio; Harrison, deceased; May, the deceased wife of Andrew Bretz; Russell, deceased; Barbara, deceased wife of Daniel Bope; Peter, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch; James, living in Arkansas county, state of Arkansas, and engaged in farming; and Alexander, who died when seventy years old.

Peter Baum was reared to farming on the old homestead on which he was born, and on May 8, 1858, was joined in matrimony with Miss Mary S. Bope, a native of Bellevue, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Lydia (Bretz) Bope, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania, but who came to Wyandot county in an early day and here passed the remainder of their lives, both dying in this county.

Five children have come to bless the union of Peter Baum and wife, born in the following order: John, who was born March 14, 1859, and married Miss Elva Haman, who bore him one child, Clifford; Lydia A., born September 22, 1860, is married to Elsie Gault, of Sycamore township, and has five children: Clancey, Lydia, Nama, Earnest

and Duff; Ambrose E., born September 26, 1862, married Ella Hershberger for his first wife (one child living, Mertie May) and Gertrude E. Galliger for his second (three children, Frank, Marian and John), and is now doing business in Quincy, Ill., as an insurance agent; Harrison B., born July 20, 1865, died May 5, 1874; and Mary E., born January 22, 1868, died May 18, 1895. The latter married George Senneth, and they have four children, Frank, Stella, Jesse and Don.

After marriage Mr. Baum went to house-keeping on the old homestead, which he bought, and now owns one hundred and fifteen acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation and to which he added many valuable improvements, making it one of the most desirable farms of its size in Tymochtee township, if not in Wyandot county. Mr. Baum is very thorough in all his processes of agriculture and is recognized as one of the best farmers in his neighborhood, which is saying a great deal, as he is surrounded by many excellent tillers of the soil.

In politics Mr. Baum is a Democrat and is very popular. He was elected county commissioner in 1876 and served in the most satisfactory manner until 1879, and he has also filled the office of township trustee. Fraternally he is a member of Rubins Lodge, No. 645, I. O. O. F., of Sycamore, Ohio, in which he has passed several, if not all, the chairs.

Mr. Baum is considered to be one of the most public-spirited citizens of Tymochtee township, as he is ever ready to aid financially and by all other means every enterprise calculated to be for the general good. In the social circles of the township Mr.

Baum and his amiable wife are always welcome guests and no gathering, for serious purposes or for entertainment and pleasure, is considered to be complete without their presence.

GEORGE VAN POOL.

This prosperous agriculturist, now a resident of Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Franklin county, Penn., December 4, 1828, but has been a resident of Tymochtee township since 1847.

George Van Pool, father of subject, was also born in Franklin county, Penn., and was a son of Jacob Van Pool, a native of the same county and reared to the pursuit of agriculture. George Van Pool married Nancy Hastings, and died in 1835, and his widow and son lived with her brother, Thomas Hastings until the spring of 1847, when she brought her boy to Ohio, when the boy worked in a sawmill at Fort Seneca for a short time. Then the family came to Tymochtee township, where young George bought the farm which he still owns and occupies in section 4, and which had belonged to his uncle Hastings, who died February 25, 1848. The mother and son lived together on this farm until 1858, when the mother was united in marriage with John Fisher, of Seneca county, Ohio. She passed away in 1896, having lost her second husband in 1879.

George Van Pool, the subject of this sketch, was married June 15, 1855, to Amanda C. Freet, who was born in Virginia and is a daughter of Samuel D. and Elizabeth (Trammel) Freet, who came to Wyandot county about 1834 and located in

Tymochtee township, where the father followed his trade of blacksmith and was also engaged in farming. Mrs. Amanda Van Pool died October 30, 1885, without issue and Mr. Van Pool has since plodded the weary path of life alone.

When Mr. Van Pool first came, a pioneer, to Wyandot county he purchased sixty five acres of land, on which there was a small house and barn and the land partly cleared. On this property he put up everything new, superintended the cultivation of the place with an experienced eye, and was by no means himself idle. He prospered amazingly, for the reason that he was himself skilled in agriculture and well knew how to manage what help he had. The result of this good management is that he now owns three hundred acres, partly in Tymochtee township and partly in Crawford, most of which he leases to others, drawing a comfortable income from the leased acres. On his homestead he carried on general farming, raising everything the soil and climate permit or are capable of producing, and in every respect he has been remarkably successful in this pursuit.

In politics Mr. Van Pool is a staunch Democrat and is very popular with his party, which has placed him in several positions of honor and trust. He served as justice of the peace six years and as township trustee six terms, and in each office gave to all concerned the utmost satisfaction as a faithful and conscientious official. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, which he liberally aids to support and to the teachings of which he strictly adheres. As a citizen he enjoys the respect of all who know him, being known far and near as a genial man of the strictest integrity.

As Mr. and Mrs. Van Pool had no children of their own, they filled the void in their hearts by taking Flora E. Wilson to their home and rearing her from childhood to womanhood. This young lady was married to James M. Chamberlin, a native of Seneca county, Ohio. Mr. Van Pool then invested some capital in the hardware and agricultural implement business at McCutchen with Mr. Chamberlin as a partner, under the firm name of J. M. Chamberlin & Co. Mr. Chamberlin attends to this business and they are doing a thriving trade.

JAMES H. WALTON.

Agriculture finds in Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, one of its ablest and most skillful representatives in the person of the subject of this sketch, who was born on his father's farm in this township April 26, 1831, and is a son of Matthew and Catherine (Shepler) Walton, who settled here among the pioneers and Indians in 1827 and were largely instrumental in clearing up the land from the wilderness and in developing the civilization which at this day blesses Crawford county, of which Wyandot county was then a part, and of which civilization Wyandot county now has its full share.

Matthew Walton was a native of Allen county, N. J., was born October 20, 1707, and there grew to manhood. In 1818 he came to Ohio and located in Ross county, his father, William Walton, being the leader of this movement. There he married Miss Shepler August 11, 1819. This lady was a

native of Pennsylvania, born November 20, 1799. After clearing up a farm from the woods and suitably improving it, Mr. Walton resided in Ross county until 1827, when he came to Wyandot county, then a part of Crawford county, driving across the country with a team. He bought eighty acres in the woods in section 10, Tymochtee township, on which he lived a short time only and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres in section 27, deep in the woods, without a road within miles. Here he erected a cabin of round logs, in which he passed the remainder of his life, dying June 1, 1860, his wife having passed away March 12, 1854. Mr. Walton was a very public-spirited man, voted the Republican ticket, and did all in his power to aid public improvements, such as the laying out of roads, etc.

To Matthew and Catherine (Shepler) Walton were born ten children, in the following order: Sarah Ann, born May 1, 1820, died June 2, 1860; William, born June 15, 1822, died November 15, 1822; Richard, born April 10, 1826; Irvin, born October 20, 1828; James H., the subject of this sketch; Cassandra, born November 10, 1835; Daniel, born September 8, 1837, died in Des Moines, Iowa; and Matthew, born March 8, 1841, deceased.

James H. Walton was educated in a log school house to which he had to walk through the woods a mile. The school building was of the most primitive construction, with puncheon seats and desks and a mud-and-stick chimney, and the schoolmaster was about as simply constructed, bodily and mentally, as the building itself. James H. lived with his parents until both had been called away and was a dutiful and affection-

ate son, and on October 26, 1854, he married Miss Barbara Coon, who was born in Sycamore township, March 20, 1831. She was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Heckenthorn) Coon, the former of whom was born January 23, 1803, and the latter August 30, 1807. Mrs. Walton was called away September 6, 1900, and left three children, viz: John Orlenthus, who married Mary Cletus Gribben, but still lives with his father and owns the old homestead; Adam, who is married to Mary E. Buck, and has two children, Grace F. and Frater Bixby Walton; Laura E., wife of Henry Houck, of Columbus, Ohio, the mother of two children, Hazel P. and Barbara C. John O. supplemented a good common-school education by attendance at the Ada Normal Institute and also at Lebanon College. He has made a specialty of mathematics, of which science he is very fond. For over twelve years he has successfully taught school in Wyandot county, and has as such earned for himself a splendid reputation. Aside from pedagogy, he has also spent much time in Pennsylvania in the capacity of a salesman. As stated above, he also operates the old home place.

On marrying Mr. Walton lived on the old home farm for one year, then lived in Sycamore township awhile; he next returned to the old homestead and at the death of his father purchased the place, which comprised two hundred acres, of which he has sold forty acres to Elias Ellis. Mr. Walton also owned a farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, of which he sold fifty-seven acres to Joseph VanDoren, and later sold a small tract to another party, leaving his son Adam the possessor of seventy-three acres. Mr. Walton carries on general farm-

ing, and also fattens and sells stock. Of recent years he has lived a retired life. His farm is nicely improved and is under a high state of cultivation; everything is neat and tidy and Mr. Walton is recognized as one of the best agriculturists in Tymochtee township, if not in the county of Wyandot.

In politics Mr. Walton is a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, the Whig candidate, and has never since found reason to change his adherence to the party, but has never sought an office of any kind. He is a member of the Evangelical church, but belongs to no secret societies. In the church, however, he is very active, and for the forty years in which he has been a communicant has liberally aided financially in its support and for many years has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

Since the loss of his life-companion, Mr. Walton has led a retired life, but he has not lost his interest in the progress and well-being of his township and freely contributes of his means toward every project designed for the township's weal. He is highly respected by his neighbors, and is regarded all over the township as one of its best and most prominent citizens, and this is a reputation he certainly is entitled to, as all admit.

DOCTOR KEAR.

Doctor Kear, one of the most substantial and respected farmers of Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born on his father's farm in this township February 10, 1833, and is a son of Moses and Jemima (Nathan) Kear, the former of whom was

born in Ontario county, N. Y., September 12, 1797, and the latter in Ross county, Ohio.

Moses Kear, a farmer, and also a gunsmith by trade, came from New York state to Ohio as a pioneer and first located in Ross county, where his marriage took place. He then moved to Pickaway county, lived there a short time only, and in June, 1821, came to Wyandot county, at that time a part of Crawford county, making his way overland by wagon, being accompanied by his parents, Peter and Anna (Odell) Kear, also natives of Ontario county, N. Y. They located on a farm in section 1, Tymochtee township, but later removed to section 18, where Moses Kear bought eighty acres of timber land from Amos Crane, on which land was a small log cabin. He added to this land until he owned two hundred acres, nearly all of which he cleared off, and, in conjunction with farming, followed his trade of gunsmith and plowmaker until his death, which occurred in 1857, when ninety-two years old; his wife survived until 1867, when she, too, passed away at the same advanced age.

Peter Kear, the father of Moses, bought two hundred acres of heavily timbered land in section 18, and there he and his wife passed the remainder of their days. They had a family of seven children, viz: Moses, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Phebe, Sarah and Henry.

To Moses and Jemima (Nathan) Kear were born nine children, namely: Nathan, deceased; Peter, who died when eight years old; James and Milton, both of Salem township; Moses O., of Richland township; Henry, of Upper Sandusky; Doctor, our sub-

ject; George W., deceased, and Seth, also deceased.

Doctor Kear lived on the old homestead with his parents until twenty-five years old, when he married, April 22, 1858, his first wife being Miss Mary J. Crouse, a daughter of William and Eliza Crouse, of Richland county, Ohio. This lady bore her husband one child, Leona J., and died in 1859, the child surviving until eight years old, when she, too, passed away. The second marriage of Doctor Kear took place March 1, 1861, to Miss Mary Brundidge, of Seneca county, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas and Osee Brundidge, natives of Ontario county, N. Y. This union was blessed with four children, all girls, viz: Osee was married to B. D. Birch, but died June 30, 1895; Harriet E., wife of C. O. Noel, of Fostoria, Ohio; Eliza J., married to John Gilliland, of Tymochtee township, Wyandot county; and Lola May, who died in infancy.

On marrying, Doctor Kear bought his present farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres, on which he has made all the improvements, building his handsome residence in 1858, and his outbuildings are all substantial and commodious. He carried on general farming and stock raising, and everything about his farm gives evidence of skill and good management, industry and thrift. He has made this farm one of the most productive and profitable of any of the same dimensions in the township and is acknowledged by all his neighbors to be one of the best agriculturists in the neighborhood. Politically Mr. Kear is a Republican, but while he labors ardently for the success of his party, he has never sought an office. Fraternally he is a member of Justin Lodge, No.

393, K. of P., at Carey, this county. No people in the township are held in higher esteem.

MICHAEL HETZEL.

Michael Hetzel, agriculturist and highly respected citizen of Tymochtee township, was a native of France, being born in Lembach, Elsenz, France, on October 7, 1835. He was the son of George and Barbara (Hetzel) Hetzel, who lived in Lembach, France. The Hetzel family were from a long line of French ancestry, some of whom won laurels for valiant conduct in the French wars. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hetzel, viz: Maghelin, deceased; George, died April 7, 1893; Michael, the subject of this biographical sketch; Eva married Christ Sprau and is living in Wayne county, Iowa; Catherine married Robert Yohe and is living in Wayne county, Iowa. The family lived in France until September, 1854.

The father, realizing the advantages of the United States over any of the old countries, decided to make a home for his children in this country. In 1854 the father and children sailed for America. They took transportation on a sailing vessel and found a very rough sea. The voyage was a long one, requiring forty-one days to reach the United States. Upon his arrival in this country he came to Seneca county, Ohio, where they remained for two months; at the end of which time they moved to Crawford township, Ohio, and bought a farm of one hundred acres. This land was all timber land and it required much hard work to clear the ground and put it in shape for the plow.

There was a small log house on the farm, which they occupied. March 28, 1862, the subject of this biography, Michael Hetzel, was married to Miss Susa Sprou, of Wals-houser, New Hombach county, Rheinfalz, Baier, Germany. She was the daughter of Christian and Sasana Sprou. They moved to America in 1842 and located in Crawford county, Ohio. After living there about ten years they moved to Salem township, Wyandot county, where they both died in one day. They were blessed with ten children, viz: Catherine, deceased; Mary, deceased; Christian, living in Wayne county, Iowa; Margaret, George, Susan, living in Salem township; Elizabeth and Sarah, deceased. Michael Hetzel and wife had ten children, viz: Emma, who married Charles O. Swigerd, of Crane township, had four children, Laura, Robert, May and Lester; Anna, deceased; Frederick W., a farmer, married Florence Walton and lived in Tymochtee township; Lucy, deceased; Mary married Aaron Swigard, who is a farmer and lives in Tymochtee township; Charles M., deceased; Robert G. married Florence Davis and lives in Crawford township; Cora E., deceased; Sarah Ida, at home; Lillie M., at home. After the marriage of our subject and wife, which occurred in 1861, they lived in Ridge township for seven years. He bought eighty acres of land which he afterwards sold, and went into partnership with his brother, George. In 1869 they purchased three hundred and forty acres of land, all in Tymochtee township. Michael Hetzel now owns over two hundred acres of land, which is all under a high state of cultivation save thirty acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Hetzel has always been a staunch

Democrat and a very influential citizen. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, and takes great interest in church work. He is courteous and genial in his bearing and has made many friends throughout the county. In 1883 Mr. Hetzel erected a beautiful brick residence which is a credit to the county of Wyandot.

ELIAS ELLIS.

Elias Ellis, one of Richland county's most highly respected and prosperous citizens, was born February 7, 1827. He was the son of David Ellis, of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1795.

David Ellis was married to Jane Kerr, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who was born in 1800. Mr. Ellis spent most of his early life in Pennsylvania, where he taught school and farmed. He moved to Richland county, where he was married. At this time he bought eighty acres of wild land, which he cultivated until April 1, 1827, when they came to Tymochtee township, Wyandot county. Mr. Ellis entered one hundred and sixty acres of choice wood land; a small cabin was built on this place and a new home started, and with the assistance of his sons he cleared about eighty acres of land. He bought eighty acres later in Eden township.

Although Mr. Ellis was not an office seeker, he served two terms as county commissioner and was justice of the peace for fifteen years. He was administrator for several estates and assisted in the surveying of many of the roads of Wyandot county.

He was a Democrat and later joined the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were active members of the Evangelical church.

They lived on the old home place until January 17, 1865, when Mr. Ellis died at the age of sixty-nine years. Mrs. Ellis died in 1882.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis: Sarah married Joseph Parker, of Crane township, and both are deceased; Hannah married Benjamin Gibson, both deceased; John died when quite young; Joseph married Belinda Walton and died December 25, 1899, at the age of seventy-five years; his wife is still living; Elias, the subject of this review; Linus died at the age of seventeen years; William; Mary died at seventeen years of age; Emily died in 1867, the wife of Marshall B. Snover; Eliza was the wife of Jonathan Maffett, and both are deceased.

Elias Ellis, whose name opens this biographical notice, received a good common-school education, attending school in the pioneer log school house, when the desk consisted of a bench and oiled paper was used instead of glass for windows. The benches were carved with many a name which later became renowned.

Mr. Ellis remained at home until his marriage, February 7, 1856, to Sarah Jane Walton, daughter of Lemar and Annie (Thompson) Walton. To Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were born six children: Charity Ann, wife of T. W. Parker, deceased, school teacher and county auditor, living in Upper Sandusky; five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Bessie, Mary A., Chalmers, Fannie and Jeroldine. Oscar M., a prosperous farmer of Tymochtee township, married Ann Smith, and they were the parents of eight children, Robert, Walter, Elias, Eunice, Dwight, Mamie, Gladys and George. O. W., a prominent farmer of Crane township, married Daisy V. Case.

To them were born seven children, Kenneth, Gilbert, Florene Gail, Sarah J., dead, Paul and Annie Belle. Mary J., Frank J. and Charles F. are living at home.

Mr. Ellis has been an exceptionally successful farmer, having now two hundred and forty acres of land, of which all except forty acres is under cultivation. General farming is followed, but special attention is given to stock raising, which Mr. Ellis has found to be very profitable.

Mr. Ellis has been a member of the Evangelical church for forty years, having always taken an active interest in all church work. He was a stanch Democrat, and in 1880 was appointed appraiser.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis they located on the old home place in a log cabin of one room, where they lived for two years; later, with his father, they built one of the most substantial homes in that part of the country. Many trees were planted, which added much to the surroundings. Mr. Ellis is one of the highly respected men of his county, having done as much as any man in his township for the promotion of its interest and its moral, educational and material progress during the half century he has here resided. He stands high for integrity of character and is well known throughout the county, his family being equally well respected with himself.

ENOS NIEBEL.

Enos Niebel, a retired farmer and one of the most highly respected citizens of Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, was born in Union county, Penn., December 18, 1813. He was the son of Henry and Mary (Eyer) Niebel, who were pioneer settlers

of Union county. The father of the subject moved to Tymochtee township in 1834. He purchased eighty acres of land when he moved to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Niebel were among the first settlers in this part of the country, a section where it required many years of diligent labor to clear the land for cultivation. They lived here until 1860. The last few years of his life Mr. Niebel resided with his children. His wife died in Fostoria, Ohio, April 10, 1857. The father of the subject was a noted evangelist and circuit-rider preacher. He was one of the faithful pioneer ministers who preached the gospel in the wilderness, going from house to house, doing good everywhere. He did noble missionary work in his younger days in Pennsylvania and became widely known throughout the state. These trips were made entirely on horseback, he having crossed the Alleghany mountains eleven times. Eight children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Niebel: Enos, the subject of this biographical sketch; Catherine, deceased; Levi is now living at Findlay, Ohio; Abraham, deceased, formerly lived at Sycamore, Ill.; Obed; Abner is residing at Tiffin, Ohio; Polly, deceased; Leahman lived at Leone, Kan., but is now deceased.

Enos Niebel, the subject of this sketch, lived at home until he was twelve years of age, attending district school in Union county only a limited amount of time, as it was necessary for him to make his own living. He began life for himself when very young, and at the age of twenty-two years he had learned the chair-maker's trade.

Mr. Niebel was twice married. His first wife was Mary Aurand, of Union county, Penn., this happy union resulting in the birth of four children. The eldest son was

Abraham, who is now a retired farmer living at Sycamore; Susan, deceased; Catherine, wife of William Corfman, living in Tymochtee township; Henry married Mahalia Stearn, and resides in Toledo, Ohio. In 1840 Mr. Niebel and family emigrated to Ohio, making the trip with three horses and two wagons and being seventeen and one-half days on the journey. Mr. Niebel located on section 26, Tymochtee township, having bought one hundred acres of land, fifty-four acres of which was cleared. There was a comfortable log house and a log-cabin barn on the place and Mr. Niebel soon cleared twenty acres more of the farm, all of which was cultivated. Mr. Niebel and family resided here for twenty years, at the end of which time he sold it to his eldest son, Abraham, and bought his present home in 1858. Mrs. Niebel having died in 1846, he was married the second time, December 31, 1846, to Leannah Bish. They had a family of six children, viz: Mary and Sarah (twins)—Sarah died April 19, 1883, and Mary is living with her father; Ellen is the wife of Gabriel Ash, now residing at Weston, Wood county, Ohio; Eliza is the wife of Fred. Alford, who lives with Mr. Niebel and is farming the old homestead; Noah married Jennie Hoyt, now living at Sycamore, Ohio; Levi, of Tymochtee township, married Eddie Delaplain. Rev. N. B. Niebel, the son, supplemented a good common-school education by attendance at higher institutions of learning at Republic and Fostoria, this state. He taught school for four years in Wyandot county, and then entered the ministry of the United Evangelical church, being ordained at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1885. His work lay chiefly in the central and northern portions of Iowa and he continued in the active

work of the ministry for fifteen years. He married Miss Jennie Hoyt and to them two children have been born: Mertie L. is a graduate of the public schools of Manley Junction, Iowa, and afterwards attended the seminary at Nora Springs. Lois J., their youngest child, is a bright little child and a veritable sunbeam in the household. In 1860 the present home was built and they moved into it about September 27, that year. This farm at first consisted of only sixty-seven acres, partly under cultivation, but more land was added to the original purchase until the farm consisted of two hundred and thirty-three acres of rich land. All of this he had given to his children. The subject found general farming most profitable, also raising some stock.

Mr. Niebel held the office of school director, trustee and treasurer, being school director for twenty years, treasurer one year and trustee one year. In politics he is a decided Republican. He is an entirely self-made man, and because of his energy and industry is now one of the most prosperous and well-known citizens of this county. He retired from active life in 1884, and now is living on his income. Mrs. Niebel departed this life December 6, 1884.

The subject has in his possession an old German family Bible dating back to 1693, which is, as far as known, the oldest book in Wyandot county. The subject obtained it from his father. He possesses a pair of solid silver spectacles over a century old.

TAGE P. SYLVAN.

Probably the most popular mayor that ever presided over the municipal council of the city of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot coun-

ty, Ohio, is the present incumbent of the official chair, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Chicago, Ill., December 2, 1871.

Rudolph Sylvan, father of Tage P. Sylvan, was born in Sweden and was reared to mercantile pursuits in the city of Ystad, on the border line of Norway, and probably the largest shipping sea-port in the kingdom. He was still a young man when he came to America and settled in Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in the hotel business, which he conducted until his death, in 1882, when but forty-four years of age. He was a self-made man, in the business sense of the word, was for a long time in the government land-office department, was a Democrat in politics, and died a member of the Swedish Episcopal church. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Fralen, is also a native of Sweden, who came to America when young, and is still living in Chicago, at about sixty-two years of age. She is likewise a member of the Swedish Episcopal church and one of the most respected ladies in the Scandinavian circles of the city, as well as with the other elements that constitute the population of that cosmopolitan metropolis. Tage Sylvan, the grandfather of subject, was also born in Sweden and was of Greek extraction, his family being one of the most prominent in the western part of the kingdom and he himself at one time being famous as an instructor of youthful aspirants to advanced learning.

Tage P. Sylvan, the subject and only child born to his parents, passed his boyhood days in Chicago, acquiring his earliest education in the Swedish schools. He then attended the public schools, and when about seventeen years of age entered the law office of Blanke & Chytraus, for the purpose of

studying law and being an all-around assistant. This firm was a very prominent one, the senior partner, Blanke, died while holding the office of superior court judge, and Mr. Chytraus is now on the same bench—a fact which shows that Mr. Sylvan was under the instruction of fully competent tutors.

Some years later, after severing his connection with this office, Mr. Sylvan was employed in the real-estate and loan department of what is now the State Bank of Chicago until the fall of 1890, when he came to Upper Sandusky and became manager of the local brewery, which position he held about four years. He then resumed his study of law, with Judge D. D. Clayton as his preceptor, and pursued his studies until admitted to the bar in 1896. He at once formed a partnership with the Judge, which partnership lasted one year, since when Mr. Sylvan has been alone and has built up a lucrative business, his clients being among the most substantial citizens of Upper Sandusky.

The marriage of Mr. Sylvan took place in Upper Sandusky December 17, 1890, when he took for his life-partner Miss Emma K. Bechler, a native of Delphos, Van Wert county, Ohio, and a daughter of Severn Bechler. This genial union has been crowned with three children, viz: Agnes H., Dorothy L., and Rolf E. Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan are members of the Episcopal church, to which they are liberal contributors.

In politics Mr. Sylvan is one of the most ardent Democrats in the city and is more than usually popular with his party as well as with the public at large. He served one term in the city council from 1894 to 1896, and in the spring of 1898 was elected mayor

of the city. In 1900 he was re-elected and in 1902 re-elected again and is now holding his third term as mayor of the city of Upper Sandusky. He has given entire satisfaction to all citizens, irrespective of party ties or affiliations, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Sylvan is one of the most public-spirited men that live in Upper Sandusky and is always foremost in pushing along its public enterprises. He was appointed manager of the Bell Telephone Company's interest in Wyandot county about 1898, and was one of the organizers of the Upper Sandusky Board of Trade in 1900, since when he has been its president. He is a Freemason of high degree, being a member of Warpole Lodge, No. 176; of McCutchen Chapter, No. 36, and of Marion Commandery; he is likewise a member of the B. P. O. E., of the Modern Woodmen, and of the Tribe of Ben Hur. He is the owner of as fine a residence as there is in Upper Sandusky, an appropriate and becoming home for the city's mayor, and he and family always find a hearty welcome in the social circles of the city.

WILLIAM T. TSCHANEN.

For a number of years a prominent business man and representative citizen of Upper Sandusky, William T. Tschanen has ranked among the leading citizens of Wyandot county. Few residents of the community have been more actively identified with its growth and development, and none have exercised a more potent influence in directing and controlling the business interests of the city of his residence.

Christian Tschanen, father of William T., was a native of Switzerland, born in Canton Berne on the 9th day of October, 1827. He was the only son of Christian and Maria (Stempfli) Tschanen, whose ancestors had lived among the hills and valleys of that romantic little republic for many generations. In the year 1833 these parents bid adieu to the familiar scenes of their ancestral home and came to the United States, settling in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where the father died the same year of his arrival at the early age of thirty. His widow survived him a number of years, departing this life in the above county in 1867.

Christian Tschanen, Jr., was a lad of six years when the family came to America and he spent his boyhood and youth on the home place in Tuscarawas county. Reared amid the stirring scenes and arduous labors of the pioneer period, he early developed strength of body and powers of mind which, with well-defined purpose and self-reliance, enabled him to discharge worthily the duties which marked his subsequent career. His educational training was limited to a few months' attendance of winter seasons in the indifferent schools which were common in Ohio during the early days. A diminutive log cabin, sparsely furnished with rude benches and a few rough desks, was the building in which he received his first instruction in the mysteries of learning, and the three fundamentals, reading, writing and arithmetic, constituted the curriculum which every ambitious lad was supposed to master. While becoming familiar with these rudimentary branches, young Tschanen was also learning the practical duties of life which schools and colleges do not impart—lessons such as lads in the early days

learned by patient, unremitting toil on the farm, lessons which served as a foundation for the strong, virile, independent manhood which characterized the careers of so many who grew to maturity during the formative period of our western civilization.

Mr. Tschanen remained in his native county, variously employed until 1846, when he came to the county of Wyandot and engaged in teaching of the winter seasons, devoting the remainder of the year to any kind of honest labor he could find to do. After continuing in this two-fold capacity until 1850, he returned to Tuscarawas county and engaged in the grocery trade at New Philadelphia, where he succeeded in building up a fairly lucrative business which he carried on for a period of about six years. Disposing of his stock at the end of that time Mr. Tschanen, in March, 1864, returned to Upper Sandusky where he pursued various occupations until the end of his days. In addition to his business and industrial career he had a limited experience as a soldier during the great Rebellion. On the 4th day of June, 1862, he tendered his services to the government by enlisting in Company G, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was not sent to the front, but was detailed for guard duty at Camp Chase. Though in the army but three months and seeing no active service in the way of campaigning and fighting, he proved a good soldier and discharged the duties which came to him in a manner befitting a brave and loyal defender of the Union. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, September 26, 1862, he was honorably discharged at Camp Chase and immediately thereafter returned to his home and once

more resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

Mr. Tschanen was a man who measured his life according to the highest standard of citizenship, and discharged worthily every trust confided to him. While not of American birth, he became a great admirer and ardent supporter of the institutions of his adopted country, and, as stated above, demonstrated his loyalty by entering the service for its defence. He served two years as marshal of Upper Sandusky and discharged the duties of the position satisfactorily to the public and with credit to himself as a faithful and fearless conservator of law and order. Religiously he accepted the liberal creed of Universalism, but was not identified with the church as a member, and fraternally he was an Odd Fellow, belonging to that order for more than thirty years, and serving as its secretary for several years.

Mr. Tschanen was married October 5, 1850, to Elizabeth Baumgartner, of Salem township, this county, but a native of Switzerland, born in the Canton of Berne, November 21, 1825. Mrs. Tschanen was the daughter of Nicholas and Barbara (Moser) Baumgartner, who came to the United States in 1831 and settled in Holmes county, Ohio. Subsequently, about the year 1846, they became residents of the county of Wyandot, locating in Salem township, where the husband and father became a successful agriculturist and well-known citizen. Of the nine children born to Christian and Elizabeth Tschanen eight are still living, namely: Emma, wife of John Carey, of Upper Sandusky; Caroline married John F. Hey and resides in Kansas; William T., of this review; George W. is associated

with the subject in the drug business; Charles F., a photographer of this city; Frank and Edward are also connected with the house of which the older brothers are proprietors; Hattie B., the youngest member of the family, is the wife of H. B. Paddock, of Kansas; the only one of the family deceased is a son by the name of Alfred, who died in infancy.

Christian Tschanen lived a useful life fraught with much good to his fellow men; his death, which occurred July 4, 1884, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, was an event greatly deplored, not alone by his immediate family and friends, but by the community with which he had so long been identified. His widow now lives in Upper Sandusky at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years. A woman of beautiful moral character and many admirable qualities of head and heart, she is widely known and highly esteemed. She is and long has been a sincere Christian, subscribing to the beautiful faith of Universalism, which she believes the only creed consistent with the character of a kind and loving Heavenly Father. As a member of this church she has exemplified, by a life devoted to good and worthy deeds, the purity and strength of religious convictions which have done so much to mould a symmetrically developed Christian character.

William T. Tschanen, whose name introduces this article, was born near New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, November 18, 1855. When about eight years old he was brought by his parents to Upper Sandusky, where until the age of sixteen he attended the German and English schools, receiving a good education in both

languages. When a lad of eleven summers he began earning money for himself by working in the drug store of Dr. A. Billhardt; this may be said to be the beginning of his career as a factor in the world's affairs. He attended faithfully to his duties when not in school and on laying aside his studies devoted all of his time to the store, thus early becoming familiar not only with the underlying principles of pharmaceutical science, but also acquainting himself with the fundamental facts and methods by which business men are governed. By diligent attention to duty and making his employer's interests his own, he soon won the confidence of the Doctor, who retained the youth in his service from 1866 to 1881, a period of fifteen years. This was really the formative period of Mr. Tschanen's character as an earnest, intelligent, enterprising business man. He early displayed a willingness to work, was a close and untiring student and formed habits of application and consecutive industry which afterward enabled him to excel in the enterprise to which he has devoted his life.

Severing his connection with his employer, Mr. Tschanen, in partnership with his brother, George W., opened in 1881 a drug house in Upper Sandusky, in connection with the book and wall-paper trade. Under the firm name of Tschanen Brothers, the business grew and prospered and soon became the largest and most successful establishment of the kind in the city, a prestige which it has ever since enjoyed. In addition to their regular business they accepted the local agency of the American Express Company and as such looked after its interests at this point from 1883 to 1898, re-

signing the position the latter year in order to devote their entire attention to the demands of their rapidly increasing trade.

Associated with William T. and George W. Tschanen are their younger brothers, Frank and Edward, both graduates of the Illinois College of Pharmacy, the former completing his course in 1892 and the latter two years later. These young men brought to the business minds thoroughly disciplined by intellectual and professional training and are to-day the most scientific pharmacists in Upper Sandusky. The firm is in high standing, both financially and professionally. As already stated, it is the leading house of the kind in Wyandot county, not a little of its success being directly attributable to the reputation the proprietors enjoy as genial, companionable gentlemen, who spare no pains in studying the demands of the trade and supplying their numerous customers with first-class professional services, as well as providing them the best articles the market affords. As business men they take high rank among their contemporaries, enjoying much more than local repute as druggists and being rated first-class in commercial circles throughout the state. From a comparatively modest beginning the business has progressed in magnitude and importance to the present time, and in addition thereto the brothers are engaged in various other enterprises. They are the principal stockholders of the Citizens' Electric Light Company, of which Frank Tschanen is the present secretary and manager. The success of this enterprise is largely due to the energy and interest they have put forth in its behalf.

Reverting to the personal history of William T. Tschanen, it may be said that

his methods are in keeping with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the new century and that the reputable standing he has attained in the commercial and industrial world is a monument to his enterprise, thrift and wisely directed energy. He has been identified with the various movements of a public nature, including among others the First Building and Loan Association, of Upper Sandusky, of which he was one of the prime movers, served as its president for two years and during its successful career of ten years has been a member of the board of directors. Financially he has met with success commensurate with the energy displayed in his various undertakings.

Mr. Tschanen was united in marriage June 22, 1888, to Miss Minnie Seider, daughter of John Seider, of Wyandot county, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Their home has been made bright by the presence of a daughter, Ruth, who was born on the 4th day of September, 1893.

WILLIS A. CRUM, M. D.

The present age is essentially utilitarian and the life of every successful man carries a lesson which, told in contemporary narrative, is productive of much good in shaping the destiny of others. There is, therefore, a due measure of satisfaction in presenting, even in brief resume, the life and achievements of such men, and in preparing the following history of the scholarly physician whose name appears above, it is with the hope that it may prove not only interesting and instructive, but also serve as an incentive to those who contemplate making the

medical profession their life work. Dr. Crum is descended from German ancestry, though his ancestors as far back as his grandparents on both sides were natives of the Keystone state. His father, David Crum, was a native of Pennsylvania, born, reared and married in the county of Dauphin. Subsequently he moved to Crawford county, Ohio, and purchased a farm about five miles east of Bucyrus, where he made his home until about 1889, with the exception of three years spent in Bucyrus, where he conducted a meat market. He also dealt largely in stock, buying here and shipping to the eastern markets, and was thus engaged until his retirement from active life a few years ago. He is still living, and although in his seventy-third year, is still hale and hearty, looking after his farming interests and taking an active part in the public affairs of his town and county. David Crum is a man of generous impulses, liberal almost to a fault and popular with all who know him. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Crall, a native of Cumberland county, Md., is also living, having reached the age of seventy-one, in possession of her mental and bodily powers to a remarkable degree. She is the mother of thirteen children, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood's estate, four dying in childhood. The Doctor's paternal grandfather, Christian Crum, was the son of German parents who settled in Pennsylvania a great many years ago. Christian Crum was a very successful farmer in his native state, Pennsylvania, and is remembered as a man of great piety and religious fervor. He was instrumental in building on his farm a beautiful church edifice which served for a number of years as a meeting place for the people living within

a radius of several miles from where it stood.

William A. Crum was born June 18, 1865, in Crawford county, Ohio, and received his preliminary education in the district schools, which he attended until seventeen years of age. Reared on a farm, he early became accustomed to the work required of country lads and by vigorous outdoor exercise laid a foundation for the strong physique with which he has since been blessed. After completing the common school course, he became a student of the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, where he pursued his studies about two and a half years, taking special work in pharmacy, but was not permitted to graduate by reason of failing health. Later, however, he took a review course at the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio, preparatory to teaching. During the next five years the Doctor taught school in various parts of his native county and earned the reputation of an able, painstaking and popular educator. Having decided to devote his life to the medical profession he began his preliminary reading at Sulphur Springs under the direction of Dr. H. S. Bevington, in whose office he remained the greater part of two years, applying himself very assiduously while thus engaged. In the fall of 1891 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and during the summer following the close of the term continued his studies in a private office. The better to add to his professional knowledge, the Doctor entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1894, locating immediately thereafter at Carey, where he has since practiced with success and financial profit.

Dr. Crum has risen rapidly in his profession and occupies a high place in the esteem of his brethren in the healing art and the public generally. Thorough intellectual training, combined with sound professional knowledge and aptitude to apply his acquirements to the treatment of disease, have won him the confidence of a large number of patients, yet his purpose seems not so much to gain a lucrative practice as to master the profound and mysterious truths of the science of medicine. He is a close student and wide reader of the standard professional authorities, and although fond of congenial company, wastes little time in frivolity, having from the beginning adopted the motto, "Time is money. I have neither to spend save in good and useful employments."

The Doctor has a commanding appearance and fine personal address, genial and graceful in manner, and impresses all with whom he comes in contact as a man of much more than ordinary power and force. Well informed upon a great variety of topics, and with most cordial and engaging manners, he is always good humored and sociable and his society is much sought after and his personal friendship highly valued. An important element of his success, professional and otherwise, is the fact that however effective he may be his manner indicates that he has still stronger mental powers in reserve. He is a man of broad and liberal views, his large humanitarian spirit embracing all the race, and neither party feuds, religious differences nor professional jealousies separate him from his friends. A Republican in politics, deeply read on all questions relating to the political history of the country, he is not a partisan, nor has he ever served in any official capacity ex-

cept as member of the pension board, of Wyandot county, for the past five years, the duties of which come within the sphere of his profession. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Carey Lodge, No. 420, and in religion subscribes to the confession of faith as adopted by the Lutheran church.

Dr. Crum was married September 9, 1891, to Miss Emma C. Heibertshausen, of Crawford county, and his home is cheered by the presence of three children, Helen, Ruth and Russell. Mrs. Crum was born at Sulphur Springs, this state, and is one of the popular ladies of Carey. She moves in the best society circles of the place and, with her husband, is identified with the Lutheran church.

HENRY FETTER.

It is a fact patent to all that the United States can boast of no better or more law-abiding class of citizens than the great number of Germans who have found homes within her borders. Though holding dear and sacred the beloved fatherland, they are none the less devoted to the fair country of their adoption and should necessity require it would be willing to go forth to battle for the maintenance of its institutions. Among this large and highly respected class is the subject of this sketch, who for a number of years took precedence as a leading business man of the town of Carey. Henry Fetter was born in Baden, Germany, May 16, 1845, and is the son of Andrew and Mary (Clay) Fetter. In 1847 these parents, with their six children, came to this country and, proceeding as far westward as Wyandot county, Ohio, the father entered forty acres of gov-

ernment land in the township of Salem. Building a small log cabin in the thick forest with which his place was covered, Andrew Fetter began life in true pioneer style and by dint of hard labor soon cleared and prepared for cultivation a goodly part of his purchase. Subsequently he bought an additional forty acres and continued to reside where he originally settled in 1862, when he sold this place and purchased another farm, consisting of one hundred acres, in the same township. He lived and prospered on the latter place for about twelve years, when he discontinued hard work and retired to Carey, selling the farm later. He did not long live in retirement, soon purchasing another place in Salem township to which he removed and on which he lived until 1882, when infirmities incident to advancing age compelled him to forego further activity. For the second time he returned to Carey, where he spent the residue of his life, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-nine. Andrew Fetter was a man of great industry and energy and by successful management acquired a handsome property. He came to this country a poor man and what he accumulated was the result of his labor, economy and well-planned business dealings. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a Catholic. His wife survived him one year, dying at the age of eighty-six; she, too, was a Catholic and bore her husband seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was next to the youngest.

Henry Fetter remained with his parents on the farm until his seventeenth year, when he enlisted, May 3, 1862, in Company B, Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, with which he served to the close of the war. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cum-

berland and saw considerable active service in the campaigns of Tennessee and Georgia. Being quite young, Mr. Fetter was given various kinds of detail work which necessitated his absence from the ranks a good portion of the time, in consequence of which he did not take part in all the varied experiences through which the regiment passed. He was honorably discharged in May, 1865, and returning to Carey, Wyandot county, he spent about fifteen months in learning the harness and saddlery trade, and at the same time bought a half interest in the business, but soon afterward sold out to his partner, Mr. Orians, and went to Independence, Mo., in which city he carried on a bakery and confectionery stand for six months. Disposing of his stock at the expiration of that time, he returned to Carey and opened a sample room and billiard hall, which he ran until the spring of 1867, when his entire establishment was destroyed by fire. This fire proved peculiarly disastrous, as nothing was saved except what wearing apparel Mr. Fetter had upon his body at the time. He was left without a dollar he could call his own, and for several months following the calamity he obtained a livelihood as a day laborer. Securing sufficient means to erect a building on the lot where his former building stood, he stocked it with a general line of groceries and, in connection with merchandising, also opened a sample room and restaurant. He soon built up a large and lucrative business in all three departments, and but a short time elapsed ere he had his building paid for and was free from debt. Meeting with most gratifying success he was soon able to buy a half interest in what was known as the "Galt House," for many years the leading hotel in Carey, and later he purchased the

other half and became sole proprietor. In 1886, at a cost of thirty-two thousand dollars, he built the present "Galt House," a large three-story brick structure, handsomely finished and furnished with all the accessories essential to a first-class modern hotel.

In November of the same year Mr. Fetter took possession of the house and continued in the capacity of landlord for seven years, securing a large patronage during that time and making the "Galt" one of the favorite resorts of the traveling public in this part of the state. About the year 1893 he retired from the hotel business and, leasing the house, purchased the "Hockenberger," the largest, finest and most extensively patronized restaurant and coffee house in the city of Toledo, paying for the same the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars. Mr. Fetter conducted the "Hockenberger" very successfully until September 1, 1900, when he sold out and retired from business.

The subject was married January 8, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Simonis, daughter of Peter Simonis, of Seneca county, a union blessed with ten children. Edward J., proprietor of the "Galt House," Carey; Andrew R., who is running a coffee house and sample room in Bowling Green, this state; Harry P., proprietor of the sample room formerly conducted by his father; Theodosia, wife of Peter Juston, living in Michigan; Raymond, with his brother in Bowling Green; Inez, wife of E. J. Collins, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Leo lives in Tiffin, Ohio; Ulalia, at home; Laurence, clerk for his brother in the "Galt House," and Gertrude, at home. Mr. Fetter is an uncompromising Democrat. He is active in behalf of his friends who run for office, but has never aspired to public honors for himself, though frequently solicited to

stand for nomination. He is a member of Forsythe Post, G. A. R., at Toledo and, with his family, belongs to the Catholic church.

Mr. Fetter has been one of Wyandot county's most prosperous self-made men, every enterprise with which he has been connected proving abundantly successful. Beginning life with no capital but willing hands and an active brain, he has built up, by industry and energy, large and thriving interests and won for himself a high place among the strong financial men of this county and the city of Toledo. His life has been characterized by many public-spirited acts, honesty and steadfastness of purpose have marked his career throughout, and his friends feel proud of him as an intelligent and progressive citizen. A man of great personal force, seldom if ever mistaken in matters of business, he has exercised a wonderful influence in the business world and his life may be studied with profit by the young man who bewails his poverty and the hardness of his lot. Such, briefly told, is the history of a man who has been the architect of his own fortunes, who has elevated himself from obscurity to affluence and now ranks as one of the leading business men of northern Ohio.

WILLIAM H. SNYDER.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the recent history of Wyandot county is the popular gentleman whose name introduces this article, a man actively identified with the business and industrial interests of Carey and vicinity and for many years pre-eminently the leading contractor and builder in this part of the state. Equally noted as a

citizen whose useful career has conferred credit upon the community and whose marked abilities and stirring qualities have won for him much more than local repute, he holds to-day distinctive precedence as one of the most progressive and successful men that ever inaugurated and carried to successful termination large and important undertakings in this section of the commonwealth. Strong mental powers, invincible courage and a determined purpose that hesitates at no opposition have so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and leader of men in important enterprises.

William H. Snyder was born near the town of Bainbridge, Lancaster county, Penn., June 19, 1856, the son of William and Lahia Snyder, both natives of the same county and state. By occupation the father was a farmer; he was fairly successful in life, a Republican in politics, a member of the German Baptist (or Dunkard) church, and his death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-two. The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Lahia Hitcher, was born of German parentage and lived to be seventy-two years old. She was also a devout communicant of the same religious body, with which her husband was identified, and of her six children, William H. is the fifth in order of birth. On the home place where he was born our subject spent the first seventeen years of his life. He is indebted to the district schools of the neighborhood for such educational privileges as he received, his studies being pursued during the winter months, while the rest of the years he received excellent physical training in farm labor, which provided him with the strength and vigor that have enabled him to accom-

plish his prodigious life work. In his seventeenth year he began to learn carpentering and, being a young man of much more than ordinary vigor and energy, he applied himself so assiduously that within a comparatively short time he found himself an adept in the use of tools and a master of the trade. When he began carpentering his father entered into an agreement with a mechanic to the effect that his boy should work for three years, receiving for the first year fifty dollars, for the second, ninety, and the sum of one dollar per day for the third year's service. After fulfilling to the letter this contract William, then a young man of twenty, engaged in carpentering for himself, and for two years thereafter followed the trade with good results in his native county. In the month of March, 1879, he came to Wyandot county, Ohio, with sixty-five cents in his pocket, and for several months following worked as a farm hand near the town of Carey. Later he found employment in a sawmill, where he worked until the fall of that year when he returned home and resumed his trade. In the following spring he came back to Carey and entered upon his career as a contractor and builder, which from the beginning proved successful beyond his expectations, and which, in connection with other enterprises, he has continued with financial profit to the present time.

In 1883 Mr. Snyder purchased a half interest in a saw and planing mill and one year later bought his partner's share and became sole proprietor of the concern. Enlarging the mill and supplying new and improved machinery, he made it one of the important industries of Carey and under his successful management it is still operated.

continuing, as formerly, to add very materially to his income. In the year 1888 Mr. Snyder added further to his business interests by purchasing a large coal and wood yard, which he still owns and operates, and in 1897 bought the Carey Flouring Mill, an enterprise representing a capital of thirty-six thousand dollars. This mill was erected by Mr. Snyder and it came into his possession at sheriff's sale, the price paid being thirteen thousand dollars. With no previous knowledge as a miller, he took hold of the enterprise with his accustomed push and energy and, remodeling the mill throughout and supplying it with machinery for the manufacture of flour by the latest and most improved process, made it one of the best paying industries in the place. It has a daily capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels and is kept constantly running in order to meet the demand for its product, the brand of flour having a large sale in local markets, also in many other places where shipped. In connection with milling Mr. Snyder is also extensively engaged in the grain business, owning large elevators at Carey and Berwick, Wyandot county, Vanlieu, Hancock county, and Adrian, in the county of Seneca, all of which are connected by private telephone lines, constructed at his own expense and owned by him. These elevators are successfully managed and the amount of grain handled every year by Mr. Snyder is much greater than that shipped by any other dealer in northern Ohio, Cleveland and one or two other cities, perhaps, excepted. In addition to his other large interests, Mr. Snyder still carries on contracting and since coming to Carey he has put up more buildings of various kinds than all other carpen-

ters combined. At the present time he employs about fifty men in his different undertakings, and some idea of his success may be obtained when it is learned that within a comparatively few years his surplus earnings have reached the aggregate of over one hundred thousand dollars. Recently he added the Carey Creamery to his other industries and, remodeling the buildings throughout and purchasing the latest improved appliances, has made it one of the most complete and successful establishments of the kind in this part of the state. Some years ago he purchased considerable real estate adjoining Carey, which as time passed and population increased advanced greatly in value. The better to realize liberal returns upon his investment, he recently platted an addition to the town and, erecting buildings upon the lots, sold them at good prices to home-seekers.

Mr. Snyder is essentially a man of affairs—sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertakes, and with scarcely an exception every enterprise to which he has addressed himself has resulted in most liberal financial returns. He began life poor in the world's goods, but rich in what is of far more value than material wealth, a sound mind in a sound body. He possessed concentration of purpose and energy that laughs at restraint, keen foresight and the rare executive ability that makes everything undertaken accomplish the purpose for which intended. To these qualities may be added scrupulous integrity, honesty and uprightness in all dealings with his fellow men and an honor in keeping with the ethics of business life, while behind all and controlling all are the divine principles embodied in the

Golden Rule, without which no man, how great his wealth and however distinguished his name, can be truly successful.

Mr. Snyder's large wealth and extensive business interests are the legitimate fruitage of consecutive effort, directed and controlled by good judgment and correct moral principles. From a very humble beginning he has steadily forged his way to the front and, with but little education beyond a knowledge of the elementary branches, he has gradually extended the limits of his intellectual horizon until he is not only the leading business man of the county but also one of the most intelligent and widely informed men of the thriving town in which he has his home. Taken as a whole, his career presents a series of continued successes rarely equalled and, in the most liberal acceptance of the phrase, he is the "architect of his own fortune" and nobly entitled to be termed a "self-made man."

While immersed in business and devoting the powers of his vigorous mind to the large concerns which he manages, Mr. Snyder is a man of the people and finds time to attend to the social duties growing out of his relation with his fellow-men. He takes an active interest in several fraternal orders, prominent among which are Carey Lodge, No. 407, I. O. O. F., and Carey Lodge, No. 420, F. & A. M. He is a Mason of high rank, belonging to the chapter and commandery, also to the Scottish Rite, taking the thirty-second degree some years ago in the city of Cleveland. In politics he is a representative Democrat of the most orthodox type, active in the work of his party, a judicious adviser and a shrewd planner of campaigns. Never an aspirant for official honors, his

business enterprises being of much greater importance than the cares and distractions of public station, he has been prevailed upon at different times to serve the people in positions requiring good ability, without corresponding financial emolument. As member of the common council he has been largely instrumental in promoting much important municipal legislation and while serving on the local school board he used his best efforts to advance the standard of education in the schools of Carey.

Mr. Snyder has always manifested commendable interest in whatever tends to benefit humanity morally, consequently has given liberally of his means as well as having used his influence in behalf of charitable and benevolent enterprises. He does much good work among the deserving poor, but makes no ostentatious display of his characteristics, distributing his benefactions in a quiet way, without letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth. A firm believer in revealed religion, he has long been an earnest and devout follower of the Nazarene, belonging to the English Lutheran church at Carey, a body with which his wife and some of his children are connected. Mr. Snyder is a gentleman of pleasing address, easily approachable, and his confidence once worthily gained he is ever thereafter a warm and devoted friend. A man of strong character and decided opinions, he moves among his fellows as one born to leadership; nevertheless he is popular with all and has few, if any, enemies among the large list of his acquaintances. To see him at his best is to meet him within the sacred precincts of his beautiful home where, surrounded by wife and children, and nearly everything conducive to comfort, which wealth can procure,

he is the soul of hospitality and good fellowship, greeting his friends with a profusion of spirit which sweetens the welcome.

Mr. Snyder's wife was formerly Miss Anna Musselman and the ceremony which united them in the bonds of wedlock was solemnized on the 10th day of October, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were school-mates in their native state of Pennsylvania, and their union has been blessed with six children, namely: Clarence, Cora, Maude, Grover, Howard and George, all members of the home circle, except the oldest, who is absent attending college.

IRA N. ZEIS, M. D.

The true western spirit of progress and enterprise is strikingly exemplified in the lives of such men as Dr. Zeis, men whose energetic nature and laudable ambition have enabled them to conquer many adverse circumstances and advance steadily to leading positions in professional and business life. The Doctor is a worthy representative of this class and is now a prominent figure in the medical circles of Wyandot county, having been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in the town of Carey since 1894.

William H. Zeis, the Doctor's father, is a native of Seneca county, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He is still living and at the present time owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near the town of McCutchenville. He served in the late Civil war as private in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is a man of more than local re-

pute and as a farmer and stock raiser has amassed a fortune which will enable him to spend the remaining years retired from the active duties of life. The father of William H. Zeis, Jacob H. by name, was born and reared in Germany, and shortly after his marriage there came to the United States, settling about 1828 in Seneca county, Ohio. He was one of the pioneers of that part of the state, took an active part in the growth and development of the country and became a large and wealthy land owner. He accumulated a fortune estimated at eighty thousand dollars, mostly in real estate, which he purchased from the government, and died at the age of sixty-seven; his wife, a true type of the pioneer dame of seventy years ago, also lived to a good age, dying in her sixty-sixth year, the mother of fifteen children.

Margaret E. Cromer, who became the wife of William H. Zeis, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, the daughter of Ezra E. and Sarah (Crawn) Cromer, the latter of whom is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five, the father having died when sixty-seven years old. These parents were among the first pioneers of Seneca and lived to see the country emerge from a wilderness and takes its place among the most advanced counties of the commonwealth.

Mrs. Margaret E. Zeis bore her husband three children and died in the prime of life, having barely reached her thirty-second year. The children were as follows: The subject of the article: Daniel Webster, a dentist who is now residing in Columbus; and a daughter that died in infancy.

Dr. Ira N. Zeis was born on the banks of Wolf creek, Seneca county, October 9, 1867, and spent his boyhood days on the

home farm near Cromer Station. He early became accustomed to the use of all implements used in tilling the soil and the public schools afforded him the opportunities of an educational training which enabled him to engage in the work of teaching when a youth of but sixteen years of age. From that time on for a couple of years he taught of winter seasons and attended school during the summer months, making substantial progress in the higher branches of learning in what was known as Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. While teaching he husbanded his earnings with the greatest of care, with the object in view of preparing himself for the medical profession when he could get together money enough to enable him to take a course of study. In due time he found the opportunity long desired and made arrangements while teaching to devote his spare time to reading in the office of Dr. C. A. Heaton, of McCutchenville. At intervals during the succeeding three years Dr. Zeis prosecuted his professional studies under the direction of the above physician and then entered a medical college at Toledo, where he completed his preliminary work, graduating on the 12th day of March, 1894. As a student the Doctor's record was all that could be desired and his progress was such that at graduation he stood first in a large class distinguished for the ability of its members. Many of less determination would have retired discouraged before completing the course under circumstances such as the Doctor was obliged to encounter before receiving his degree. His limited means barely enabled him to live and clothe himself respectably and on leaving college an inventory of his available cash showed him to be the possessor of ninety cents in small change.

In order to furnish an office and begin the practice his father furnished him a small amount of money and with this he came to Carey April 4, 1894, and swinging his shingle to the breeze announced himself in readiness to minister to the necessities of suffering humanity. Like all new beginners his progress at first was slow, but in due season his ability became known and a lucrative practice was the result. At the present time he ranks with the most successful medical men of Wyandot county and his business, already large, is constantly growing in volume, his patients being among the best people in Carey and surrounding territory.

Dr. Zeis is an enthusiast in his profession and keeps himself in touch with the age on all matters relating to medicine and surgery. He is a reader of the best professional literature and possesses the happy faculty of applying his wide knowledge in the treatment of diseases to which humanity is heir. His manner in the sick room is such as to inspire confidence on the part of sufferers and their friends and he seldom makes a mistake in diagnosis or treatment. So far his practice has been eminently satisfactory professionally and financially, and he has a laudable ambition to perform still more effective service in the future.

Dr. Zeis is a married man and the father of three children, one of whom died in infancy; the other two are Gladys and William Russell. The maiden name of Mrs. Zeis was Viola Garn; she is the daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine Garn, of Carey, and the ceremony which united them in the bonds of holy wedlock was solemnized on the 28th day of February, 1895.

While devoting his time and attention earnestly to his chosen calling, the Doctor is

not unmindful of the duties of citizenship which every loyal man owes to his country. He takes an active interest in matters political and supports the principles of the Republican party. He belongs to the Northwestern Medical Society, takes a part in its deliberations and leaves nothing undone which he can do to add to his professional knowledge, either by study or by exchanging ideas and opinions with his professional brethren. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, blue lodge and chapter, and is also one of the leading workers in the Pythian order at Carey, holding the office of county deputy and having represented Justice Lodge, No. 393, in the grand lodge of Ohio. The Doctor is a firm believer in revealed religion and in the efficacy of the church as a great moral and spiritual force in winning humanity to the higher life. He subscribes to the Methodist creed and, with his wife, belongs to the Carey congregation, being a member of its official board at the present time.

CHARLES STIEF, DECEASED.

The influence which the late Charles Stief, Sr., exerted upon the industrial and business interest of the town of Carey was potent and far reaching. As a manufacturer of brick and drain tile he added much to the material prosperity of the place and as a wide-awake, progressive man of affairs he became widely and favorably known as one of the representative citizens of Wyandot county.

Mr. Stief was a native of Germany, born in Newlasheim, Baden, on the 11th day of November, 1835. The father, Andrew

Stief, was a dealer in hemp and Charles became his assistant as soon as big enough to handle the implements used in the business. Thinking to better his financial condition in the new world Andrew Stief and family left their native land in 1851 and coming to the United States located in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he died six weeks after his arrival. Catherine Stief, wife of Andrew, also a native of Germany, survived her husband some years, dying at the age of seventy. She was the mother of five children, namely: Jacob, who died in this country when about thirty years old. He was formerly a sergeant in the German army, but in the war of 1848, when Baden attempted to achieve her independence, he cast his lot with the revolutionists and took an active part in the insurrection; on this account he was compelled to flee the country and, making his way to the United States, died here a few years later. The second in order of birth was Charles, whose name introduces this article. Adam, the third of the family, went to California in 1854 and became a successful miner and later acquired large wealth in the live stock business; he was prosperous in all his undertakings and remained in California until his death, which occurred on the 19th day of April, 1901. Gottlieb, who was next to Adam, died in Wyandot county. Christina, also deceased, the youngest of the family, was the wife of John Buser, of this county.

Charles Stief was sixteen years old when brought by his parents to the United States and for some time after his arrival he lived with the family in Wyandot county. Later he learned the stone mason's trade in Bucyrus and after working there several years began the manufacture of brick at Upper

Sandusky in partnership with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Stief & Ulrich. He carried on a large and lucrative trade there until 1860, in the spring of which year he disposed of his interest in the business and, effecting a copartnership with a Mr. Miller, established a similar enterprise in Carey, which was conducted under the name of Stief & Miller until the subject became sole proprietor, four years later. Mr. Stief's success as manufacturer of brick was assured from the start and it was not long until his yards in Carey were the largest and most patronized in the county. In the spring of 1877 he established a large plant for the manufacture of drain tile, an enterprise which more than met his expectations in financial returns and which in the end proved one of the most remunerative industries in this part of the state. The demand for tiling became so great as to necessitate the enlargement of the plant's capacity and the business has continued to grow in volume and importance to the present time. Mr. Stief devoted his time and attention to his brick yard and tile factory until failing health obliged him to retire from active life, at which time he turned the business over to his sons, Henry B., Jacob and Charles, who managed it with renewed energy and a large measure of success until his death. Enterprising and progressive in all the terms imply, intelligent beyond the average ability, Mr. Stief overcame many formidable obstacles in the pathway of success and gradually forged to the front until he won a conspicuous place in the ranks of Wyandot county's prominent business men and representative citizens. Starting in life at the very bottom of the ladder, with no capital except what nature had provided him in the

way of strong and willing hands, a vigorous mentality, keen discernment and a determined purpose, he knew no such word as fail, and throughout a long and active career demonstrated that success is not the result of what some are pleased to call good luck, but is the legitimate fruit of industry, perseverance and consecutive effort. All his dealings were honorable, his integrity was unimpeachable and the sincerity of his motives in his every transaction were never called in question by those with whom he had business or other relations. While he was much more than ordinarily successful in his worldly affairs, accumulating a large estate, conservatively estimated at forty thousand dollars, he was rich in the higher qualities of manhood, as he always endeavored to shape his life according to the divine standard furnished by the man of Nazareth, of whom he was for many years a sincere and devout follower. His religious convictions were deep and strong and as a member of the orthodox Lutheran church, his life was fruitful of much good to his fellow man. Politically Mr. Stief was a supporter of the Democratic party and he took an active interest in upholding and maintaining its principles. Though not an office seeker he was frequently importuned to stand for public position, but he invariably refused, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his large and growing business enterprises. With the exception of township trustee, member of the board of education and member of the city council, he held no office, but his duties in these positions were cheerfully and efficiently discharged. As stated in a former paragraph, the precarious state of Mr. Stief's health obliged him to turn his business over to

other hands and the five years preceding his death were years of great physical suffering. The disease which had fastened itself upon his former vigorous constitution gradually but surely did its fell work and on the 21st day of September, 1898, the soul of this good man took its everlasting flight. His loss was deeply felt, not only by the members of his immediate family, but by everybody in the community, where for many years he had lived and prospered.

Catherine Ulrich, wife of Charles Stief, was born in Germany in 1834 and grew to maturity in the locality where her husband spent his youth and early manhood. She came to the United States in 1847 with her parents, Henry and Lizzi (Smith) Ulrich, who settled in Salem township, Wyandot county. Her father was born in 1800, followed agriculture for a livelihood and departed this life in the month of March, 1876; the mother died nine years later at the age of eighty-two. They were members of the Lutheran church, devout in their religious observances and lived lives of consecration to duty. Mrs. Stief was thirteen years old when she came to this country and the ceremony which made her a wife was solemnized in the year 1858. Like her ancestors for several generations, she was a Lutheran and throughout life remained loyal to her church. Six children were born to Charles and Catherine Stief, one of whom died in infancy before receiving a name; the others are: Henry B., Jacob, Charles J., Emma C., and Rose, who married M. E. Mench, of Tiffin, this state. The sons are all useful citizens and prominent in the public and business affairs of Wyandot county. Henry B. was born in Upper Sandusky June 5, 1859, and, as al-

ready indicated, became a partner with his brother in the brick and tile business, in which he is still identified and ranks with the leading and progressive men of Carey. A Democrat in politics, he is one of the leaders of his party in Wyandot county and during the progress of campaigns he wields a potent influence as a counsellor, planner and worker in the ranks. He has never entertained ambition in the direction of public office, although at the earnest solicitation of his many friends, irrespective of party, he allowed himself to be elected to the town council, the duties of which position he discharged faithfully and well.

Jacob Stief was born January 31, 1861, in the town where he now lives and received a good practical education in the public schools. When old enough he began working in his father's brick yard and tile factory and at the latter's death purchased an interest in the plant, which he still owns. Like his brother, Henry, he is prominent in local affairs, having several times served as township clerk and as member of the common council he was instrumental in promoting municipal legislation. In 1892 he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Carey and for a period of four years thereafter discharged his official functions to the entire satisfaction of the public.

In politics he is a Democrat and as such has been of great service to his party in Wyandot county, contributing much to its success ever since old enough to exercise the right of the elective franchise. He was born and reared in the Lutheran faith and at the present time is one of the leading members of the church in Carey.

Mr. Stief was married May 22, 1899, to Miss Iva Wowder, daughter of Andrew

Wowder, of Carey, and is the father of one child, a son, Willard Charles Stief.

The brick and tile plant owned and operated by Henry B. and Jacob Stief is by far the largest enterprise of the kind in Wyandot county and one of the most extensively patronized in the northern part of the state. Under the joint management of the proprietors, both shrewd and progressive business men, it has steadily grown in favor and promises to continue in the future, what it has been in the past, the leading industry of Carey. The product of the factory, both brick and tile, is noted for superior quality and excellence and the annual business is estimated to be in excess of ten thousand dollars. In addition to their manufacturing enterprise, the Stief brothers are also largely interested in stock raising and agriculture, operating a fine farm of two hundred and sixteen acres, on which can be seen some of the finest cattle, sheep and hogs to be found in this section of Ohio. They carry on general farming quite extensively which with the stock business, adds very materially to their yearly incomes.

REV. JOHN Z. MIZER.

This well-known and scholarly divine, the devoted and popular pastor of the church of Our Lady of Consolation at Carey, is a native of Ohio, born in the city of Cleveland on the 24th day of December, 1854. His father, John Mizer, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was brought to America by his parents when four years old. The family located in Cleveland, where the elder Mizer spent the greater part of his life as foreman of the Cuyahoga Works.

He died in that city in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Margaret Ruebensell, wife of John Mizer and mother of our subject, was also born in the kingdom of Bavaria, and when a young lady of sixteen accompanied her parents to the new world, settling in Cleveland, where her marriage afterward took place. Both she and her husband were devout Catholics and made the claims of the holy church paramount to every other consideration. They were plain, unassuming people, pre-eminently noted for their good common sense and strict observance of every religious duty. Of the six children that constituted their family the subject of this review is the first born and by far the best known.

After receiving his preliminary education in the parochial schools of Cleveland, Father Mizer entered, at the age of fourteen, St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wis., where he pursued his studies for a limited period and then became a student in a diocesan college at Louisville, Ohio, where for two years he devoted his attention to the higher branches of learning. The following year he taught in one of the parish schools of Cleveland and then went to Calvary, Wis., and completed a course in St. Lawrence College. In early youth he decided to devote his life to the service of God and the uplifting of humanity and in due time he formulated plans to prepare himself for the priesthood. Finishing his literary course, he began the study of theology in the Cleveland Seminary and after five years of close study was ordained a priest on the 4th day of July, 1880. His first parish was at Kirby, Ohio, where he faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of his holy office for a

period of ten years, greatly strengthening the church numerically and financially and increasing its influence for good in the community. During his pastorate there he built a beautiful mission church, eight miles from the town, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, which was afterward destroyed by fire, entailing a great loss upon the congregation. With characteristic energy he at once went to work to replace the building, which was of frame, with a substantial brick structure and after many sacrifices and much hard labor he succeeded in getting the enterprise under way. Pushing the work as rapidly as circumstances would admit, the good pastor's efforts were at last crowned with success, for the beautiful temple of worship, forty by eighty feet in dimensions and representing a capital of twelve thousand dollars, was formally dedicated on the 4th of June, 1894, and within one year and a half thereafter every cent of indebtedness was wiped out. This church stands a monument to his zeal and sound business methods and the parishioners there, to whom he still breaks the bread of life, entertain for him feelings of great love and veneration.

In January, 1894, Father Mizer was appointed pastor of the church of Our Lady of Consolation, at Carey, and here he has since remained busily engaged in strengthening the congregation and winning souls from the path of sin to the higher way leading to holiness and everlasting life. When he came to Carey the church had a membership of about thirty families, a number which has since been increased to seventy. The success which has attended every department of religious work since he took charge has been eminently satisfactory and among all classes of people, irrespective of church or creed, he

has made many warm and enduring friends. Father Mizer is held in high esteem by bishop and clergy, and in Carey, as well as throughout northern Ohio, by Catholics and non-Catholics alike, for his many noble qualities of mind and heart. He is one of the most generous and manly of men and his untiring labors in the cause of Christianity have endeared him to his people and aroused in all with whom he comes in contact an admiration seldom enjoyed by priest or layman. Broad-minded, charitable and devout, he well deserves the high regard in which he is held and the good work he has already accomplished in the name of God and humanity may be taken as an earnest of a still wider experience and greater usefulness in years yet to come.

The church of Our Lady of Consolation is the only church by this name in America acknowledged at Rome as a "shrine," in consequence of which it is annually visited by devout pilgrims from all parts of the United States and Canada. The present building was erected in 1873 by Rev. Father J. P. Gloden, who at that time was pastor in charge to the congregation at Berwick and Carey.

WILLIS R. KURTZ.

Henry B. Kurtz, founder of the dry goods house in Carey operated by Willis R. and Edgar B. Kurtz, formerly known by the firm name of The H. B. Kurtz Sons, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., September 28, 1827. His parents, David and Margaret (Bard) Kurtz, also natives of the Keystone state, reared a family of six children, namely: Elizabeth, Fannie, H. B., Susan, B. F.

and D. P. Mr. Kurtz was reared in his native state and in 1848 began business for himself at McAlister, Penn., where he became a member of the mercantile firm of J. H. & B. Kurtz. After continuing with the above firm until 1852, he disposed of his interests in the store and, removing to Ross county, Ohio, was engaged about one year in railroad construction, doing considerable work on the Marietta and Cincinnati line. In 1854 he returned to Juniata county, Penn., and married Sarah Rickenbach, and on his wedding day started to Ohio. He settled first in Sandusky county and one year later took up his residence in the county of Hancock, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1859 he moved to Carey, Wyandot county, and engaged as salesman for David Straw, in whose employ he continued two years. He then returned to his farm, remaining there until 1876, when he sold out and came back to Carey in the interest of the Champion Machine Company. One year later he opened his dry goods business, in which he continued with gratifying success the remainder of his life. Although not a banker large sums of money were deposited with him by persons who desired him to act as custodian of their funds. In 1886 he took his son, Willis R., into partnership and in 1893 sold to his son, Edgar B., his remaining interest in the business and virtually retired from the firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz had eight children: Emma A., Ida B., David S., Willis R., Edgar B., Mettie and Clara. Mr. Kurtz was not a member of any church society but gave liberally to all religious and benevolent enterprises. He affiliated with the Republican party and was a worthy member of the

highest type, greatly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. He departed this life in Carey on the 7th day of February, 1897.

Willis R. Kurtz, whose name initiates this review, was born in Wyandot county, Ohio, April 10, 1863, and received his education in the public schools of Carey. When old enough he entered his father's store in the capacity of clerk and continued as such until admitted to partnership in 1886. From that date until 1893 he retained a half interest in the business with his father, but after the latter's death his younger brother, Edgar B., became a partner and, as thus constituted, the house has since been known. The Kurtz brothers are the leading dry goods merchants in Carey and their well-appointed store, supplied with all articles demanded by the trade, is one of the largest and most successfully conducted enterprises of the kind in Wyandot county. The subject of this sketch is an accomplished business man, thorough in his methods, popular with his numerous customers and familiar with every detail of commercial life. He is public-spirited, taking an active interest in the town and county, and as a member of the school board has done much to promote the educational interests of Carey. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge, No. 420, F. & A. M., and religiously belongs to the English Lutheran church, holding the position of deacon in the Carey congregation at the present time.

Mr. Kurtz was married September 27, 1887, to Miss Gertrude Houk, daughter of Henry Houk, of Carey. She was born in this town, received a good education in the graded schools and has borne her husband three children, namely: Dean H., Russell

and Gail M. Mrs. Kurtz is also a member of the Lutheran church, in which she is highly esteemed.

Edgar B. Kurtz, junior member of the firm of Kurtz Brothers, is a native of Wyandot county, Ohio, born in the town of Carey on the 30th day of January, 1870. In his youth he enjoyed the best educational advantages the schools afforded and he obtained his first knowledge of business in the store with which he is now connected. He continued as clerk until 1893 when, as already indicated, he purchased a half interest and is now a member of the largest and most substantial dry goods firm in this part of the state. Reared to business pursuits he profited by his early training and experience and his thorough knowledge of the line of commerce coming within his sphere has won him a conspicuous place among the enterprising and successful merchants of Wyandot county.

The marriage of Mr. Kurtz was solemnized January 21, 1893, with Miss Sofronia Wouder, daughter of David H. Wouder (a sketch of the latter appears elsewhere in this work). Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have a beautiful, in fact, an elegant home, which is made bright by the presence of a daughter, Ruth, a sweet little miss of seven summers. Mr. Kurtz has been remarkably fortunate in his financial transactions, owning valuable property in both town and county, the latter consisting of a finely improved farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. He is a shrewd, far-sighted business man whose integrity has never been questioned and whose dealings are conducted in harmony with the ethics of commercial life. As a citizen he is popular and his name is always found connected with all laudable

enterprises for the good of his fellow man. He holds membership with the Masonic lodge of Carey and politically supports the principles of the Republican party. A prominent business man and representative citizen, alive to all that interests the public or tends to promote the material and moral welfare of the community, Edgar B. Kurtz is worthy of mention with the enterprising and progressive men of Wyandot county.

CHRISTIAN BART, DECEASED.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in church, hear his views on public questions, observe the operations of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization, and are therefore competent to judge of his merits and his demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation, it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know of his worth, for, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In this connection it is not too much to say that the subject of this sketch passed a life of unusual honor, that he was industrious and had the confidence of all who had the pleasure of his friendship. He was born in the little republic of Switzerland on the 3d of January, 1825. His father lived in the Canton of Berne, and there Christian Bart grew to maturity, securing a fair education and learning in early manhood the carpenter's trade. Thinking to better his condition, in 1844 he boarded a sailing vessel and after several

weeks spent on the billowy Atlantic landed in New York. He crossed the Alleghanies and came to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and there opened a shop and began working at his trade. He soon was earning a competence and thereafter found no difficulty in getting on in the business world. In 1852 he concluded to change his location, and accordingly came to Pitt township, Wyandot county, and bought forty acres of land, upon which he resided until the date of his death. He engaged quite extensively in contracting and building, at which he was more than ordinarily successful. A great many buildings in this section of the county were erected by him. He followed contracting and building for forty years and led an industrious and honorable life.

On the 11th of May, 1848, Christian Bart was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Struchen, who was also a native of Switzerland, and came with her parents to America in 1840. To this union children were born, their names being as follows: David F., John W., Daniel B., Eli, Loris E., Albert E., Mary A. and Sophia C.

Mr. Bart was a member of the Democratic party and also a member of the German Reformed church, in which he always took an active and very deep interest. He served as township trustee and in various other offices, much to his personal distinction. The excellence of his judgment was shown in his appointment to the very difficult and responsible position of county infirmary director, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of the county for the period of six years. At the time of his death he owned one hundred and fifty acres and possessed considerable personal property. His widow, a woman of much worth, yet

lives on the old place, which she helped to clear from the deep woods. She is a member of the same church as was her husband, and is earnest and sincere in her Christian work.

FRANK OGG.

High on the roll of Crawford township's leading citizens is Frank Ogg, who has attained an enviable standing as one of Wyandot county's most enterprising farmers, and stock raisers. He is the son of Samuel and Lorain Ogg and dates his birth from the 10th day of August, 1868. Mr. Ogg is a native of Crawford township and he passed his youth and early manhood on the home farm, assisting his father and developing a strong and vigorous physique which fitted him to discharge successfully the duties of a very active business life. In the country schools, which he attended during his minority, he acquired a good practical education and when twenty-six years old he began farming for himself on eighty acres of land in Ridge township given him by his father.

During the seven preceding years Mr. Ogg operated this place with encouraging results and then took charge of the home farm, which he has since conducted. While it is true that his father gave him a substantial start in life, it must not be understood that Mr. Ogg has been content to obtain a mere livelihood from the eighty acres deeded to him. Possessing natural ability and sound judgment of a high order, he has added largely to his original holdings, owning at the present time three valuable farms, aggregating in all four hundred and sixty acres, all but eighty acres of which are the

result of his energy and correct business methods. While devoting much attention to agriculture and achieving much more than ordinary success therefrom, Mr. Ogg is also largely interested in live stock, a business which has added very materially to his income. He has spared no pains to introduce superior breeds of cattle, horses and hogs into his neighborhood and through his influence a number of farmers have recently devoted much attention to stock raising as a profitable accessory to agriculture.

By acquired, as well as by inherited qualities, Mr. Ogg has been led into a career that places him far above the average husbandman and to-day he holds distinctive precedence as one of the representative farmers of Wyandot county. Honorable and upright in all his dealings and progressive in his methods, he occupies a conspicuous place among his fellow citizens of Crawford township, and no one enjoys in a more marked degree the esteem and confidence of the people at large. He is a wide-awake, progressive man of affairs, intelligent and shrewd and, like all good and loyal citizens, he keeps himself well-informed upon the great questions, political and otherwise, now before the American people. Politically he believes the principles of the Republican party to be for the best interests of the country, accordingly he votes that ticket on state and national issues, but in matters purely local his good judgment leads him to support the candidate best fitted for the office sought.

Mr. Ogg's household is presided over by a wife of intelligence and good taste, who spares no efforts to make the home comfortable and pleasant in all of its appointments. Mrs. Ogg was formerly Miss Mary E. Musselman, of Carey, and the ceremony

which binds her and her husband in the holy bonds of wedlock was solemnized February 11, 1894. The fruits of this marriage are three children, namely: James M., Blanche and Dewey S. Mrs. Ogg is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Lancaster county February 15, 1870, a daughter of Levi and Mariah (Summy) Musselman, who emigrated to Wyandot county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania in 1880, where the mother died August 13, 1889. The father still survives and lives in Carey. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Elias E., Annie E., Barbra, Jacob (deceased), Mary E. and Martha.

SAMUEL OGG.

Few men of Wyandot county were as widely and favorably known as the late Samuel Ogg, of Crawford township. He was one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section of the state and for years his name was synonymous for all that constituted honorable and upright manhood. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, combined with every-day common sense, were among his chief characteristics and while advancing individual success he also largely promoted the moral and material welfare of his community.

Mr. Ogg was a native of Wyandot county and the son of one of its early pioneers, Kinsey Ogg, who came to Crawford township when the few scattering settlements were but niches in the surrounding forests. Kinsey Ogg purchased the land where the town of Carey now stands and became one

of the county's successful farmers and substantial business men, owning at his death a large and valuable tract of real estate. He was a prominent factor in the early history of Crawford township and is remembered as a man of great energy and determination, a leader of the local Democracy and a gentleman whom to know was to respect. He served as musician in the war of 1812, lived to the age of sixty-five and reared a family of eleven children, the majority of whom grew to maturity and became useful and honorable men and women. Margaret Hodge, wife of Kinsey Ogg, was born in Maryland and died in Crawford township when sixty-three years old.

Samuel Ogg was born on the present site of Carey, March 23, 1834, and grew to manhood's estate on his father's farm. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he chose that useful calling for his life work and followed it with success and financial profit all his life. Some time after his father's death he purchased a part of the old homestead and in due time found himself the possessor of three hundred acres of valuable land. As a farmer and stock raiser he early took high rank, while his business methods, conforming to the strictest ethics of life, made him one of the leading men and popular citizens of the community. He operated his farm quite extensively and by energy and careful management added to his possessions until he became not only one of the largest owners of real estate in the township, but also one of its wealthiest men in other property. In politics he was a staunch and ardent Republican, but his interest as a politician never went beyond wise counsel and active work; he never sought nor desired official honors of any kind, but was ready at all

times to promote the interest of the party by any legitimate means within his power.

Mr. Ogg's career was eminently honorable and he left the impress of his individuality indelibly stamped upon the community where all his life was spent. Having accumulated a competence, he turned his farm over to his children and for a period of ten years enjoyed the fruits of his labors in a life of retirement. He died December 10, 1896, honored and respected by all who knew him, and his death was considered a public calamity in the township where he had so long maintained his home.

Mr. Ogg was married October 3, 1861, to Miss Lorain Shawhn, whose birth occurred in Fairfield county, this state, on the 3d day of February, 1841. Mrs. Ogg's father, Josiah S. Shawhn, a native of Virginia, was taken to Perrysburgh, Ohio, when a lad of ten years and he there grew to maturity and married Susan Walters. Subsequently he moved to Fairfield county and about 1855 became a citizen of Wyandot county, purchasing a farm in Crawford township, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was a man of local prominence, an active member of the Methodist church and took a prominent part in political matters as a leader of the Republican party in the community where he resided; he died at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Shawhn survived her husband some years, reaching the good old age of eighty-four before being summoned to the other life. She was the mother of ten children, nearly all of whom became well-known and useful men and women in the world. Mrs. Ogg was seventeen years old when brought to Wyandot county and she bore her husband children, as follows: Ella married

Joshua Elza; Altha was the wife of Albert Hoyt; Frank, who manages the home farm and whose sketch follows this review; Lee, a prosperous farmer and large land owner of Ridge township; Alonzo, a farmer and stock raiser of Crawford township; James, one of the leading business men of Carey; and Annia, the fifth member of the family, who died when sixteen years of age.

GEORGE W. MULLHOLAND.

Conspicuous among the enterprising farmers of Wyandot county is George W. Mullholand, who for a number of years has been a leading citizen of Crawford township, active in public affairs and to a considerable extent a moulder of opinion in the community where he lives. His father was Hugh Mullholand, whose birth occurred January 23, 1803, in the state of Pennsylvania. When a young man of about twenty Hugh Mullholand came to Ohio and for some years thereafter lived on a farm near the state capital and later followed the pursuit of agriculture in Miami county. After his marriage, which was solemnized in the county of Miami with Mary Young, he moved, about the year 1826, to Seneca county, then in about 1840 to Wyandot county. On coming to the latter he purchased a quarter section of land in Tymochtee township, where he made a good home and ended his days, dying July 6, 1879, at the age of seventy-six. Hugh Mullholand was a good citizen and met with fairly successful results in his business affairs. He helped survey a goodly part of Wyandot and counties of northern Ohio in an early day, and took an active in-

terest in public affairs, being a man of good intellect and remarkably well informed. Mrs. Mullholand was born in Miami county, Ohio, January 28, 1807, and died at her home in Tymochtee township, on the 21st day of September, 1864. She was the mother of nine children, the oldest of whom died in infancy; the others were George W., the subject of this sketch; Nancy J., deceased, was the wife of Alex. Watson; William; John; Mary, deceased; Hugh; Attie Ann, deceased, and Elizabeth.

George W. Mullholand, to a brief review of whose life we now turn, was born in what is now Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, on the 5th day of March, 1827. He was reared on a farm and by close application to honest labor early developed habits of industry and frugality which insured his success in after life. He assisted his father until the age of twenty-one and then began working for himself, though still making his home under the parental roof. In early life he attended such schools as were common in this part of the state and obtained a fair knowledge of the branches consisting the public school course.

Mr. Mullholand continued to live on the home place until his marriage, in April, 1860, with Miss Dorothy Kear, daughter of Henry and Susan (Ogg) Kear, after which he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in Crawford township, where he has since resided. He has always been regarded as a typical farmer, and his thorough system of tillage, the order of his improvements and the well-cared-for condition of everything on the place, demonstrates his intelligent management and substantial thrift. He is also a good financier and careful business man. His judgment is seldom wrong

on matters coming within his sphere and he may be cited as a notable example of the self-made man who wins success in his every undertaking. His home farm, consisting of ninety acres, is adorned with a large and handsome brick residence, in addition to which he also owns another farm of sixty acres which, like the former, is well improved and carefully cultivated.

Mr. Mullholand is one of the oldest native sons of Wyandot county and as such has been not only an eye witness of the many notable changes that have taken place within the last seventy years, but also a factor in the evolution of the country from a primitive condition to its present advanced stage of civilization and enlightenment. Beginning life's struggle in a field of adversity, with the aid of little or no capital, and a meager experience, wholly dependent upon personal effort, his good sense, sound judgment and discreet management have forced success from what to many would have been certain defeat, and at the same time secured to him a prominent position among the leading men of Crawford and surrounding townships.

Mr. and Mrs. Mullholand are the parents of children as follows: Arthur; Anna, wife of John Wininger; George A.; Henry, who died July 26, 1890, and Earl K. Mr. Mullholand has always been a Democrat in politics, zealous in the advancement of party measures and for years he was recognized as one of the standard bearers in his part of the county. He is a charter member of the first Masonic lodge instituted at Upper Sandusky, and is still an active worker in the order, belonging to Wyandot Lodge No. 314. He has served his township in various official capacities, including those of school

director and justice of the peace, and in every position to which he has been called his duties have been discharged in an able and praiseworthy manner. Although nearing his seventy-fifth year, Mr. Mullholand is quite vigorous for one of his age, and retains unimpaired the possession of his mental powers. He has always been a reader and close observer and still maintains an intelligent and active interest in all great public and political questions before the people. Popular with all with whom he comes in contact, genial and companionable in his relations with his fellow men, it is the earnest desire of his many friends and neighbors that he may be spared many years to bless the world with his presence.

FRANK H. BROWN.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has made a success of life and won the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such is the record of the well-known farmer whose name heads this sketch, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would be difficult to find within the limits of the township where he has his home. Frank H. Brown, son of Henry P. Brown, whose biography appears elsewhere in these pages, first saw the light of day in the house he now occupies, and he dates his birth from the 25th day of April, 1861. Growing to mature years in his native township of Crawford, he enjoyed the advantages of a good common-school education and when old enough he became his father's ready assistant on the farm. The correct principles of life were

early implanted in his mind and he attained his majority strong of muscle and earnest in his desire to be of some use in the world. At the age of twenty-one he began farming on rented land and was thus engaged until 1893, when he purchased forty acres of his own, to which three years later an addition of the same area was made.

Mr. Brown's farm, consisting of eighty acres, is highly cultivated and contains many improvements which reflect credit upon the proprietor and bespeak for him a familiarity with every detail of his chosen calling. He has followed agriculture with commendable zeal and energy and his well-directed efforts have yielded him liberal financial returns. In matters of business he is careful and methodical and whatever he undertakes bears the evidence of enterprise and correct judgment.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage December 17, 1882, with Miss Hulda L. Enos, daughter of Amariah and Sarah (Van Buren) Enos, both parents natives of New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Enos came to Ohio in 1862, settling in Hancock county, thence later moved to the county of Wyandot and settled on land near the town of Carey, Crawford township. They had a family of seven children and both departed this life when fifty-five years of age. Of their offspring four died young, those growing to maturity being Sarah, Huldah L. and George. Mrs. Brown was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., October 7, 1862, and was but eight months old when brought by her parents to the state of Ohio. She has borne her husband six children, namely: Robert O., Stella R. and Ralph E., all still members of the home circle. The other three are de-

ceased and were as follows: Verlinda and two that died in infancy, unnamed.

Mr. Brown is a gentleman of commanding presence and pleasing personality. He impresses those with whom he comes in contact as a man of force and determination and at the same time wins them by his genial humor and companionable manners. His robust figure, good-natured face and eminent social qualities have made him a conspicuous factor in his neighborhood, and, as stated in the initial paragraph, it is doubtful if a more popular or companionable man can be found in the community where he resides. As a friend no man can be truer, as a neighbor there never was a better and as a citizen he deserves to be denominated an honest, upright man whose aims and motives are always correct. In politics he is a Republican, but not an aspirant for official honors. Though not a member of any religious organization, he believes in the church as a great factor for substantial good, hence contributes liberally of his means to its support, as he does to promote other moral and benevolent enterprises. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Lutheran church, being highly esteemed as an earnest and effective worker in the local congregation with which she is identified.

HENRY P. BROWN, DECEASED.

For many years the late Henry P. Brown was a man of mark in the community where he was born, reared and spent the greater part of his life. He was a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Wyandot county, and could also boast of being

among her oldest native sons, having been born near where the town of Carey now stands September 10, 1834. William and Eliza (Kookan) Brown, his parents, moved in about 1824 to Wyandot county, Ohio, where he purchased from the government a tract of land near the present site of Carey and took an active part in the growth and development of that part of the county, developing a good farm on which he lived until his death, in June, 1866; his wife survived him until June, 1876, when she, too, was called to the other life. William and Eliza Brown had a large family, fifteen children in all: Aurelia, deceased, Ellen, deceased, Alpheus, deceased, Eliza, deceased, Ann C., William S., Mary, deceased, Henry P., Edward, deceased, Augusta, James K., deceased, Emma deceased, Souvrein, deceased, Charles, deceased, and Franklin.

Henry P. Brown grew to manhood on his father's farm and, like the majority of boys reared in a new country, his youthful days were spent amid a round of almost ceaseless toil, broken at intervals of winter seasons by a few months attendance at the district schools. He was taught the necessity of labor and to look upon idleness as a sin very near akin to crime. With a well-defined purpose, he selected agriculture for his life work and at the age of twenty took possession of a quarter section of land, three miles southwest of Carey, which fell to him at his father's death. This place he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation and in time he became one of the substantial citizens and enterprising farmers of his neighborhood. On the 27th day of January, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Verlinda McLeod, a native of Hancock

county, born just over the line dividing that county and Wyandot, March 14, 1837. Her parents, John and Elizabeth (Cole) McLeod, were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio and early settlers of Ridge township, this county, the farm upon which they located lying on both sides of the county line. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, namely: Joseph R., a practicing physician of Findlay, this state; William O., also a physician and surgeon located in Santa Anna, Cal.; Isabela lives in Shelby county, Mo.; Verlinda, wife of our subject; Abraham, a soldier of the late Civil war, died at Louisville, Ky., while waiting to be mustered out, after three years active service; John M. died in 1881, aged thirty-eight years; Eliza lives in Kansas; Clementine lives in Missouri, as does also Lorilla, both in Shelby county; Angenora is a resident of Nebraska, and Emma, whose home is in Missouri.

Mrs. Brown's parents moved from Wyandot county to Missouri and died in that state, the father at the advanced age of eighty-nine and the mother at seventy-seven. John McLeod was a good farmer and met with fair success in the way of accumulating property. He was a man of generous impulses and earnest convictions and belonged to the sterling class of pioneers to whose efforts the present generation is largely indebted for the advanced state of civilization which Wyandot county now enjoys. In politics he was a Republican of local prominence and in religion an earnest and devoted communicant of the Baptist church, a religious body to which his wife and some of his children also belong.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brown re-

sulted in the birth of ten children, five of whom grew to maturity, namely: Florence A., wife of Frank D. Hurd, a prominent farmer of Crawford township whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this work; Frank H., a review of whose life is also found in these pages; Charles A., who lives with his mother and manages the home farm; Abraham M., a farmer and stock raiser of Tymochtee township, and Earnest E., who carries on agricultural pursuits in the township of Richland. The five deceased are June E., William H. and three that died in infancy and not named.

Mr. Brown was a practical farmer and met with gratifying success in his business transactions. He added to his original farm until the place contained three hundred acres, but some years prior to his death he disposed of a part of his real estate, the home farm now consisting of one hundred and seventy-five acres. He believed in progress and improvement and made every effort to keep pace with the most enterprising agriculturists of the county, and was fully informed upon all matters pertaining to modern husbandry. Born to the necessities of labor, the circumstances of his early life offered no promise of golden success. That was almost foreign to the time and the community in which he lived. Had his life been cast amid abundant opportunities for enterprise he might have reaped larger gains. As it was, the active farm life, the hardship of whose training has brought upon the stage so much of sterling worth while it in some sense held mental growth in check, was not without its influence in developing industry and cultivating judgment, energy, self-reliance and decision, qualities which always and everywhere must be relied upon to pro-

duce success. By the exercise of these and other attributes he won a conspicuous place among his fellow citizens and made a reputation which has never been criticised or assailed. A staunch Republican in his political affiliations, he was not a seeker for place, although at different times the people of his township called him to important public positions. He served several terms as trustee and also filled the office of school director, in both capacities proving himself capable and painstaking and eminently worthy the confidence reposed in him by his fellow men.

Mr. Brown was, in a large and true sense, a moral man. He believed implicitly in the standard of living as laid down in the Golden Rule and demonstrated by his daily life and conduct how easily it was to reduce the rule to practice. Not connected with any church, he was nevertheless a believer in religion and he used his influence as well as his means to aid all benevolent, moral and religious enterprises. He lived well and left his family an unsullied character—which is far more enduring than the loftiest monument that ever towered cloudward; his death occurred on the 17th day of December, 1890.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Brown and son have looked after the homestead. She is a remarkably well-preserved woman for her years, intelligent and shrewd, and possesses business qualities of a high order. Well known in the community where she has lived so long and retaining to a marked degree the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends, she is popular with all and has earned the reputation of a noble Christian woman. She belongs to the Lutheran church and in her work of faith and labor of love may appropriately be termed a "mother

in Israel." The Brown homestead contains a beautiful brick dwelling, surrounded with well-kept lawns, nicely arranged shrubbery and every thing on the premises suggests the presence of a guiding genius of energy and taste. A spirit of genuine hospitality pervades the place and all who seek entrance therein are received with a heartiness that sweetens the welcome.

JACOB ALLION.

This progressive and successful agriculturist, now residing in section 11, Crawford township, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Richland county, this state, November 6, 1837, and is a son of Jacob and Christina (Zupp) Allion, relative to whom a few words will here be given.

Jacob Allion, the father, was born in Baden, Germany, and at the age of twenty-one years came to America with his father, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The grandfather bought a tract of land in Richland county, Ohio, on which he lived several years, then removed to Lucas county and bought a farm, on which he passed the remainder of his days. In 1835 Jacob Allion, the father, was married, in Richland county, to Miss Christina Zupp, who was born in Alsace, France. Being a blacksmith by trade he bought eleven acres of land—all that was necessary for his purpose—east of Mansfield, where he followed his trade and farmed in a small way until 1839, and then came to Crawford township, Wyandot county, and purchased a farm of forty acres in section 1. There was a small log house on the place, and during the two years that he lived there he cleared off considerable of

the timber. He later sold out here and removed to McCutchenville, worked at his trade there for a short time, then went back to Richland county, rented a farm and lived there two years. He then came again to Crawford township, Wyandot county, and purchased eighty acres in section 12, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1890; he was not long waiting on the "other shore" for his wife, who joined him in 1892. Jacob and Christina Allion were consistent and faithful members of the Lutheran church, and were duly respected everywhere for the quiet lives they had led, as well as for their many amiable traits of character. To their marriage there were born six children, named as follows: Jacob, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, the wife of John Kestler, of Crawford township; John, deceased; Maria married to Harrison Mitter, of Carey, this county; Martha, wife of Benjamin F. Kline, of Logan county, Ohio, and Caroline, deceased.

Jacob Allion, the subject of this sketch, lived with the old folks at home until thirty-three years of age, when he married, March 30, 1870, Miss Emma Kinney, a native of Seneca county and a daughter of A. J. Kinney, and this union has been crowned by the birth of two children, namely: Albert H., who is married to Rettie Haynes, and lives at Adrian; and Harriet C., who still has her home under the parental roof.

After marriage Mr. Allion settled on his present place in section 11, where he owns eighty acres of good land and is engaged in general farming and in raising sufficient stock for home use and an overplus to dispose of in the markets. Although he was educated in an old-time, backwoods school

house, he was an apt student and acquired a good practical education, sufficient for all the requisites demanded in this line by the ordinary farmer, and which have since proved to be adequate for the intelligent carrying on of his business transactions. He cultivates his farm with exceedingly good care and has improved it with all the necessary buildings to make farm life pleasant as well as profitable, and has so lived as to gain the respect of all his neighbors and of his special personal friends, of whom he has a great number that are deeply attached to him. He is a member of the Masonic order, McCutchenville Lodge, No. 314.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Among the most prosperous middle-aged farmers of Crawford township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is John W. Powell, who is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and was born April 9, 1852. His parents were Daniel and Eliza (Beaty) Powell, the former of whom was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., February 7, 1811, and the latter in Lycoming county, also in the Keystone state, January 7, 1810, and were married in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1832.

Daniel Powell, at the age of ten years, emigrated with his parents, Peter and Elizabeth Powell, from Pennsylvania to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and there met his future wife. Her father, Alexander Beaty, came from Lycoming county, Penn., about the same time as the Powell family.

On one occasion, in about 1845, Daniel Powell rode horseback from Fairfield county

to Hancock county to enter land, stopping with the Indians during his trip. He came to Wyandot county in 1864 and purchased land in Crawford township in the fall of that same year. This tract was partly improved and he later added sixty-six acres. Here he followed farming successfully and happily until the death of his wife in 1878, he following her to the grave in 1888.

These parents had born to them eight children, namely: Beateaman, living in Hancock county; Mary, married to Jacob Whitehurst, and living in Fairfield county; Peter, who died in 1891, when in his fiftieth year; Alexander, farming in Hancock county; Sarah, the wife of Samuel Raney, in the same county; Daniel, in Findlay, Ohio; Elizabeth, married to James Wells, of Benton Ridge, Ohio; John W., the subject. These children all received good educations in the common schools.

John W. Powell, of this sketch, was married February 18, 1875, to Mary C. Shuman, of Wyandot county, a daughter of Frederick and Mary (Stahl) Shuman, who came here at an early day from Union county, Penn. To John W. Powell and wife have been born seven children, of whom the first born died in infancy, unnamed; the surviving six are Clarence M., Frederick S., Daniel T., Mary L., Cozetta E. and Jennie C.

Mr. Powell purchased a part of the old homestead in 1878, and part of it is his by inheritance, aggregating one hundred and ninety-six acres. He carries on general farming and also raises considerable stock. He has been very fortunate in his calling and has one of the best improved farms of its dimensions in the township. His home is cozy and comfortable, made so by the constant care of his amiable and accomplished

helpmeet, whose chief aim in life seems to be to make her household happy.

Mr. Powell and wife are members of the Evangelical church, to the maintenance of which he liberally contributes financially, and the teachings of which they conscientiously follow. In politics Mr. Powell is a Democrat, but contents himself with the simple exercise of his franchise and leaving to others the doubtful honor of office-holding. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 393, K. of P., at Carey, and of Uniform Rank, No. 106; also he and his wife are members of the Rathbone Sisters Temple. He and his family mingle with the best society of the township and none have a greater number of true and warm-hearted friends.

SYLVESTER SHUMAN.

One of the most substantial and thriving farmers of Crawford township, Wyandot county, Ohio, Sylvester Shuman, who is a native of the township and was born June 22, 1850.

Frederick Shuman, father of Sylvester, was born in Union county, Penn., in 1818, was reared on his father's farm until 1836, and then with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Arno) Shuman, came to Ohio and for six months stopped in Hancock county, whence he came to Wyandot county and settled on section 7, Crawford township, where he both entered and bought land, on which he built a cabin and cut out roads, was there married and there died, his marriage taking place February 25, 1847, and his death January 17, 1901. The ten children born to these parents were named as

follows: Joseph, now deceased; Sylvester, the subject; Sarah Ellen, on the old homestead with her mother; Emily Jane, wife of Levi Hile, of this township; Mary C., married to J. W. Powell, whose sketch appears on another page of the work; Angeline, wife of John Smith, of New Hudson, Mich.; Susan A., married to J. D. Larmouth, of Carey; George H., on the old farm; Franklin L., farming in this township; and an infant that passed away unnamed.

Sylvester Shuman lived with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he married, December 23, 1873, Miss Sarah E. Corwin, who was born in Blairstown, Warren county, N. J., June 11, 1853, and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Blair) Corwin. The latter came to Wyandot county in 1864, and first located in Sycamore township, where they resided four years and then settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this review, in section 18. Here the father died September 24, 1883, and the mother in November, 1896. Mrs. Sarah E. (Corwin) Shuman died October 24, 1888, the mother of four children, namely: Roy, who died when one year old; Mertie M., born June 1, 1878, is the wife of Harry Stoll who is a farmer in this township; George E., born June 14, 1882, and James B., born March 18, 1885. The second marriage of Mr. Shuman took place May 10, 1890, to Miss Alice Gregg, daughter of John and Anna Eliza (Smith) Gregg.

After his first marriage Mr. Shuman lived on his farm of two hundred and twelve acres, which he had bought in sections 3 and 4, north of Carey, but in 1883 sold out and bought his present farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres in section 18. Here

he carried on general farming, raising all the cereals customarily grown in this section, together with hay and, being a thorough agriculturist, succeeded in producing abundant crops each successive season. His place is improved with a fine modern dwelling and all necessary outbuildings for profitably carrying on the business. His implements are of modern make and first-class in every particular, so as to make his work, outside of the necessary hard labor, somewhat pleasant as well as profitable, for all farmers delight in watching the harmonious working of well-constructed farming implements and machinery.

In politics Mr. Shuman has been a Republican ever since he has been old enough to vote, but although he does everything he can to advance the interests of his party, he has never sought an office of any kind. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Carey, and are never backward in contributing toward its support. They are the friends of the public schools and believe in employing the best teachers the school fund can afford to pay and are also the friends of all movements that lead to the increase of the public happiness and welfare. Their friends are numerous and sincere in their attachment to the family and the standing of Mr. and Mrs. Shuman in the community is very high and all that could be desired.

PROF. THOMAS A. BONSER.

The county of Wyandot numbers among its citizens many skillful physicians, lawyers of state repute, well-known manufacturers and business men of much more than local

reputation; while proud of them, she is not lacking in others who have achieved distinction in callings requiring intellectual abilities of a high order. Among the latter Prof. Thomas A. Bonser, the popular and efficient superintendent of the Carey public schools, occupies a deservedly conspicuous place. No one is more entitled to the thoughtful consideration of a free and enlightened people than he who shapes and directs the minds of the young, adds to the value of their intellectual treasures and moulds their characters. This is pre-eminently the mission of the faithful and conscientious teacher and to such noble work is the life of the subject of this sketch devoted.

Prof. Bonser is a native of Ohio and the son of Thomas and Louisa (Goodbread) Bonser, both parents born in Germany. When a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, Thomas Bonser bid farewell to the familiar scenes of the fatherland and came to the United States, locating at Cincinnati, where he was reared to maturity and educated. On reaching manhood's estate he engaged in the mercantile business at Lockland, a small town near Cincinnati, and later was employed to run a canal boat plying between that city and Toledo. He continued in the canal trade until 1864, in February of which year he entered the Union army as member of Company F, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and saw his first active service in West Virginia under Gen. Sheridan. Later he participated in the celebrated Shenandoah Valley campaign and on the 22d day of September following his enlistment was shot and instantly killed while charging with his command the enemy's position at Fisher's Hill.

He bore the reputation of a brave and gallant soldier and his body, with those of thousands of his comrades in arms, was buried on the bloody field of Antietam.

Thomas Bonser was left an orphan when quite young and was therefore obliged to rely upon his own resources for a livelihood at an age when the majority of boys are being cared for by their parents. He began the struggle of life with no capital save an inborn determination to make the most of his opportunities and with this object always in view he overcame many discouraging obstacles and won for himself an honorable position in the business and social world. Reared in the Catholic faith, he remained true to the church throughout life, while his love for the country of his adoption led him to lay down his life for its preservation. He was thirty-five years old when stricken down by the missile treason and it was by such sacrifices that our country was saved.

Louisa Goodbread, wife of Thomas Bonser, came to the United States with her parents when about twelve years old. She spent the remainder of her youthful years in the city of Dayton and is still living, having reached the age of sixty-one. Since her early youth she has been a devout member of the Evangelical church and to her credit be it stated that she never failed to impress upon the minds of her children the necessity of strictly observing the claims of morality and religion. The following are the names of the children born to Thomas and Louisa Bonser; William, a merchant tailor, of Dayton; Mary, wife of Thomas Warner, of Oregon City, Ore.; Thomas A., whose name introduces this sketch; and John, a resident of the city of Dayton.

Prof. Thomas A. Bonser, to a brief review of whose life the reader's attention is now directed, was born in Dayton, Ohio, on the 21st day of December, 1861. Reared in that city until his fourteenth year, he attended the graded schools, making substantial progression in the preliminary branches and from that time until nineteen he continued his studies in the country schools. Actuated by a laudable desire to increase his scholastic knowledge, he supplemented the training thus received by taking a three-years course in Otterbein College, after which he began teaching in Montgomery county, this state. After continuing educational work in various parts of that county four years, he took charge of the graded schools of a township adjoining the city of Dayton and two years later accepted the superintendency of the schools of West Carrollton.

Prof. Bonser remained in charge at the latter place for three years, at the end of which time, in 1891, he was elected superintendent of the Carey schools, the duties of which position he has since discharged. At first he was chosen for one year, but such ability did he display in conducting the schools and promoting their efficiency that at the expiration of his contract he was unanimously re-elected by the board for the two succeeding years. Since then he has been re-elected every alternate year and, as far as known, his work has been eminently satisfactory both as instructor and manager. Prof. Bonser is a gentleman of broad culture, bright intellect and quick perception and by his courtesy and kindly demeanor has won the respect and love of teachers and pupils under his charge, besides gaining the esteem of the public. He has fine executive

capacity. His judgment shows him the surest way of accomplishing an end to be desired and he invariably holds fast until the result is gained. Professionally he stands high among the leading educators of northern Ohio and the conduct of the schools of Carey since he has been in charge has been in every way satisfactory to the most critical and exacting patrons. He is a growing man; unlike many holding positions similar to his own, he is not content with past achievements, but strives in every way possible to increase his professional efficiency and add to his scholastic knowledge. With these laudable objects in view, he spent the vacation months of 1899 in Otterbein College, completing the philosophical course and still later took work in the Chicago University, where in due time he expects to finish a post-graduate course and receive the degree of M. S. In 1889 he successfully passed examination for a high school life license, enabling him to teach in any part of the state; this, with other efforts he has made, bears eloquent testimony to his enthusiasm in the noble work to which he expects to devote the remaining years of his active life.

The very high character Prof. Bonser has achieved in the field of education has made him well and favorably known throughout Wyandot county and other counties and in view of his scholarship, professional ability and untiring energy it is safe to assume that there are few if any more successful superintendents in this part of the state. He is now in the prime of vigorous manhood, possesses those qualities which win and retain public confidence, and his many years of practical experience as

an educator, from ungraded district school to the superintendency, bespeak for him a career of still greater efficiency and usefulness. Personally the Professor is an affable gentleman of broad and liberal culture, though modest and unassuming in manner. As a citizen he is much respected. He is active in the work of the church and amid his many professional duties finds time to attend to the higher claims of religion. He subscribes to the Lutheran creed and, with his wife and family, is connected with the congregation worshipping in Carey. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Pythian orders, belonging to Lodges Nos. 420, 407 and 393, respectively. In national and state affairs he is a Republican, but in matters purely local he votes for the man instead of party. He takes a deep interest in the great questions and issues before the American people and as a close student keeps himself fully informed upon current events.

Prof. Bonser spends many of his happiest hours at home surrounded by his books, where he delights to hold converse with the greatest and best minds of all times and all countries. He is a profound reader of the world's best literature and of him it may be said that there are few more scholarly or cultured men among the educators of the state.

Prof. Bonser was united in marriage July 20, 1886, to Miss Edna Flory, daughter of Michael and Mollie Flory, of Montgomery county, Ohio. Mrs. Bonser was born in Johnsonville, this state, but grew to womanhood in the city of Dayton, where the ceremony occurred that changed her from maiden to wife.

D. H. STRAW, DECEASED.

Through a residence of forty years in Wyandot county, the late D. H. Straw became known to his fellow townsmen of Carey as a man who could be trusted at all times and places—one who was honorable and successful in business, loyal to his duties of citizenship and faithful to his many friends. During the period of his active life his business career and the industrial history of Carey were very closely interwoven, therefore as well for his long and prominent connection with the growth and prosperity of the community as for his sterling rectitude of character do we gladly present his life record to the readers of this volume. D. H. Straw was a son of the late David Straw, one of the most eminent and successful business men Wyandot county has ever known. For an account of the life, character and achievements of the latter, the reader's attention is respectfully directed to his biography, which will be found elsewhere in these pages. D. H. Straw was born in Wyandot county on the 29th day of January, 1855. He received a good education in the public schools of Carey and obtained his first knowledge of business under the careful direction of his father, who early instilled into his mind correct and honorable principles. After a very thorough and efficient training in various lines of business, he became, in 1874, a partner in the People's Bank of Carey and later was promoted to the office of cashier. Subsequently he came into possession of one-half of the capital stock of the institution and after his father's death succeeded to the management, in which he displayed abilities of a very high order. He also co-operated with his father

in the grain, seed and wool business and in due time became one of the most successful and widely known man of affairs in this part of the state. By judicious investments in real estate he became the owner of a large and valuable tract of land in Wyandot county, owning at the time of his death a fine farm of four hundred acres, to the cultivation of which he gave his personal attention.

Mr. Straw was married on the 9th day of June, 1877, to Miss Mary A. DeWitt, daughter of Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Snowden) DeWitt, parents both natives of Delaware county, this state. Joseph W. DeWitt, a stone mason by trade, came to Carey a number of years ago and died in that town at the age of seventy-nine; his wife also departed this life here, dying in 1880 when fifty-four years old. Mrs. Straw was born and reared in Carey and received a good education in the public schools. She bore her husband two children, Clara, who married Bert Wallace, a lumber dealer of Carey, and Lucy E., a bright little miss of seven years.

At the death of his father Mr. Straw took charge of the large and valuable estate and managed the same to the satisfaction of all concerned until ill health compelled him to turn the business over to other hands. He took an active part in public affairs and did much in various ways to promote the material interests of his town and county. He was essentially a business man and as such ranked with the most enterprising and successful men of Wyandot county and other counties of northern Ohio. He became prominent in Masonic circles, passing the Scottish Rite degree and at different times held the most important offices within the gift of the fraternity.

Mr. Straw died in the prime of manhood on the 12th day of February, 1895, leaving to his family an estate valued at eighty thousand dollars, a part of which was inherited from his father, the greater portion, however, being acquired by his own exertions. The deceased possessed all the attributes that make men respected and esteemed in any community. A man of sterling, rugged honesty, pure moral sentiments, and withal of a kindly, cheery disposition, he was liked by every one. He was the highest type of a good citizen and the county could boast of no more creditable or loyal son. He lived in Carey all his life and loved the town with the pride of one whose interests were largely interwoven with its welfare. Mr. Straw was one of the prominent men who assisted in making the town's history and his death is sincerely mourned by those who knew him in the days of his successful business career. He performed faithfully and energetically his part in life and its "fitful fever over he now rests well." Mrs. Straw has a beautiful and elegant home in Carey and is popular in the best society circles of the place. She is a devoted member of the Lutheran church, active in all good work and noted for her liberal benefactions to all charitable and benevolent enterprises.

DAVID H. WOWDER.

David H. Wowder, an enterprising business man of Carey, is a member of the firm of Carothers & Wowder, dealers in farming implements, threshing machines, wagons, buggies, all kinds of vehicles and various other agricultural and mechanical de-

vices. His paternal grandparents, Daniel and Catherine (Harpster) Wowder, were natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Seneca county, Ohio. Daniel Wowder was a distinguished minister of the Evangelical church and rode circuits for several years during the pioneer period of Seneca county. He was also a farmer and became quite successful financially, owning at his death valuable real estate in the county of Seneca and elsewhere. He preached in Carey in an early day and lived to be quite old, dying at the age of ninety-six. His wife, who lived in this town for some years, died at the age of sixty.

John Wowder, son of the above parents and father of the subject of this review, was born in Pennsylvania and when a lad of nine years was taken to Seneca county, where he grew to maturity on a farm. When a young man he became a resident of Wyandot county and purchased a quarter section of land about three miles north of Carey. After living on the place until the spring of 1864, he bought another farm of one hundred and sixty acres, near the village of Adrian, Crawford township, dividing his original purchase between his two oldest sons. In the spring of 1874 he moved to Kansas, locating near Hiawatha, Brown county, where he bought a large tract of land and engaged quite extensively in agriculture and stock raising. In many respects John Wowder was much more than an ordinary man. Early in life he displayed unusual energy and business ability and such was his success that in addition to valuable farm property in Ohio, he owned at the time of his death over eight hundred acres of good Kansas land, all in one body. To use a western expression, he was a "hustler" and every

enterprise to which he addressed himself succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. In his younger days he was a Whig, but when that old party went out of existence he allied himself to its successor and remained an ardent Republican to the end of his days. Reared in the faith of the Evangelical church, he became an earnest religious worker and for a number of years was a class leader and exhorter of that denomination. He lived a noble, godly life and died in Kansas, leaving an estate valued at over forty-five thousand dollars, all of which was earned by himself. Mary Harpster, wife of John Wowder and mother of our subject, was the daughter of Frederick and Susan Harpster, both natives of Pennsylvania; the former died in the above state, aged fifty, and the latter departed this life in Seneca county, Ohio, at the ripe old age of ninety years. Mrs. Wowder was born in 1809 in the Keystone state and died in Kansas when eighty-six years old; she was the mother of eight children, namely: Rev. Daniel H., a retired minister of the Evangelical church living in Marion, Ohio; Susan, wife of David Harpster, died at the age of twenty-five; Frederick, formerly a prosperous farmer of Wyandot county, was called to the other life in his thirty-eighth year; Sarah married J. M. Driesbach and died at Burn, Kan., in 1901; Catherine, also a resident of that state, married Nathaniel D. Loose, of Hiawatha; John Wesley is a retired farmer living in Kansas and the youngest, Benjamin F., died at the age of twenty-eight years.

David H. Wowder, fifth child of John and Mary Wowder, is a native of Wyandot county, Ohio, born three miles north of Carey in Crawford township, January 29,

1846. He was reared on the home farm, received his preliminary education in the district schools and later obtained a knowledge of some of the more advanced branches in a select school at Carey. He remained in this county until his twenty-first year and then went to Kansas, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. Not being entirely pleased with the west, he disposed of his real estate there after a residence of six months and returning to Wyandot county, he leased one of his father's farms, which he continued to cultivate until 1874. In the spring of that year he bought the old homestead and lived on the same until 1886, when he retired from farm life and took up his residence in the town of Carey.

As a farmer Mr. Wowder was quite successful, ranking with the most enterprising agriculturists and stock raisers of his township. By industry, modern methods and good management he acquired a fortune of sufficient magnitude to enable him to spend the rest of his days free from labor. Not content to live a sedentary life, however, he engaged in his present business the year following his removal to Carey and has since been actively identified with the commercial interests of the place. The firm of Carothers & Wowder have a large and lucrative trade and their reputation as first-class business men is wide and favorably known throughout Wyandot and counties adjacent thereto.

Mr. Wowder was married in 1860 to Miss Livina Higgins, daughter of John and Joann Higgins, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Pennsylvania. John Higgins was born in the city of Baltimore, married his wife in Ohio and shortly thereafter

moved to Wyandot county, settling in Tymochtee township, where he lived until 1864. In that year he moved across the line into the county of Seneca, where he died in 1886 at the advanced age of eighty-two; he was a farmer by occupation and met with encouraging success in his chosen calling. Mrs. Wowder was born in Licking county, this state, and was but two years old when her parents moved to the county of Wyandot. From that time to the present she has spent her life in this part of the state and she is popular in the best social circles of the town in which she resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Wowder have had four children: Frona Edna, wife of E. B. Kurtz, a merchant of Carey; Orpha, wife of William J. Galbroner, train dispatcher on the Hocking Valley railroad at Columbus; Orville died when fifteen months old, and Homer, assistant postmaster of Carey.

Politically Mr. Wowder is one of the leading Republicans of Wyandot county, active in the counsels of his party and one of its most energetic and successful workers. He is now serving as township trustee, to which office he was elected by two hundred and fifty majority in a division of the county largely Democratic, a fact which speaks well for his standing with the people regardless of party. He has also been a member of the municipal school board a number of terms and as such did much to promote the efficiency of the Carey schools. Fraternally Mr. Wowder is a member of the F. & A. M., at Carey, Ohio, and the chapter, R. A. M., of the same place. He was made a Mason at McCutchenville, Ohio, where he kept his membership for twenty-two years; he has filled nearly every important office in lodge and chapter and is considered one

of the brightest and best informed members of the craft in this section of the state. Mr. Wowder was blessed with pious parents, the influence of whose godly lives had a decided effect in shaping his life and moulding his character. Reared in the Evangelical church he early united with the same and is still a consistent member. Financially he is, as already indicated, in independent circumstances, owning much valuable improved land, as good as can be found within the geographic limits of Wyandot county, nearly all of which is the fruit of his industry and sound business methods. Few men in Carey stand as high in public esteem as David H. Wowder. An honest man, intelligent and progressive and ever ready to lend his influence to all legitimate enterprises, he is a notable example of the high order of citizenship for which the grand old commonwealth of Ohio is so justly celebrated. His life may be studied with profit by the younger generation and it is with pleasure that his brief biography is accorded a place in this connection.

MILES MULLHOLAND.

The career of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying to successful issue an honest purpose. It is the story of a life whose success, measured by its usefulness, has made the world better and brighter. Miles Mullholand is a native of Wyandot county, Ohio, born in Tymochtee township on the 24th day of March, 1851, the son of Hugh and Mary (Young) Mullholand. His

childhood and youthful years were spent on the farm, the fruitful soil from which spring so many of our native great and useful men. Accustomed to habits of industry from boyhood, he early learned the lesson of self-reliance and in the common schools received an education which, though not finished, has enabled him to act well his part in the world. By diligent attention to his studies he became sufficiently advanced to begin teaching when but eighteen years of age, and for three years thereafter he had charge of district schools in the townships of Tymochtee and Crawford. Deprived of his mother, who died when he was fourteen, young Miles went to live with a married sister and he made her house his home until attaining his majority. At the age of twenty-one he married and during the eight years following carried on farming on land leased for the purpose.

In 1872 Mr. Mullholand purchased seventy acres of land in Crawford township, but later sold this farm and after the death of his father-in-law he bought a part of that estate which, with his wife's inheritance, consists of a quarter section, which he has since operated with gratifying results. At the present time he has one hundred and forty-five acres in cultivation and his place ranks with the most fertile and valuable in the county. As a farmer and stock raiser he keeps fully abreast the times and as a citizen all who know him bear testimony to his upright conduct and sterling worth. His name is a household word in Crawford township, while his splendid farm and beautiful residence prove a charm for and a delight to every passer by. Mr. Mullholand's influence is felt throughout his neighborhood and every enterprise of merit bears the impress

of his touch. He stands as high in social circles as he does in the ranks of his agricultural associates and is recognized as an enterprising, public-spirited man whose word has never been violated and whose thrift is proverbial in the community.

On the 28th of May, 1872, Mr. Mullholand was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Beebe, daughter of Buell R. and Lucinda (Kear) Beebe, of this county. Mrs. Mullholand was born July 19, 1851, and received her education in the district schools and the schools of Carey. For some years she taught the home school and was considered by the patrons of the district a very capable and popular instructor. Seven children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mullholand, namely: Gertrude, now the wife of Walter Bradley, of Carey; Henry B., a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and for some time a teacher in the public schools of Wyandot county; Fred J., a stenographer in the office of the Cincinnati & Northern railroad at Toledo; Jessie, a teacher in the Carey graded schools; Nettie May; and Floyd B., at home, and one that died in infancy before being named.

Mr. Mullholand is unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party and during the last thirty years he has been honored with various official positions, including those of county commissioner, trustee, assessor, school director and justice of the peace, and is now one of the trustees of Crawford township. For fully eighteen years he has been a member of the school board and has always taken an active interest in educational matters. He provided for all his children the advantages of superior scholastic training and to him is due the credit of procuring teachers

of recognized professional ability for the schools of Crawford township. From 1894 to 1897, inclusive, he was commissioner of Wyandot county, in which, as in other official capacities, he discharged his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to the public and creditable to himself.

Fraternally he is a member of Carey Lodge, No. 420, F. & A. M., in which at the present time he holds the office of worshipful master, and religiously he has long been connected with the English Lutheran church.

STANLEY M. RANGER.

The father of the subject of this sketch is Luther G. Ranger, a native of Vermont, where his birth occurred on the 1st day of June, 1818. His father, John Ranger, was an early settler of Wyandot county, moving here as long ago as 1833, and entering and settling on land in the township of Crawford. Nancy Bell, wife of John Ranger, was a native of Massachusetts. She bore her husband three children: Erastus, Nancy C. and Luther G., all of whom grew to maturity in Wyandot county.

Luther G. Ranger was married December 7, 1854, to Miss Mary Brown, whose birth occurred in Crawford township on the 30th day of November, 1832; she was the daughter of Judge William and Eliza (Cooken) Brown, the father a native of Maryland and the mother of Pennsylvania. These parents were married in Franklin county, Ohio, and about the year 1824 migrated to the county of Wyandot, settling in Crawford township, where they reared a family of fifteen children. Judge Brown

was a man of distinction during the early days of the county and his death took place June 26, 1867; his wife survived him nearly ten years, departing this life on the 10th day of June, 1877.

At the age of twenty Luther G. Ranger started in life for himself as a laborer in the employ of W. M. Buell at eight dollars per month. Subsequently, 1854, he purchased the home farm and by his industry, energy and business tact he afterward increased its acreage until he owned one of the finest farms in Crawford township. He dates his first real success in life from the time he engaged in the stock business, where he made considerable money by herding and driving to the eastern markets. In early years he was honored with various local offices, in all of which he displayed ability and proved himself worthy the trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but upon the dissolution of that party he became a Republican, the principles of which party he has since actively supported. He is one of the leading citizens of Crawford township and has a wide acquaintance throughout the county, being held in high esteem by all who know him. He now enjoys the distinction of being the oldest voter in Crawford township and one of the oldest in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Ranger are the parents of six children, namely: Nellie B., Augusta M., Anna E., Lyonel G., Stanley M. and Roscoe C., the last named dying when three years old.

Stanley M. Ranger was born in Crawford township on the farm he now owns, December 19, 1871. Like the majority of country boys, he was early taught the lessons of industry and frugality by which his

subsequent life has been characterized and in the common schools he secured an educational training which served as a foundation for the successful career which he has since made as a farmer and stock raiser. On attaining his majority he began working for his father by the month and was thus employed until his marriage, which was solemnized on the 3d day of May, 1893, with Eliza A. Sprau.

Immediately following his marriage Mr. Ranger rented of his father a large amount of land, six hundred acres in all, and continued to operate the same for a period of five years, meeting with flattering success the meanwhile. When his father divided his property among his children, the home place, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres, fell to the subject and he has since tilled it with great profit and made it one of the finest farms in Wyandot county. He has also added to its acreage eighty-five acres, and by giving considerable time to stock raising has made the place return a larger income than if he had devoted all his attention to tillage. As a farmer Mr. Ranger is scientific, practical and fully up-to-date. By carefully studying the nature of soils and their adaptability to the different crops he rarely fails in realizing handsome results, while the methods he employs are in accordance with the latest and most improved developments of modern husbandry. His success as a breeder of fine stock was long since assured and to-day he ranks with the most enterprising men in that line of business in the county of Wyandot. He makes specialties of registered Shropshire sheep, shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses and Poland-China hogs, and is constantly adding to his already large number of these valua-

ble animals. His reputation as a stock man is by no means confined to his township or county, as he has made exhibits at points elsewhere, which have attracted much attention, besides winning a number of premiums.

Mr. Ranger is a wide-awake business man, of sound judgment, native shrewdness and remarkably keen foresight. He is also well endowed with that best of all characteristics, good common sense, and whatever he undertakes is sure to prosper. His place, two miles from the town of Carey, is an ideal country home, no reasonable expense having been spared to make it beautiful and comfortable in all of its appointments. Mr. Ranger takes great pride in his farm and believes that in point of dignity agriculture compares favorably with any other vocation or profession. He is a notable example of the intelligent, courteous country gentleman and stands deservedly high in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, all of whom have learned to prize him for his sterling worth.

Mrs. Ranger was born in Seneca county, Ohio, February 24, 1872, the daughter of Adam and Caroline (Bergduffer) Sprau, of Tymochtee township. She bore her husband two children, Mary Caroline and Valera Helen, and then went into the other life, dying on the 29th day of October, 1900, aged twenty-nine years, eight months and five days. She was an exemplary Christian woman, a devout member of the Presbyterian church and possessed a sweet moral nature that eminently fitted her to discharge the holy offices of wifehood and motherhood. Mr. Ranger is a Republican in his political belief and as such has rendered his party valuable service in the township of Crawford.

JOHN C. DOW.

Prominent among the representative men of Crawford township is John C. Dow, a successful farmer and stock raiser and formerly a railroader in several important capacities. He is the son of Alvin Dow, whose biography appears elsewhere, and was born in the town of Carey, Wyandot county, on the 3d day of May, 1850. His boyhood days were spent in his native village, where he attended the public schools and at the age of seventeen he started in life for himself as a dry goods clerk in Kenton, this state. After continuing at that place two years he returned home and for about the same length of time was employed as salesman by the firm of Straw & Bumgardner, of Carey. Severing his connection with the above house, Mr. Dow began the study of telegraphy at Catsauqua, Penn., but nine months later returned to Carey and entered the employ of Winter & Templer, for whom he clerked one year, taking service with L. W. Richardson & Co. at the expiration of that time.

While the Hocking Valley railroad was being constructed through Wyandot county, Mr. Dow acted as collector for Crawford township's subscription to the enterprise, an undertaking requiring about eighteen months, a part of which time he devoted to his duties as salesman in the dry goods store. Subsequently he became clerk for Jacob Newhard, of Carey, in whose employ he continued until his marriage in 1877, when he severed his connection with merchandising and engaged as brakeman with the Hocking Valley railroad. After continuing in that capacity for three years he withdrew from the above road and accepted the posi-

tion of conductor on the Nickel Plate railroad while that line was being constructed. After the completion of the above road Mr. Dow took charge of a construction train on the Michigan & Ohio railroad (now the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw) and when the line was finished he was given a passenger train from Toledo to Allegan, Mich. He continued railroading as a passenger conductor until 1885, at which time he resigned his position and returned to Carey, removing one year later to the beautiful farm one mile south of the town, where he has since resided. Mr. Dow followed the pursuit of agriculture exclusively until 1889, in the spring of which year he engaged in the dairy business, which he carried on in connection with farming for a period of eleven years, discontinuing the business in the spring of 1900. Since then he has devoted his time and attention to farming and stock raising, in both of which lines he has large interests. As an agriculturist he is progressive and fully up-to-date, operating at this time over three hundred and ninety acres in Crawford township, about one hundred and forty-three acres of which are largely devoted to live stock. He has a wide reputation as a breeder and raiser of fine sheep, cattle and swine, and ranks with the enterprising stock men in this section of Ohio. With its substantial and convenient dwelling, spacious outbuildings and other valuable improvements, his home place is regarded as one of the most desirable farms in the township of Crawford, the condition of fields, lawns, yards, and other accessories all demonstrating superior management and well regulated thrift. In his dealings with his fellow men Mr. Dow is the soul of honor, being fair

and just and commanding the respect of all who know him. His enterprises have never been chimerical projects of speculation, as he prefers to keep his affairs safely in hand, being satisfied with sure and gradual, but legitimate, gains. He has never resorted to any other than sound and correct business principles in the management of his large and constantly increasing interests and as a man and citizen he possesses in a marked degree those genial traits of character that secure and retain public confidence and esteem. He is a Republican in sentiment, earnest and conscientious in the support and defense of his political convictions, and he has been honored by his fellow citizens with local office calling for the exercise of intelligence and good judgment. As a member of the school board he has taken a lively interest in matters educational and all public affairs of the township find in him an active participant and forceful factor. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Carey, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Fraternally Mr. Dow is a man of high standing, belonging to Lodge No. 420, at Carey, Chapter No. 159, at the same place, and Clinton Council, No. 47, R. & S. M., at Tiffin. He has held many of the most important offices within the gift of the above organizations and is considered one of the brightest and best informed members of the brotherhood in this part of the state.

Mr. Dow was married September 26, 1877, to Miss Margaret Simonis, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, November 13, 1850, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Weisenberger) Simonis, who were both natives of Germany and were born—the father in 1811 and the mother in 1818.

When young they emigrated to the United States with their parents and were married in Seneca county, Ohio, where they remained until 1865, then moved to Wyandot county and, with the exception of three years in Wood county, spent the balance of their lives in this county. He died in 1885 and his wife in 1895. They were the parents of twelve children, viz.: Peter, Adam, Josephine, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Margaret, Salome, John, Susan, Frank and William. To Mr. and Mrs. Dow were born seven children, as follows: David Alvin, born January 16, 1879; Merle Arthur, born March 28, 1881; Ralph Simonis, born March 24, 1885; Howard Osborn, born June 3, 1887, died July 21, 1888; Florence Margaret, born April 23, 1890; Ruth, born August 24, 1893, and Dorcas Caroleen, born February 12, 1897.

HARRY STEVENS.

It is often the case that when new blood is infused into the affairs of a community a vast improvement is noticed. Old blood is slow and cold; young blood is warm and active, and the results very often surpass expectation. It is true that people should not for trivial causes turn down the old because it is old and no other objection lying against it. Neither should the new be adopted merely because it is new. All that can be stated with certainty is that young blood in any old method of doing business is almost certain to bring about good and lasting results. The subject of this sketch is one of the younger men of this county to take a front rank in local public affairs. He has been a Democrat since he was old

enough to understand the meaning of the elections and has taken a deep interest in the results. He believes he is identified with the best party, and as he has made a study of the principles and the platforms of all parties asking for the suffrages of the people, he is as well qualified to judge as any one in the county. He also takes much interest in educational affairs and has served his township as school director. The confidence reposed in him by his neighbors is shown by the fact that he has served them six years as township trustee. He was born in Hancock county, Ohio, June 7, 1869, and is the son and only child born to Caleb and Caroline (Fenstermacher) Stevens, the former of Fairfield county and the latter of Hancock county. Her father grew to maturity in Fairfield county, following farming on his father's farm. When he was yet a young man he came to Hancock county with his brother and located in Amanda township, but bought forty acres in Ridge township on the Beck estate. This land he cleared and lived on for a space of twelve years when he sold out and bought the place where his son now resides in Ridge township, section 32, known as the S. Kime place. There he continued to live until the day of his death, August 16, 1888. His widow is yet living in Carey. After her husband's death she wedded Jacob Ritter, who died in July, 1899. She is thus doubly a widow. She is an estimable lady.

Inasmuch as the subject of this sketch was the only child he always lived with his parents on the old place. He now owns the place, and besides is the owner of eighty acres on section 34 in Ridge township. On October 23, 1891, he was united in marriage

with Miss Lola Gorsuch, of Hancock county. Subject and wife have one son, Coral Ray. Mr. Stevens is engaged in farming and stock raising. He is prosperous and one of the leading young men of the county. He is destined for many more years of usefulness to his neighbors and fellow citizens.

Mrs. Stevens was born in Hancock county, Ohio, January 19, 1872, a daughter of Ephraim B. and Catharine (Van Lue) Gorsuch, and one in a family of seven children, six sons and a daughter; of these children six, all residents of Ohio, are living. Ephraim B. Gorsuch was born in Maryland August 24, 1844. He has always been an agriculturist and is still a resident of Ridge township. He is a Democrat in politics and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. His wife, Catherine, was also a native of Hancock county, born April 27, 1849, and is also living. She was educated in the common schools and in her were early inculcated those principles of right living which have since been so exemplified in her daily life. She possesses a sunshiny disposition and those traits which, in a wife and mother, go so far toward making a veritable paradise of home. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens possess one of the prettiest and coziest country homes in their township, and they have it furnished elegantly and comfortably. They are both members of the Methodist Protestant church. Their little son, Coral, has attended two terms in the public school and is a bright and promising boy. Because of their eminent social qualities, their courteous manners and their genuine worth Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have won and retain the warm regard of all their acquaintances.

J. M. UPDEGRAFF.

The subject of this sketch is the descendant of another old settler who came to this state at a very early day to carve from the unbroken forests a comfortable home for himself and his loved ones. He was brought up to know what it meant to be the son of a pioneer and to feel the full force of a life of hard work and denial in the wilderness. There were the trees to cut down, there were the immense and tangled heaps of brush to pile and burn, there were the stumps to burn down and eradicate, there was the soil around the stumps to turn as best he could for the reception of the grain, and there were the scythe and the cradle to swing through the heavy and tangled grain. It meant incessant work, with little or no surcease, but it also meant in the end a fine home and a competence. Such was the experience of J. M. Updegraff. He is descended from old Mohawk Dutch stock. His birth occurred on the old place in Ridge township on June 20, 1851. His parents were Casper and Anna E. (Trego) Updegraff, the father being a native of Snyder county, Penn., and the mother of Northumberland county, same state. The father was born July 13, 1801, and the mother November 16, 1807. The father grew to manhood in Snyder county, Penn., and in early life learned the trade of weaving, which business he followed to a considerable extent after coming to this county, his wife assisting him. The parents of Casper were Isaac and Mary (Snyder) Updegraff, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone state. Isaac moved to Carroll county, Ohio, at a very early day and there he and wife lived and labored until

their respective deaths, which occurred in Wyandot county. Casper moved to Carroll county about the year 1831, but five years later came to this county by wagon through the deep woods which covered almost the whole of Ohio at that early day. He stopped for a short time with a sister near Bowserville, and then came directly to Ridge township, arriving in the spring of the last named year. He bought one hundred and twenty acres of land from the government for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, all of which was covered with heavy timber. Not being ready to take hold of this wild tract, he rented a piece of cultivated land and farmed the same for three or four years, and in the meantime built a log house on his land and otherwise prepared it for the reception of his family. He then located on the same and began the task of clearing. They located on the place about the year 1840. At that time there were no roads, only trails running through the dense woods, many of which were old Indian trails with the "blazes" made by the Indians still on the trees. Wild animals, such as bear, wolves, raccoons, foxes, etc., made it dangerous for young stock and children. Mr. Updegraff, though a farmer, followed shoemaking as well, which trade he had learned in his earlier years. He was an industrious and upright man, a citizen of steady habits, and a neighbor to be relied upon in all emergencies affecting the welfare of the community in which he resided. He was a Democrat, but never aspired to office. He and his good wife were members of the Lutheran church, and their morals were above reproach. Mr. Updegraff died November 3, 1870, and his widow January 2, 1894. To them were born fourteen children, as follows: Samuel

J., dead; Sarah J., dead; Lydia, dead; Mary, dead; N. L., dead; Hannah, dead; Tamzen, who married Edward C. Hill and lives in Hancock county, Ohio; Semantha, dead; Lot, dead; Polly, who became the wife of Charles Wing and lives in Barry county, Mich.; Phoebe, who wedded Abraham Srode and lives in Gratiot county, Mich.; Anna E., who married C. W. Shellhouse, resides at Ada, Ohio; Louisa, single; and J. M., subject.

J. M. Updegraff started out on his own account at an early age. His father gave him a yoke of steers, which he broke and soon after traded for a horse. A little later he managed to secure another horse and thus had a team. He continued to live on the old place and in the course of time bought out the other heirs. He accomplished this before he was twenty-one years old and in the meantime cleared up about thirty acres of timber land, besides carrying on the operations of the farm on a profitable scale. At the present time he has two hundred acres of the finest land in this section of the county, of which about one hundred and twenty are under cultivation. He is engaged in growing grain and rearing stock. On October 31, 1893, he married Miss Minnie M. Walter, daughter of Samuel D. and Melinda (Eshelman) Walter, of Crawford township, but formerly of Snyder county, Penn., and came to this county in 1870. To subject and wife these children were born: Walter S., Prudence May, Truman J., Frederick, who died young, Rosa Bell. Mr. Updegraff is one of the leading citizens of this part of the county. He has served on the school board, as township treasurer and is a Democrat and his wife is a member of the Church of

God. Though he started in life at the age of seventeen with nothing but a yoke of steers, he has by hard work, good judgment and honest conduct, built up a good home and a good name, and a gentleman whose integrity of character is above reproach. He has in his possession two of the old parchment deeds granted his father and dated April 18, 1837. They bear the signature of President Martin Van Buren, and are valuable as relics. Mr. Updegraff is a gentleman who takes especial pride in fine standard-bred horses and at the present time has one of the finest specimens of the Percheron breed in Wyandot county. He is well-known as a horse fancier in his county.

E. BAUGHMAN.

Among the old settlers of this county were the parents of the subject of this brief memoir. The father was Jacob Baughman, who was born in Muskingum county, this state, and the mother was formerly Miss Rachel Wymer, a native of Pennsylvania. Subject's grandparents on both sides were also natives of the state of Pennsylvania. Jacob Baughman grew to manhood on his father's farm in Muskingum county. During his boyhood the county was very new and the forests which covered the land were filled with wild and dangerous animals. He was fortunate to receive a fair education in the old subscription schools, and his summers were spent at hard work in the forest and on the farm. Work then was almost wholly done by hand, there being no labor-saving machinery as at the present time. The sowing was done by hand among the stumps of the clearings and raked in by

rude harrows, which were dragged around among the stumps. The grain when ripe was reaped with either a sickle or a cradle, both methods requiring the expenditure of plenty of muscle. Mr. Baughman removed from Muskingum county to Wyandot county in 1838 by team and at that time subject was about fourteen years old, having been born in Muskingum county June 13, 1824. This part of the state at that time was a wilderness, the land being covered with unbroken forests of the heaviest timber. There were no roads whatever, the only traveled highway being trails through the dense woods. Very often while on the journey the men were forced to go ahead and cut a path from the brush and fallen trees, or repair a stream from which the rude bridge had been washed, or were obliged to fell enough brush to form a bridge such as could be crossed. The trip was very hard and is vividly remembered to this day by subject. They halted in Salem township and entered two hundred acres of heavy timber land and at once put up a rude log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, in the dense woods before a clearing of any size had been made. Upon this farm the parents resided until their respective deaths, the father dying August 25, 1873, and the mother about 1855. The father was born August 25, 1794, and was thus exactly seventy-nine years old at the time of his death. His life was filled with hard work, but had its bright sides. He was a man of strict honesty and he and wife were people of high character. In early years he had learned the trade of carpentering, which he followed more or less all his life in conjunction with farming. It is claimed that he secured the first petition for a road ever issued in Salem

township. He was township trustee for several years and held other positions of trust, and was a pioneer of the best and highest type and a man of unusual capacity. He was a Democrat and a member of the Bible Society. To him and wife were born ten children, as follows: George, dead; David, dead; Ebenezer, subject; Hannah, dead; Rachel, dead; Notchié, dead; Susan, dead; Jacob; James, dead, and Lucy. Ebenezer lived at home until the age of twenty-five years. He then married Miss Mary Werner on July 4, 1850. She was a native of Tuscarawas county, a woman of most estimable qualities, who died March 16, 1871. To subject and wife these children were born: Cornelius, who wedded Miss Delila Fenstemacher and lives in Ridge township; George, who married Miss Serinda Mohart and resides with his father; Elizabeth; Rachel, who married Joseph Fenstemacher and after his death wedded John Wright, of Carey; Emanuel, who married Miss Delila Searfoss and lives in Hancock county, his wife being dead; Melinda, who died unmarried; Emma, who married Charles F. Smith and died in December, 1900; Levi, who married Miss Ella Wohlgamuth and is now living in Salem township; Phoebe, who wedded George Amarine, of Ridge township; and Ellen, who married Simon Stahl and died in 1897. After his marriage subject located in Salem township. His father gave him eighty acres of woodland, and upon this he erected a log cabin and began to clear off the timber. He cleared about half of the place and made to it an addition of twenty-two acres. He lived there until the fall of 1866, when he bought his present farm of eighty acres of John A. Morrison. Mr. Baughman is well and

favorably known throughout the county. He is a Democrat and has served as trustee of the township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EZRA M. KELLER.

One of the most noteworthy facts connected with country life in the United States is the easy manner in which a vocation may be varied or wholly changed. General Grant in his memoirs expressed his surprise and gratification at the easy manner in which his soldiers could carry on all phases of the art of war from their own knowledge of the various trades. They could print a newspaper, build a bridge, cook a meal of victuals to perfection, conduct a flouring-mill or saw-mill, and in fact could do anything he wanted done. It is the custom in the armies of Europe to take with them on their war campaigns special artificers to do the special duty or service likely to be required. The truth is that the average soldier of the army of the United States is higher up in the scale of intelligence and improvement than his European brother. He knows more and hence can accomplish more. This fact is well exemplified in the subject of this sketch, who seems capable of doing anything required of him. Such skill, while often met with, is not altogether common. He was born May 31, 1856, on the old Keller homestead in Ridge township. He is the child of Adam Keller, a native of Berks county, Penn., born June 15, 1810, and a most remarkable man in many respects. His earlier years were spent in Berks county, but later he removed to Lewisburg, that

state, where he married a Miss Elizabeth Stahl, and embarked in the boot and shoe trade. Later he resolved to go to Ohio, having heard of the openings for young blood in the "Sandusky country." He walked the whole distance from his Pennsylvania home to that portion of Ohio, selected his land and paid for it, and returned to Pennsylvania, making this trip also on foot. In 1834 he moved to Amanda township, Hancock county, Ohio, now Ridge township, Wyandot county, with his wife and three children and settled on one hundred and ninety acres of the densest forest. His start here was his land, his family and half a dollar in cash. All went to work and in the course of time made a fine home in what had been an almost impenetrable forest of large trees. He became one of the most prosperous and thrifty farmers in the whole of Wyandot county. His first wife bore him the following children: John, Jacob, Sarah, Mary, Susan, Libby, Kate and another that died in infancy—in all nine. His first wife died, leaving him a large family of small children, but his second wife proved a kind mother to the little ones of the former wife, as well as to her own. By his second marriage he had eleven children, their names being as follows: Eliza, Martha, Emma, Fillmore, Laura, Ezra M. (subject), Ida, Elmer, Eva, William and Minnie. He was thus the father of twenty children by his first and second wives. His second wife was formerly Caroline Eva. Upon her death he married, September 9, 1877, Mrs. Sarah Lantz, widow of John Lantz and daughter of Peter and Sarah (Heck) Foulk, the father a native of the Keystone state and the mother of Germany. By his third marriage Mr. Keller had

no children. Mrs. Keller, the third wife, had one child by her former marriage, Oliver Perry, who died at the age of eighteen years. Adam Keller was a man in whom the moral instinct was unusually developed. Couple that with a strong intellect and a high character and his life may be readily guessed. He was a pioneer of the Lutheran church in northern Ohio, and his name became widely known among the members of that church in the western half of the state. Soon after his arrival here he became one of the founders of the Limestone Ridge English Lutheran church and from that time forward was one of its most earnest and consistent members. He did a vast amount of work to build up not only that particular congregation, but every other within the bounds of his knowledge and influence. He gave a portion of his farm for a church and cemetery site, and gave much means and labor to build the first log church and the second better chapel. He was a steady contributor to every movement inaugurated by his church for the advancement of the cause of religion. It would be impossible to enumerate his many benefactions, because, like all genuine philanthropists, he kept no account on earth of his gifts. He knew he would receive his reward after death. Everybody at his death mourned with the family as if they had lost one of their own number.

The subject of this sketch remained with his father until he attained the age of twenty-one years, when, on September 12, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Walton, of Tymochtee township, and by her he had the following five children: Roy died in infancy; Ray died at the age of six-

teen years; Harry B., Bernice May and Jestin Eulalia. Harry B. is now a student in the high school at Carey, this county, of the class of 1904. His taste inclines him towards a commercial life. Bernice May is thoroughly educated in the common branches and also in both vocal and instrumental music. She loves mathematics and has taken the Boxwell examination. The mother of these children was born in Tymochtee township, this county, June 13, 1858, the daughter of William and Delilah (Parker) Walton, who were the parents of five children. William Walton was a native of Ross county, Ohio, born December 21, 1824, and died April 15, 1893. He was a widely known and highly respected pioneer. His wife was also born in Ross county, and died in 1883 aged fifty-eight years. They were both members of the United Brethren church. She was reared and educated in her native county. She with her husband is a member of Temple No. 169, Rathbone Sisters, at Carey. The subject has in his possession one of the typical old hall clocks, over a century old, which has been handed down from generation to generation, and also two coverlets over a century old.

After his marriage subject located on the old home farm, remaining one winter, and then went to Hancock county and rented one of his father's farms. Later he rented the old place for seven years, and then for two years was a dealer in farming implements in Carey under the firm name of Cornuthers & Keller. He then returned to the old place. He now owns seventy acres of the old farm and carries on farming and stock raising, particularly favoring fine

Duroc Jersey hogs and Shropshire sheep. He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of Justice Lodge, No. 393, K. of P., of Carey.

LAFAYETTE F. WEAVER.

One of the most evident things to the thoughtful observer is the fact that life at no stage is a bed of roses. There are thorns, and many of them, along the path of life, and the lucky ones are they who are pierced by the fewest and avoid the most. It will probably not be disputed that all persons should keep in view the important duty of pulling out the thorns from the souls of those who are less fortunate. In that way they may assist in strewing the pathway of some poor struggling mortals with roses or some other flowers agreeable to sight and smell. This slight duty will be found so easy that after a little time it will become a pleasure, and then the whole world in all its harshness and coldness will begin to blossom in genuine earnest. Mr. Weaver has had his share of the thorns and the roses. He has also been the happy means of distributing roses to others and of pulling out more than one thorn in the spirits of the unfortunate ones who have crossed his path. He was born in Bucks county, Penn., August 28, 1836, and is the son of Jacob and Hannah (Ludwig) Weaver, the father being a native of Lehigh county, Penn., as was also the mother. They grew up in their native state and followed the occupation of farming through life. Seven of their children grew to maturity, as follows: Matilda, now living in Coopersburg, Penn.; Lafay-

ette F., subject; Andes N., who resides in Wood county, Ohio; Amanda, who lives in Locust Valley, Penn.; Nelson, who resides in Philadelphia; David B., who resides in Quakertown, Penn.; Sarah, now living in Coopersburg, Penn.

The subject of this memoir grew up on his father's farm, obtaining a fair education. He remained with his father until the age of twenty-three years, engaged in farming and doing a variety of things to earn money. In 1859 he came to Wyandot county and worked at farming near Carey until his marriage, in December, 1859, to Miss Huldah E., daughter of David and Hannah E. (Chesebrough) Parker. Mr. Parker was a native of Otsego county, N. Y., and was reared in that county. His wife was born in Albany county, same state. They were married in Albany county in October, 1834, and came to Ohio in 1848. They came to Carey, Ohio, and bought one hundred and sixty-two and a half acres of partly improved land, which he still further cleared and improved before his death in 1884, December 27. His widow died March 11, 1885. They lived in Wood county, Ohio, from 1861 to 1863. He owned one hundred and sixty acres in Hancock county. He was a man of exceptional intelligence, of the highest moral character, and held many local offices, always with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his neighbors. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To the Parkers were born the following children: Chauncey L., living at Bowling Green, Ohio; Huldah E., wife of subject; Rosamond, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Ellen S., dead; Mary A., living in Hancock county, Ohio; Sherman G., living in Hancock county; David

C., who is a practicing attorney of Upper Sandusky. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver has been born a daughter, Flora. She was educated in the common schools and at the high schools of Carey and Van Lue. She was a teacher in the schools of Wyandot county four terms and is now residing in Ridge township.

After the marriage of L. F. Weaver he removed to Pennsylvania, where he lived for nine months. He then resided in Wood county for six years, then in Bucks county, Penn., for five years. In 1872 he came again to Ohio and located in Ridge township, remaining two years. He then bought his present place. He now owns a total of one hundred and ninety-two acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are improved and all under a high degree of cultivation. He is a prominent and enterprising citizen, and has served his township as treasurer, trustee and on the school board. He votes the Democratic ticket. He is engaged in general farming and is one of the most substantial farmers and business men of the county.

JACOB BACHAR.

It is interesting to note the various ways by which the first settlers came from their homes in the East to the unbroken wilds of this state at the date of its admission to the union and for many years afterward. It was a common occurrence for the father to come out first, walking the entire distance, selecting his land, going to the land office and paying for it and then walking the entire distance back to the eastern home to get ready to move out. Or in some cases a rude log cabin would be built in which to

domicile the family until a better one could be built with the assistance of the neighbors for a distance of eight to fifteen miles around. Settlers were always glad to assist newcomers, and would go long distances to help at the house raisings. When the family came out it was by wagon, the women often driving the team, and the men and boys driving cattle, sheep, etc., all the way. Such was the experience of every early settler, and such was the experience of the parents and grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Subject was born in Ridge township March 9, 1847, and is the son of Solomon and Leah (Rockey) Bachar. The father was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and the mother in Virginia. Solomon grew up in Fairfield county and obtained the familiar pioneer education at the subscription schools. When he was a young man his father, Frederick, came to Ridge township on foot, looking for land, and having selected a tract which he thought would suit him returned for his family. They all came on by wagon, driving the stock behind through the deep woods. The land was covered with large trees, and wild animals, some of them very dangerous, were common sights. There were no roads whatever such as we know, only trails or blazed paths through the heavy timber. A rough log cabin was hastily built in which the family were placed. In the meantime the stock had to be guarded day and night to protect them from the bears, panthers, wolves, etc. Soon a heavy log stable, with a strong door made of puncheons, was provided for the stock. Not till then did the settler feel that his sheep and cattle would be found all right the next morning. Such was the experience of Solomon Bachar. He went to

work and in time cleared up the whole place. His life was filled with hard work, but was not without its bright spots. He was a Republican and a most useful citizen, and he and wife were members of the German Reformed church. They had ten children: Elizabeth, dead; Frederick, dead; Jacob, subject; Peter, dead; Jonathan, living in Ridge township; William, dead; Isabelle, living in Carey, Ohio; Andrew, living in Carey, Ohio; Mary, residing in Henry county, Ohio; Martha, living in Henry county, Ohio. Jacob was educated in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, attending during the winters and working on the farm or in the woods during the summers. Upon attaining his majority he concluded that it was not best for man to live alone, and accordingly he wedded Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Mary (Lake) Dunbar, both of her parents being natives of the Empire state. Mr. Dunbar was a farmer and came to Wyandot county, remaining for a short time and then going to Hancock county, where he passed the remainder of his days. To Jacob Bachar the following family were born: Laura, who married John Thatcher, who died, and she is now living with her father; Charles, who married Miss Bessie Hoffman and lives in Greene county, Ark.; Albert, a jeweler living in Vanlue, Ohio, and an infant that died unnamed. After his marriage Mr. Bachar rented land for twelve years in Hancock and Wyandot counties. He bought forty acres at first, but now owns one hundred and thirty acres. His farm is well improved and he is in comfortable circumstances. He is a Republican and one of the leading citizens of this portion of the county.

HENRY BACHAR.

It is a singular fact that the wives of the early settlers are rarely if ever given due credit for their sacrifices and hardships in the establishment of the new homes in the wilderness. It is customary to hasten over their good deeds and to dwell with unnecessary elaboration on the achievements of their husbands. As a matter of fact, if either deserves exceptional credit it is the woman and not the man, but the "lord of creation," as man calls himself, arrogates to himself about all the glory, or at least does not take much pains to call the attention of the world of to-day to the accomplishments of his better half. Most people forget that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." But it is the duty of the historian to write the facts, and, accordingly, attention is called to the splendid women in the family of the subject and his ancestors. Henry Bachar was born December 16, 1840, in Ridge township, this county, and is the son of Jacob C. Bachar, a native of Fairfield county, who died November 22, 1887, at the age of seventy-three years and eleven months. The father grew up in his native county and upon reaching manhood, adopting the maxim of the apostle that it is not good for man to live alone, married Miss Sarah Beck, a native also of Fairfield county. She was a woman with more than the ordinary graces bestowed upon her sisters and, after a long life, passed away August 6, 1898. Much of the success of her husband during life was due to her good judgment and her warm sympathy. They followed the occupation of farming. When Jacob C. Bachar was

twenty-one years old he came to this county and established himself on section 22, Ridge township. He located on eighty acres which his father gave him, and the land was covered with dense woods. He put up a log house and began to clear off the brush and logs. Here he and his good wife lived until their respective deaths. They were people of unquestionable high character, steady habits and good morals. The father was a Democrat and served in many positions of trust, such as trustee, supervisor, etc., and always with high credit. He and wife were members of the Lutheran church, and their lives were filled with benevolent deeds. They had nine children, as follows: Mary Ann, dead; Margaret, dead; Henry, subject; Catherine, dead; Sarah, who married Jacob Wolf; Andrew; Elizabeth, who died young; Mahala, dead; Emeretta, who became the wife of L. T. Moore and lives in Tiffin. All the children were educated in the common schools and well fitted for the duties and responsibilities of life. Henry grew up on the farm and received the usual country education. He spent his youth at work on the farm and in the deep woods and early learned the meaning of the words "work" and "money."

On August 24, 1865, the subject married Rebecca Alspaugh, daughter of David and Rosetta Alspaugh, who came to Hancock county from Fairfield county with their parents when they were yet children. Mr. Alspaugh died July 20, 1897, but his widow, a most excellent lady, is yet living in Ridge township. Their children were as follows: Subject's wife, Sarah, John Wesley, Laura L., Emma, the latter deceased. The children born to subject and wife are as follows: Jacob A., at home, and Ella, who

married John Snook and resides in Ridge township. After his marriage Henry lived on forty acres of land for about twelve years. He then sold out and bought his present place and here he has labored ever since, having about sixty acres under cultivation. He has made great improvements upon it, and is now in very good circumstances. Mr. Bachar is a Democrat, a member of the Evangelical church, a hard worker and an excellent citizen.

JAMES H. BARNTHOUSE.

There can be no question of the wisdom of enlivening business pursuits with the mellowing influences of a deep interest in benevolent, social, political or other public questions. The man or woman who confines his or her entire attention and efforts upon one line of activity is almost certain to become stupid in action and narrow in views. On the contrary, the person who varies his occupation with a little sunlight from the great and busy world without, is certain to continue in touch with his fellows, be broader and better in citizenship and far more humane in his pursuits and benevolences. For these reasons it is better for a farmer to vary the hard and confining work of the farm with an active interest in the affairs of his township, county and state. Such a course will be of great advantage to his children, to himself and to his neighbors. This has been the course taken by the subject of this brief memoir. He was born in Pennsylvania, and is the son of William and Margaret (McCoy) Barnthouse both of whom were natives of that state, where

they grew up and were married. The father was a miller as well as shoemaker by trade, both of which pursuits he followed to a considerable extent in his early years. He left his native state and came to Ohio and first located near Zanesville, where he worked at his trade of milling and as superintendent of a warehouse for a number of years. Later he came to Marion county, Ohio, and established himself in Grand Prairie township, where he rented a farm and for several years was engaged in rearing sheep and cattle. Later in life he turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death, his widow surviving him some time. Both parents were people of more than usual intelligence, and both bore the highest respect of all during their uneventful lives. They were earnest and consistent members of the Baptist church.

The subject of this notice grew to man's estate on his father's farm, receiving a fair education in the early schools and working during the summers on the farm. He learned fully the art of successful husbandry and the equally important art of stock rearing and selling. Upon reaching his majority he hired out to work and then went to Upper Sandusky with his father, who opened and conducted a hotel at that place. Subject did not remain there long. He married and soon afterward went to Marion county, where he rented land and began farming and stock raising. Subsequently he bought his present place in Antrim township, which was partly improved. Here he has resided down to the present time engaged in general farming and stock raising with much success. He is married and is the father of a family of children.

Mr. Barntouse has taken more than an

ordinary interest in the affairs of his county. His neighbors soon found that his judgment of all public questions was unusually good and sound. Ere long he became acquainted with the leading men throughout the entire county, who respected his views and the honesty of his methods of business. He occupied various positions of trust and was elected county commissioner and officiated greatly to his own good reputation and to the welfare of the affairs of the county. Many important business questions of great moment were settled during his administration of the office. He is a staunch Democrat and is well known and well liked throughout the whole county.

MARTIN HICKEL, DECEASED.

In the countries of Europe it is quite customary for the people of different nationalities to remain isolated from each other, much less to intermingle and marry; but in this country it is just the contrary, for here it is found that the German and the Irish meet, fall in love and marry; the canny Scot meets the Bohemian and soon are wedded, and so on, because all here are equal so far as descent is concerned, so that all are of the Caucasian race. Our civilization is thus made up of the best elements of all the races which come to our shores. This is why we surpass all other nations in enterprise and average intelligence. The family represented by the subject of this sketch has flowing in its veins the best blood of several of the most progressive nations of the old world. The members are thus adventurous, courageous, industrious, frugal and intelligent.

Martin Hickel is a native of Germany, and grew to years of maturity in that country, receiving a good education and learning the occupation of farming. He crossed the ocean to America and located in Seneca county, Ohio, but later came to Crawford township, this county, and bought land. Subsequently he sold out and bought other land. Of this farm, which was covered with woods, he and his good wife cleared the most. They were industrious and saving and were not long in attaining a high degree of comfort. They surrounded themselves with considerable stock and as fast as their farm was cleared up, added so much more to the area of grain and pasture fields. Mr. Hickel throughout life was a farmer, which pursuit he made a success. He was a consistent member of the German Lutheran church and made a steady and upright citizen. He was a good neighbor and took much interest in the wise administration of the laws of his adopted country. His benevolences were many, but were not heralded to the world. They were left to be recorded by a higher authority.

ALFRED K. DAVIS.

Alfred K. Davis, one of the oldest native sons of Crawford township and, ever since attaining the years of responsibility, actively identified with the material growth and development of the community in which he resides, is an honored representative of one of the early pioneer families of Wyandot county. As long ago as 1822 his grandfather, James Davis, a Kentuckian, entered a tract of land on Tymochtee creek, but did

not immediately take possession of the same, removing shortly after making the purchase to Chillicothe, this state, near which place his death occurred a year or two later. Subsequently the widow and her five children moved to the place and with their assistance the land was cleared and a good farm developed. Later she changed her residence to the county of Hancock, thence moved to Iowa, where she lived a number of years, afterward returning to Hancock county, where she died at the advanced age of eighty. James Davis was an uncle of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, but, unlike his relative, held tenaciously to the principles of the Whig party and throughout life was an uncompromising foe to the institution of slavery. One of his motives in coming north was to get rid of the baneful influence of enforced human servitude and, although dying in the prime of young manhood, he handed down to his children such intelligent and well-defined opinions as to affect materially their future political course and cause them to support the party or parties whose fundamental principle was freedom to all and especial privileges to no favored class. His wife, whose maiden name was Dukes, was also a native of Kentucky and came from an old and highly respected family of that commonwealth. One of her children was William Davis, who had reached the age of ten years when the family took possession of the place on Tymochtee creek. He spent his youth and early manhood in Crawford township and in due time purchased of the other heirs their respective interests in the homestead, which he made his place of residence the remainder of his life. Like his father he was a man of

strong convictions and took an active part in the public affairs of Wyandot county. He was also largely instrumental in introducing religion among the sparse settlements of Crawford township and united with the first Methodist church organized in this part of the county. As a business man William Davis was shrewd and far-seeing and by successfully managing his farm succeeded in accumulating sufficient means to purchase other lands, owning at his death two hundred and forty-six acres, the greater part of which was improved by his own labor. Had he lived longer he doubtless would have become one of the wealthiest men of the county, as he possessed unusual financial abilities and had the good fortune to turn to his advantage everything to which he addressed himself. As a neighbor and citizen none stand higher and his untimely death in March, 1846, at the early age of thirty-five years, was an event greatly deplored in the community.

The wife of William Davis was Lucy Brayton, whose father, Elijah Brayton, one of the pioneers of Tymochtee township, erected one of the first mills in this part of Wyandot county.

Elijah Brayton was a native of Vermont and there married, about the year 1809, Anna Holbrook. In 1814 he migrated by wagon to Huron county, Ohio, settling near Newark, where he lived for a period of eighteen months, removing at the expiration of that time to Lower Sandusky, where he made his home till 1821. Disposing of his interests there in that year he moved to what is now Wyandot county, taking possession of a piece of land in Tymochtee township, which he had purchased the year previous at the Delaware land sale. In 1823

he constructed a saw mill, operated by water power, and two years later built a flouring mill on Tymochtee creek which, with the exception of the Indian mill at Upper Sandusky, was the first enterprise of the kind in Wyandot county. Mr. Brayton resided in what is now Tymochtee township until 1833, when he sold out and moved to the county of Seneca, purchasing a farm in Big Springs township. There his children were reared, their names being William, Harriet, Lucy, Matthew, Peter, Mary, Olive and Asa. The mother died August 1, 1842, and the father on the 7th day of December, 1866.

Mrs. Davis spent the greater part of her life in the county of Wyandot and had the misfortune to be left a widow with four children when but thirty years of age. She was a woman of great piety, an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and strove by all means within her power to implant the great truths of religion and morality into the minds of the offspring left to her care. Right nobly did she discharge the sacred duties of motherhood and in after life her children, four of whom grew to manhood and womanhood's estate, rose up to call her blessed. She lived to the age of sixty and died respected and honored by all who had the good fortune to claim her acquaintance. Of her five children, the eldest died when but six years old; Anna L., the second, married William B. Hurd and died on the old homestead at the age of sixty; Alfred K., the subject of this review, is the next in order of birth; William H. is a teacher in the schools of Oregon City, Ore., and the youngest, Lucy O., is the wife of Jonas Hulse, whose sketch appears elsewhere in these pages.

Alfred K. Davis was born in Crawford township on the place where he now lives, August 24, 1838, and spent his childhood and youth amid the active scenes of farm life. At the early age of seven he lost his father, after which he remained with his mother until attaining manhood's estate, meanwhile attending of winter seasons the common schools, in which he enjoyed the best educational advantages then obtainable. Reared to agricultural pursuits he selected husbandry for his life work and in the spring of 1866 purchased a farm of ninety acres in Ridge township which he cultivated successfully for a period of about four years. Meantime he purchased of his brother, who owned the old homestead, eighty acres of the place and in 1870 took possession of the same and has since made it his residence, adding to his holdings from time to time until he now owns one hundred acres adjoining the original tract. The farm as now constituted is one of the best improved and most valuable in the township of Crawford and in many respects compares favorably with the best places in the county. It possesses rare historic interest as being the noted scene of Col. Crawford's death at the hands of the Indians, a monument commemorating the event occupying the identical spot where was perpetrated the cruel and hideous tortures which put an end to the life of that brave but unfortunate commander.

As an agriculturist Mr. Davis has long enjoyed the reputation of being a leader among his fellow citizens of Crawford township, his place of three hundred acres being peculiarly adapted to general farming and stock raising, the beautiful Tymochtee creek, which runs through it affording ample water and drainage. He cultivates the

soil according to the latest and most improved methods and, believing husbandry to be a science worthy of the most careful thought, is very thorough in all he attempts and seldom fails to reap abundant harvest as a reward for the care and toil expended. As a man he is noted for broad intelligence and genuine public spirit. Strong in his individuality and inheriting from sturdy ancestry an independence of mind most admirable, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but with it all is a dominating element of lively human sympathy and an abiding charity which, with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained for him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. In politics he has been for many years a prominent factor in the Republican party in Wyandot county, ever ready to devote his strong energies to the good of the party, but never at any time a seeker after the honors or emoluments of office. The Methodist church embodies his religious belief and he has long been a leader in the cause of religion and morality in his neighborhood. Enterprising in business, aggressive in all that concerns the general good, open-hearted and liberal in behalf of the deserving unfortunate and discharging to the best of his ability the duties of citizenship, he nobly fulfills his mission as a benefactor of his kind and the county of Wyandot does not number in its populace a more genuinely worthy or more enterprising man.

Mr. Davis was married December 4, 1865, to Miss Sarah A. Hurd, daughter of Ines and Sarah (Jameson) Hurd, natives of New York. These parents moved to Indiana in 1840, in which state Mrs. Davis was born, and in 1845 migrated to Michi-

gan, settling in the county of Allegan. They reared nine children, of whom the following survive: Alexander, Caroline, Sybil, Francis M. and Sarah; the father died in 1846, and the mother departed this life five years previous to that date.

Mrs. Davis came to Wyandot with her brother, William B. Hurd, when a small girl and has spent the greater part of her life in the county. She has borne her husband children, as follows: Olive S., wife of George Saltz, of Columbus, Ohio; Edna C., wife of Walter Beebe, of Toledo; Ora C., a teacher in the Wyandot county public schools; Florence married Robert Hetzel, a farmer of Crawford township; Blanch and Brayton, twins, and one that died in infancy.

FRANK D. HURD.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

Frank D. Hurd is conceded to be one of the largest and most successful farmers

and stock raisers of Crawford township, while his standing as a citizen is no less prominent than that which he has attained as a representative and far-seeing business man. His father, William B. Hurd, a native of Michigan, came to Wyandot county when a youth and earned his first money here as a farm laborer. Later he bought an eighty-acre farm in Salem township, which he improved and which was afterward enlarged by the addition of twenty acres contiguous thereto. Upon the breaking out of the great Rebellion, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry, and in 1864 was captured while in charge of the regiment's supply train. Soon after falling into the hands of the enemy he was removed to Danville, Va., in a prison, at which place he died, in November of the above year, at the age of about forty-one. Anna Davis, wife of William B. Hurd, and mother of the subject of this review, was a native of Wyandot county. She bore her husband two children, Frank D. and Forrest W., and departed this life when fifty-nine years old. Her life was characterized by many good works and as an earnest and devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church she did much for the cause of religion and morality in her neighborhood.

Frank D. Hurd first saw the light of day near where he now lives April 6, 1854. The public schools afforded him the means of obtaining a knowledge of the common branches, after which he spent one year in the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he made substantial progress in a more advanced course of study. Growing to manhood on the farm, he knew not what it was to eat the bread of idleness, as much of the family support fell to his lot by reason of

his father's death. He remained on the home place, looking after his mother's interest until his marriage, after which he operated the farm for himself three years. When twenty-one years of age he and his mother purchased a small place of sixty acres and later, upon the division of the homestead, he came into possession of his portion, which as time went by was increased by additional purchases until he found himself the owner of one hundred and twenty acres. By successful management his agricultural enterprise proved very remunerative and from time to time he was able to increase his possessions until he became one of the largest owners of real estate in Crawford township. During the oil excitement some years ago he disposed of his land at one hundred dollars per acre and shortly thereafter he invested the proceeds in his present home farm, which embraces a half section in one of the richest and most productive parts of Wyandot county. At the present time Mr. Hurd owns four hundred acres of valuable land in a body, one hundred and twenty-four and a half acres a short distance to the south and a third place, consisting of fifty-five acres, in the southeastern part of the township. The greater portion of his land is in a high state of tillage and that which he does not cultivate has been converted into pasturage. There are no more progressive farmers in Wyandot county than Mr. Hurd and his reputation as a breeder and feeder of stock of all kinds is much more than local. He is familiar with the latest methods of agriculture and in tilling his land he uses modern machinery and implements of the most approved type. His places contain many valuable improvements in the way of residences, barns and valua-

ble outbuildings and he has spared no reasonable expense in surrounding himself with the comforts and conveniences which make rural life attractive and desirable.

Mr. Hurd was married in the year 1882 to Miss Florence Brown, daughter of Henry P. Brown, one of the pioneers of Wyandot county. Politically Mr. Hurd was a Republican until the free coinage of silver became a national issue, at which time he espoused the cause of Democracy and cast his vote for William Jennings Bryan. He has since supported the latter party and, while entertaining decided opinions and strong convictions, it can not be said that he is a very active partisan. The English Lutheran church is the religious body with which he and wife have membership, and in the local congregation to which they belong are highly esteemed as workers and liberal contributors.

Mr. Hurd's course through life has been upright and prudent and his example is worthy the emulation of all young men who desire to live so as to leave clear records behind them. While successful in the accumulation of wealth he is also rich in the possession of a reputation above reproach and a character which will bear the world's closest and strictest scrutiny. Respected as an upright, broad-minded, influential citizen, his name will long adorn the roster of Crawford township's enterprising and representative men.

JOHN LUCAS DUFFIELD.

While there are many capable and enterprising young and middle-aged farmers in Wyandot county, Ohio, none exceeds the

capability and progressiveness of John Lucas Duffield, of Richland township, a native of Licking county, Ohio, born September 6, 1851.

William W. Duffield, father of John Lucas, also a native of Licking county, was born in Washington township, that county, August 5, 1825, and on March 18, 1846, married Miss Mary A. Collins, who was born in New Jersey. Mr. Duffield was a farmer and a very prosperous one, but had been taught the stone mason's trade, in the latter business, in fact, laying the foundation of his fortune. In 1861 he came from Licking county to Wyandot county and purchased eighty acres of land deep in the woods of the then wilderness of Richland township, cleared off the timber and erected a log cabin and made the other improvements necessary for a comfortable and happy home. On this farm he passed the remainder of his life and died February 8, 1901, deeply mourned by his neighbors and loving family. His widow is now a resident of Forest, Hardin county. To William and Mary A. (Collins) Duffield were born two children, namely: Margaret Jane, who is married to William L. Rummell, of Forest, Ohio; and John Lucas, of this sketch. That William W. Duffield was an influential and honored citizen is plainly shown by the fact that he was elected trustee of Richland township by the Democratic party and that he was an honored member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Wharton.

John Lucas Duffield passed his boyhood on the home farm and dutifully assisted in its cultivation until his marriage, which happy event took place November 16, 1876, the lady of his choice being Miss Emza A. Southward, of Richland township. This fe-

licitous union has been blessed with five children, namely: Everett G., who was born December 21, 1877, was a teacher in Wyandot county, but was most untimely called away just after reaching his majority, February 10, 1898; Leon L., who was born February 6, 1879; Bertha Bell, born August 4, 1885; Frank G., born November 17, 1889; and Stella Lulu, born October 15, 1896.

In politics Mr. Duffield has always been a Democrat but, while doing all in his power, both by example and influence, to promote the interests of his party, has never sought recompense in the way of public office, his attention being exclusively devoted to his farm work. His crops afford him a lucrative income, as he is one of the best agriculturists in the township. In religion Mrs. Duffield is a sincere Methodist, belonging to the society at Wharton, and he has liberally aided financially in the support of this church. Socially the family is one of the most respected of their neighborhood, Mr. Duffield being considered to be one of the most public-spirited citizens of the township and ever ready to aid by all means in his power the advancement of the public weal.

Mr. Duffield's great-grandfather was a native of old England. Mr. Duffield has in his possession one of the old parchment deeds executed under the administration of President Martin Van Buren and is a valuable relic in the Duffield home.

FRED ROWALT.

Fred Rowalt is a native of Hardin county, Ohio, and a son of Frederick and Mary (Strawbridge) Rowalt, the former born in

Germany and the latter in the Buckeye state. Fred was born near the city of Dunkirk, June 25, 1873, and spent the first sixteen years of his life near the place of his birth. After the death of his father he went with the family to Forest and some time thereafter engaged in the iron roofing business, which he followed for about three and a half years, also devoting a portion of his time to clerking in the hardware establishment owned by his employers. Severing his connection with this firm Mr. Rowalt accepted the position of salesman with a boot and shoe house in Lima and after spending eight months there entered the employ of his brother-in-law, who carried on the same line of business. He continued with the latter about eighteen months, and then came to Carey to take charge of a boot and shoe store owned by the same relation, which he managed for a period of five years. Resigning his position at the end of that time he engaged in the boot and shoe business at Carey on his own account, which he continued for some time and built up a large and satisfactory business, owning at that time the only exclusive boot and shoe store in the town.

Upon the organization of the Carey Banking Company, in March, 1901, Mr. Rowalt entered the institution as cashier, and continued in that capacity until its dissolution. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman on the road for the White Shoe Co., of Boston, Mass., which he has since continued. During his business career at Carey he was thoroughly energetic and straightforward, possessing an unblemished character for honesty and a determination of purpose which never fails to carry his undertakings to successful issue. De-

scended from healthy and temperate ancestry, he embodies those qualities in an admirable degree, while his pleasing personality and large, commanding presence mark him as a man of no ordinary force of character. He is of a generous nature, kind, benevolent and ever ready to lend a helping hand to a friend; positive, quick and active and in his social relations, genial and affable. In matters political he supports the Republican ticket on state and national issues, but in local elections he is unmindful of party ties, voting as his judgment dictates. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he has risen to the Royal Arch degree and he also belongs to the Pythian order, belonging to Justice Lodge, at Carey, and the Uniform Rank. He was married October 2, 1896, to Miss Metta E. Kirtz, daughter of Henry B. Kirtz, of Wyandot county, and his beautiful and comfortable home is cheered by the presence of two bright and promising children, George and Kirtz.

Briefly, but we trust correctly, have been set forth in the foregoing lines the leading facts and characteristics of one of Carey's young and highly respected citizens. Since becoming a resident of Wyandot county he has formed a wide acquaintance with its best people, and all speak of him in terms of respect as one whose acts are free from craft and dishonor and whose life has been governed by correct and right motives.

JOHN D. WICKISER.

This well-known farmer is another of the old soldiers whose record it is a pleasure to collect and preserve. Within a few

more years they will all be gone and only their descendants will be left to tell with pride of their achievements on the field of battle or the harassing campaigns. John D. Wickiser was born in Richland township on April 28, 1843, and is the son of Albert and Sabrana (McKay) Wickiser, the former a native of Allegheny county, Penn., and the latter of the state of New York. She was the daughter of Dr. Charles McKay, of the Empire state, who lived in Canada for a short time and then came to Fairfield county, Ohio, and still later removed to Hardin county, Ill., where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1848 at Greenup, Ill. The grandfather of subject, Conrad Wickiser, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, and came to this country about the 1804 in time to assist the United States to maintain its rights against Great Britain. He located in Allegheny county, Penn., but later came to Ohio, establishing himself in Franklin county. In 1833 he concluded to come to the wilderness in northern Ohio to find a home, and accordingly he loaded all his possessions into wagons and came in easy stages through the dense woods to this county in company with several other families who also were seeking new homes in the deep forests. He settled in Richland township in section 21, and took up one hundred and twenty acres, and his son, Albert, took up forty acres, making a total of a quarter section. They put up rude cabins and began to clear off the trees and brush. Here the grandfather lived until his death, in August, 1842. As his life had been largely spent in the wilderness, he became an excellent type of the pioneer farmer and hunter. Wild game was abundant and his rifle more than once saved the family

from hunger and want. It was no uncommon thing for him to bring down a deer and other large and dangerous game. He was a very active man, and was here when the township was formed and suggested the name it now bears. To himself and wife the following children were born: Jacob, John, Isaac, Abigail (who married John Roberts, her wedding being the first of a white girl in Richland township), and Albert, subject. He was sick for several years prior to his death and his boys did the most of the clearing. Albert Wickiser came to this county with his father and took up forty acres, upon which he lived until his death in November, 1890. He and his brothers in early years were often appointed road viewers by the county authorities, all their work having to be done in the dense woods. They became thoroughly familiar with the condition of things in the woods and in time formed comfortable homes where once the bear and the wolf prowled. Albert's widow is yet living in Wharton, Ohio. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than sixty years, and were highly respected for their many admirable qualities. They were pioneers in the highest sense. Mr. Wickiser was a Democrat of the Jackson school. They had a family of fifteen children: (1) Jacob W., who died in July, 1900, entered the Federal service at the outset of the Civil war and served from April, 1861, to 1865 as member of Company I of the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He lived in Ridge township, where he was prominent as a justice of the peace, etc. (2) Mary, who became the wife of William Dutton, of Chicago, Ill. (3) Irene, the widow of John Salyers, of Rochelle, Ill., now a teacher. (4) John

D., subject. (5) Daniel W., residing at Wharton, Ohio, and engaged in farming. (6) Rhoda Jane, who married first, Allen Robinson and second, John Slocum, and is now living in Marion county, Ohio. (7) Milton D., who married Miss Nora Rice and is a timber dealer at Seneca, Ohio. (8) Orsian E., who wedded Miss Ella Bell and lives in Carey, Ohio. (9) Philip E., who married Miss Flora Pickett and is in the ice business in Forest, Ohio. The others are dead. John D. lived at his father's home until he enlisted in the Federal army in 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Camp Denison, Columbus. Later he went to Columbia City, Tenn. His regiment was soon in active service and he participated in the following engagements: Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin (the bloodiest battle of the war), Nashville and in many skirmishes and minor campaigns. He has a splendid record as a brave and capable soldier. At the battle of Nashville on December 16, 1864, the drum of his left ear was destroyed by the terrific artillery duel between the contending armies. After a short but highly creditable service, he was honorable discharged from the service. Upon his return he married Miss Ellen E. Ward, of this county, the daughter of James P. and Olive Jane (Baker) Ward, of Pennsylvania. Their children are as follows: Stella, who married William H. Hagerman, of Wharton, Ohio; Edith, dead; Agnes, dead; Winfred O., who died aged eighteen years; John Nelson, living at home; Bertha E., the wife of E. E. W. Wentling, and lives in Crawford township; Cecil M., on the home place, who married Miss Myrtle Platt. After marriage subject located in

Richland township. In 1868 he bought the old home place. He has owned many tracts and now has one hundred and seventy-six acres, all of which is cleared. He has been a veterinary surgeon for forty-one years, one of the best in the state. He was for five years in the undertaking business in Wharton, and was also in the grocery and the hardware business. He has served as trustee, notary public and justice of the peace, and votes with the Democrats. He is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 378, and holds high degrees in the order; belongs to Lodge No. 633, I. O. O. F., and has attained to all the degrees in the order; holding membership in Hope Encampment, No. 160, Patriarchs Militant, and to No. 46, the lodge of the highest degree, also belonging to the Rebekahs, Arcana Lodge, No. 124; to Lodge No. 522, K. of P.; Post No. 264, G. A. R., and is a member of the Christian Union, of Wharton. He is one of the most prominent citizens in this portion of the state.

JOHN WENTZ.

It is a matter of doubt which is the greater heritage, a distinguished name or a goodly estate. Some persons would choose one and some the other, depending wholly on their feelings and judgment combined. But when the two are sent down to descendants together the permanent standing of such descendant in the community will never be questioned, so far as the heritage is concerned. The average citizen of the United States can hand down to his children no greater heritage of renown than a splendid

record in the service of the government during the four years of bloody warfare from 1861 to 1865. Such a record in the life of the father will always be a source of intense pride to every child and grandchild through many generations. Such is the heritage which will be left by the subject of this memoir when he at last receives his final summons. When it seemed that the country was going to pieces, when the land was being filled with cripples and lamentations, he went forth to assist in saving the Union which we all love so much. Let us know a little more of his earlier life. He was born in section 12, Richland township, December 18, 1837, and is the child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Copenhoffer) Wentz. The father was a native of York county, Penn., as was also the mother. There both of the parents grew up and were married. Jacob was a weaver by trade, but carried on farming in connection with the same. Soon after his marriage he concluded to come to this state, and accordingly, in 1835, he loaded all his possessions in a single wagon drawn by two horses and started for Ohio, the land of promise at that time. He had heard of the rich tracts of land in the northern part and determined to seek that portion of the state. He came by slow stages through the dense woods, very often having to cut his path through the tangled underbrush and to make temporary bridges over the muddy streams. He bought eighty acres of heavy woodland of the government, paying therefor one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the land being where the subject of this sketch is now living. Later he bought eighty additional acres for eight hundred dollars, showing the rapid advance in the price when the settlers began to pour

in. He put up a rough log cabin with the assistance of the nearest neighbors, placed his little family therein and began to clear off the heavy timber. There were no roads and no conveniences then, all wild, and the task of clearing long and tedious. But hearts were willing and hands were strong, which meant both success and contentment. They lived happy lives. Ask one of them if you doubt it. Soon the growing crops brought abundance. After a comparatively short life Mr. Wentz passed away, dying in 1854 at the age of fifty-eight years. His widow survived him until 1883, when she died at the age of eighty-seven years. They were honest people and typical pioneers. He followed weaving some time after coming here and held the office of township trustee. He laid out many roads and was a Jacksonian Democrat. He and wife were members of the German Lutheran Church. Their children were as follows: Andrew, who died March 13, 1901, in Brown county, Kan.; William, dead, who lived in Pulaski county, Ind.; Louisa, who was married twice, first to Jesse Wilson and second to Jonathan Warner, lives in Starke county, Ind.; Henry, who died in 1848; Jacob C., who lived in Richland township; Levi, who died in Richland township August 24, 1899; Jesse, living in Salem township and engaged in farming; John, subject, who was the seventh in order of birth. He was educated in the old log school house, two miles north of his father's house. At first greased paper windows were used, as were also puncheon seats and desks. Subject remained at home until he entered the army in 1862. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. W.

Chamberlain, of Tiffin, on August 18, 1862, at Carey, and was first sent to Virginia. His operations during the remainder of the war were in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. He fought in eight pitched battles, besides many skirmishes, and participated in many severe campaigns and marches. At the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, while in the thickest of the fight, he received a musket ball through his left forearm, a most severe wound. He was sent to McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, and remained there until February 16, 1865. After quitting the service he came home and resumed farming on his father's farm. On February 24, 1866, he married Miss Savilla, daughter of William and Mary (Bruce) Cowdry, and has these children: Ollie, who married Lewis Wonder and died aged about twenty-five years; Edith M., who wedded G. A. Park and resides in Huntington, Ind.; Walter V., at home; Eva, at home. After the war he lived with his parents, and upon their deaths, when the place was divided, he bought out the other heirs. He has about ninety acres, eighty of which are under cultivation. He is a Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Church of God, and has the highest respect of everybody.

JONAS D. JOHNSON, M. D.

The physician is a necessary element in our civilization, because human life is our most precious possession. A man will sacrifice all his property, all his relatives and his wife's relatives in order to save his own life. "Self preservation is the first law of nature" is so trite a maxim as to be known

to all and will be disputed by none. The fact that a man will give up his own life to save one whom he loves does not disprove the maxim; it only emphasizes the power of his own affection. But there are good physicians and otherwise. At the best there are many things dark to the wisest and most experienced physicians. And again the best physicians make mistakes. So that it is incumbent upon all persons to secure the services of the ablest physicians. Every head of a family should have his family physician, if for no other reason than to give perfect confidence in his judgment to the members of the family. In these days of hypnotic suggestions, when some times a single word will turn the tide of disease and death, a physician can not be given too much latitude—that is a highly reputable physician, such as is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Greene county, Penn., December 20, 1850, and is the son of Nicholas Johnson, also of Greene county, the latter being a son of Joseph B. Johnson, also of the same county. The latter was a merchant of that county and a large land owner, and in that county he lived his life. The father also lived in that county until his death, in 1852, at the age of forty-two years. His wife was formerly Miss Sarah Jane Frost, of Morris county, N. J. She was reared in Pennsylvania, but later went to New Jersey. She was again married, this time to William Eddy, and finally died in Newark, N. J., her second husband being a dealer in pumps. By her marriage to the father of the subject she had four children, as follows: Joseph B., who died in Colorado in 1897; he went there in 1870 and was engaged in mining; David H., who lives at Newark, N. J., and is engaged in the wholesale wood

and willowware business; Jonas D., subject; Hannah, who became the wife of William Bailey, an insurance man of Newark. By her second marriage she had one child, Luther, who died at the age of twenty-two years. Jonas D. was reared in New Jersey, but finished his education at the college in Waynesburg, Penn., attending the same one year and six months, and then going to Brooklyn, N. Y., where for six months he engaged in the retail grocery business with his brother, Joseph B. He then went to Winterset, Iowa, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He also kept a hotel and taught school. While at Patterson, Madison county, Iowa, he met, fell in love with and married Miss Naomi D. Bell, a native of Hancock county, Ohio, and the daughter of James Bell, a prominent citizen of that county. By this marriage subject has four children: Nellie J., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Hettie C., who became the wife of L. S. DeLong, an operator of the Big Four railroad at Wharton, Ohio, has four children, Russell, Gertrude, D. H. and an infant; Joseph B. married Miss Grace Foster, of Marion county, and has two sons, Amos F. and J. D.; James H., who married Miss Nettie Berlin and is farming in Richland township. After 1873 subject went to Mount Blanchard, Hancock county, Ohio, and while there began reading medicine with Dr. J. A. Groves, continuing diligently for three years. He then attended the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati and graduated therefrom in 1878. He first located for practice at Kirby, Ohio, but after three years, or in 1881, he came to Wharton, and here he has been ever since. He has a large practice and the utmost confidence of the community. The Doctor is a Democrat. He

is a member of the Northwestern Ohio Eclectic Medical Association and assisted in organizing the same December 21, 1882. He is also a member of the Ohio State Medical Association, a member of Wharton Lodge, No. 633, I. O. O. F., and Wharton Lodge, No. 522, K. of P. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor stands very high in his profession and is highly esteemed as a citizen and a man.

JACOB S. BOTT.

It is the privilege of the young men and young women who grow up in this country to select whatever occupation for life they desire and they may reserve the right to change such occupation whenever they please. In this way the occupation best fitted to them, or the one which they wish to pursue, is open to them at any time. It is not always that a young person is able to tell what pursuit he is best qualified to follow, so that as time passes and his own wants and abilities are developed, he may change his occupation and strike his proper sphere at last before it is too late for this life. When once he finds the sphere best suited to his views, and likes, he should then settle down to hard work, honest endeavor and right living. Then for the first time life is to him an earnest quantity. So the subject of this memoir has found it. He was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., on the 9th of June, 1836, and is the son of John and Susanna (Schall) Bott, both of whom were also natives of Westmoreland county. The parents grew up in that county, securing at the local schools a fair educa-

tion and learning the occupation of farming. They met, fell in love and were married, and then life became one of light and duty. They went to work with willing hands, and faith for their guide, and in after years became part and parcel of the great population that makes up the bone and sinew of the United States. John Bott passed away at a comparatively early age, dying at the age of fifty-two years. His widow survived him, dying at the age of eighty years. They were earnest members of the German Reformed church and people of excellent morals. Their children were as follows: Catherine, who married Capt. Jacob Bierer, is now dead; Michael, who died at the age of five years; Jacob S., subject. The parents were great friends of education as well as of religion. They therefore gave each of their children who grew up a good education as well as good training in morals and right conduct. They were taught duty and honesty and set adrift on the sea of life with good habits for a guide and truth for their maxim, all tempered with the blessings of religion. The subject of this notice remained with his father until he reached the age of twenty-four years. He then determined to take the apostle's advice and marry, and accordingly, on April 4, 1864, wedded Miss Ann Bell, of Westmoreland county, Penn., a daughter of James and Anna Bell, of the same county. Her father was twice married, the second time to Maggie Larmon, of that county, and daughter of 'Squire and Laura Larmon. To subject and wife have been born these children: Elletia, who died in 1893; Nancy, who married E. E. Kunkle, a minister of the English Reformed church, now at New Berlin, Ohio; John, a telegraph operator at

Cleveland, Ohio. By his second marriage subject has these children: James, an artist in Youngstown, Ohio; Anna Bell, dead; Fenton T., a telegraph operator in Cincinnati; Frank R., bookkeeper in New York city; Mary Ellen, living in New Berlin. The second wife of Mr. Bott died in December, 1888. After his first marriage he located on his father's old place. In 1865 they came to this county and established themselves on their present place in Richland township, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he has since made all the improvements. He carried on general farming until 1889, since which date he has rented the place. Since 1888 he has been a member of the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society of Allegheny, Penn. During the winter months he travels south and during the summers north and preaches the gospel to the poor. He is a man of great piety and is an eloquent pulpit orator. He has been a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years. He is devoting his fine mind and his high moral principles to the upbuilding of the church of God on earth.

SIMON KACHELY.

The most of people who have never lived on a farm think that it does not require any special skill to conduct the operations of husbandry. They are accustomed to think that the driving of a team of horses to a plow or a harrow or a mower or a reaper does not require a finished education or a high degree of intellectual activity. Neither does it to conduct a grocery store or a hotel or a foundry. In both cases it does re-

quire, however, a thorough knowledge of the subject. The farmer must know when to sow his grain, the best varieties and whether it is in good condition, when to cut his wheat and his grass, how long it should be cured, when it is ready to stack, whether it has gone through the sweating process, and a thousand of such things, without which he is certain to lose heavily, a thing he can not afford to do, because the farmer's profits are small and he must figure very close to the grain if he makes anything. Such a farmer is the subject of this sketch.

Simon Kachely was born in Germany, September 9, 1828, and is the son of Simon, who was also born in that country. The father in his early manhood married Miss Anna Heperly, who was also a native of that country. The parents did not cross the Atlantic, but resided all their lives in that country. The father was a blacksmith by occupation and was of strict habits of conduct, aiming to be an ornament to the community in which he resided. To himself and wife eight children were born, as follows: Casper, Annie, Catherine, John, Michael, Daniel, Simon, subject, and Mary, who married Solomon Slenk, but is now a widow and resides in Sandusky city. When the subject reached the age of nineteen years he determined to cross the ocean. In 1849 he boarded the "Mary Harland" and after sixty-three days spent in tossing on the Atlantic landed in New York. He immediately went to Buffalo and worked for two months and then came to Sandusky, Ohio, where he remained one week. While a young man in Germany he had learned the trade of a baker, and at this he worked while in Cleveland. After that he went to Cincinnati, where he remained for eighteen months

working at his trade, and then came back to Sandusky, where he remained until 1851. On October 18, of that year, he married Miss Barbara Genther, who was also a native of the German empire, her birth occurring at Wurtemberg. She was the daughter of Jacob Genther, who came to this country from Germany in 1833, crossing over in a sailing vessel and coming direct to Richland township. In this county he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. To subject and wife four children were born: Martin, who married Miss Priscilla Watson and is now farming on the old place; Jacob, who wedded Miss Elizabeth Griner and is a grocer in Forest, Ohio; Dora, who became the wife of T. B. Kear and lives in Richland township; Marietta, unmarried, who keeps house for her father. Mr. Kachely's wife died January 18, 1890. He lived in Sandusky until 1853, when he came to Richland township and farmed on rented land for three years. In 1856 he went to Wyandot county and bought forty acres of heavy woodland, put up a log cabin on the same and began to cut off the timber. In seven years he cleared all except seven acres. He then traded his farm for eighty acres of woodland and two hundred dollars to boot. On this land only ten acres were cleared. The Rebellion had been going on for some time and in 1864 the subject enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was first sent to Tennessee and attached to the Twenty-third Corps. Later he was sent with his regiment to Washington, and still later to Wilmington, N. C., and was finally discharged from the service at Charlotte, N. C., in the fall of 1865. He did considerable service in the hospital

corps. At the time of General Lee's surrender the One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment was in the neighborhood of Raleigh and Goldsborough, N. C., and the glad tidings caused unbounded expressions of joy among the "boys in blue," a joy which was turned to sorrow five days later upon the receipt of the news of President Lincoln's assassination. After the war he came back and began to clear off the timber again. After two years he bought seventy acres in section 16. At one time since he had as much as two hundred acres. He is a progressive and skillful farmer and is well respected in his neighborhood. He is engaged in farming and stock raising and knows how to make money. To show the high estimation in which he is held, it should be stated that he has been township trustee for twelve years. He has also served as a member of the school board, and has held other offices of responsibility. He is a Democrat, and fraternally is a member of Wharton Lodge, No. 633, I. O. O. F., and of Hope Encampment, No. 160, Forest, Ohio. He is self-made and a high minded and prudent man of excellent principles and habits.

ELLSWORTH E. E. KEAR.

Life is pleasant to live when you know how to make the most of it. Some people start in life as if they had weights on their souls, or were afraid to make the necessary effort to live up to a high standard. Others, by not making the proper study of the conditions of existence, or by not having that blessed trainer, a good and intelligent mother, are side-tracked at the outset and never

seem thereafter to be able to get back again on the main track. Much depends on the start, just as it does in a race. The horse that gets the best start, all other things being equal, will almost invariably win the race. So in the race of life; if you are properly started with suitable grooming, such as a good education and splendid home training, you will lead in the race in after years and enjoy every minute of your existence. Such home influences were thrown around the subject of this sketch in his early years. Both father and mother were people of unusual intelligence and both led lives of singular purity. At their deaths, only a few years ago, there was no word of reproach spoken over their graves. They left a name revered by all who had had the honor and pleasure of their acquaintance in this life. Subject was born in Crawford township, Wyandot county, November 24, 1864, and is the child of George W. and Attie Ann (Mulholland) Kear, both of whom were born in Tymochtee township, the former December 14, 1834, and the latter June 5, 1840. George W. Kear lived with his parents until the age of about thirty years. He then married Miss Mulholland and removed to Crawford township, where he resided on rented land for the space of four years. He then moved to Salem township and bought two hundred acres of partly cleared land, there residing until his death, on July 15, 1898. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying February 26, 1897. They were people of eminent respectability and passed useful and honorable lives. Mr. Kear followed the occupation of farming during life and was successful in amassing a goodly property. He and his good wife were members of the Church of God. They

brought up their children in the fear of the Lord and gave each a good education. To them were born four children, as follows: Ellsworth E. E., subject; Mary J., who became the wife of S. E. Huston, and is now living in Richland township; Moses H., who married Miss Daisy Kirby and resides in Richland township; Seth G., who married Miss Lizzie Wright and lives in Salem township. Subject was reared among much better surroundings than his parents were. He never knew the trials to which they were subjected and through which they successfully passed, so that upon reaching manhood his spirits were untrammelled and his mind and body fresh and active. In 1888 he met and married Miss Minerva J., daughter of William and Melinda (Starr) Baker, and by her has the following children: Ray B., born August 27, 1889, and Attie M., born April 10, 1900. After his marriage he located in Richland township, first upon the homestead and later he purchased forty acres. He resided on his father's farm for nine years. In 1897, having been appointed postmaster of Wharton, Ohio, he moved to that town and took the office July 5, 1897, and also started a store of stationery and cigars. He is the owner of two hundred and two acres in Richland township. He is a Republican and is much interested in the success of his party. He and wife are members of the Church of God, and he is a representative citizen in the highest sense of the expression. His family has been prominent in this section of the county, the father owning at his death about seven hundred acres of excellent land.

December 18, 1901, the subject, together with his brother and brother-in-law,

organized the Wharton Bank. The liberal patronage accorded them attests the confidence reposed in them by the public. Their correspondents are the Tiffin National Bank, of Tiffin, Ohio, and the Chase National Bank, of New York city.

ROBERT R. DUMM.

The services of the surveyor have been required since man first began to lay claim to tracts of land, either for his own use or for the use of the government of which he forms a part. This transfers the origin of the science of surveying back to a remote period of antiquity; in fact the origin is lost in the myths of ancient Egypt, China and India. Astronomy and surveying are perhaps the oldest branches of distinct learning and science known to mankind. And the means have undergone a steady evolution from the most primitive to the efficient instruments of to-day. The pioneer surveyor of this country used a grape vine for his chain and daily took observations of the stars to ascertain his true position as he passed through the trackless forests or over the boundless prairies. He accomplished a larger and less minute result than is required of the surveyor of to-day. The latter must be very exact, because very often a slight variation may deduct many feet from the lots of a land owner. The subject of this sketch was one of the most efficient surveyors this county ever had. He was careful and made his measurements with the greatest accuracy. As a result very few disputes were ever held over his work in town or country. He was educated for

the business. He was born in Richland township, Wyandot county, November 10, 1862, and is the child of Michael S. and Maria (Henry) Dumm, the former of Pittsburgh and the latter of Erie county, Penn. When a boy the father came with his father, Andrew, to this county and located at McCutchenville. Andrew Dumm had been a wholesale dealer in boots and shoes in Pennsylvania. In this county he made his home, and here Michael S. was reared and educated. Upon reaching manhood the latter first settled on sixty acres, which he bought on section 11, Richland township. This tract was in the deep woods, and at that time there were few if any roads in this part of the county. Here the father lived and labored until his death in 1883. His widow, a most estimable lady, well advanced in years, still lives on the old place. To them were born seven children as follows: Daniel, who lives with his mother on the old place; Andrew, who is farming near West Baden, Ind.; Michael M., who is engaged in farming in Putnam county, Ohio; Robert R., subject; Della, who married Robert Gibson and died in July, 1901; Solon S., who is living near West Baden, Ind.; Ida, who became the wife of Abraham Pickett and resides in Hancock county, Ohio. Subject was reared on his father's farm and educated in the country schools. During the summers he learned the bricklayer's trade with his father, and has worked at the same more or less ever since. Later he attended the Ada Academy for five years, studying all branches and improving his mind very greatly and ending his schooling with a thorough course in surveying. In 1887 he went to Findlay, Ohio, and engaged in contracting and building for two years.

By this time his skill as a surveyor, as well as a practical builder, had become known over the county, and he was offered the nomination for county surveyor by the leaders of his party, the Democratic. He accepted and was easily elected. He assumed the duties of the office and continued to administer the same until 1896. Upon his retirement from that position he went back to his trade and located at Wharton in 1899, where he has remained since. He is now editor of the *Rip-Saw*, a newspaper of general circulation and the first one ever published in Wharton.

In 1892 Mr. Dumm wedded Miss Celia, daughter of Jesse Wentz, of Salem township, and by her has four children, as follows: Helen, Gladys, Michael and Jesse. He still does a great deal of surveying throughout the county and has taught eight terms of school. He is a member of Wharton Lodge, No. 633, I. O. O. F.; the Warpole Blue Lodge, No. 110, of Masons; Lodge No. 95, K. of P., of Findlay; and is a charter member of Tribe No. 145, Red Men. Mr. Dumm is one of the most popular men and ex-officials, and one of the best citizens of the county.

JEROME WISE.

When a farmer is out of debt and is in comfortable circumstances the chances are that he is just as happy as any other person of moderate circumstances can be or is. He need not worry for fear his farm may burn up or blow up, and the same is true of his house if it is insured, as it should be. So he can go to bed knowing that the next

morning, no matter what may betide, he will still have a home and a means of making a living for himself and family. It is his own fault, therefore, if he is not happy. After a farmer has paid for his land, it is in most cases a piece of folly to run in debt. Why borrow trouble, for that is what debt means? Why not steer clear of the sheriff? He is not a pleasant fellow to meet when he is making one of his professional calls. His views and yours will not harmonize; so let him alone and you will be far happier. The wise farmer keeps out of debt, and so does Mr. Wise, the farmer.

Jerome Wise was born on the old Wise homestead in Richland township May 1, 1852, and is the son of Jacob B. and Mary (Price) Wise, the father a native of Cumberland county, Penn., and the mother also of the same state. The father grew up in his native state and in 1854 came to Richland township, this county, and at first bought thirty acres, but later added to the same until at the time of his death he owned a total of two hundred and thirty-seven acres, all made by hard work, honest trading and right conduct. He cleared up a large portion of the land himself, and left behind at his death a good name and a large property. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and worked at the same a considerable portion of his time. He and his wife were members of the Church of God. Their children are named as follows: Fiana, who died aged twenty years; Aaron B., now living in Richland township; Mary Ann, who died young; Jerome, subject; Caroline, dead. Subject was educated at the common schools and has always lived at home. On July 1, 1875, he married Miss Serena Clark, daughter of George Clark, of Richland township. She

bore him one child, but both mother and child died the following year. On March 3, 1881, Mr. Wise married Miss Mary Hartman, of Jackson township, daughter of Henry Hartman, of Germany, her father being a farmer and a resident of this county. To subject and wife these children were born: Minnie, Grace, Clarence, Harvey and Artie. Subject since his marriage has lived on the old place. He is a successful farmer, a good citizen and a man of excellent principles. He and his wife are members of the Church of God and he is a member of Wharton Lodge, No. 363, I. O. O. F. He is comparatively young, yet has before him many years of usefulness. He is one of the leading citizens of this township.

GEORGE GWINNER.

One of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers of Jackson township, Wyandot county, Ohio, is George Gwinner, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, also named George, and his mother, Annie (Wise) Gwinner, were natives of the same place and they were there married.

George Gwinner, the father of subject, was a mason by trade and brought his family in a sailing vessel to America, having a tempestuous passage of forty-two days. He first located near Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for a number of years and then bought land at New Winchester, where he passed the remainder of his days. This worthy couple were sincere members of the German Lutheran church, and were the parents of six children.

George Gwinner, the subject of this

sketch, remained with his parents until twenty years of age and then purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Bucyrus township, Crawford county. This farm was improved to some extent, and he traded it for city property in Bucyrus, where he resided four years, engaged in stock raising, etc. Later he came to Wyandot county and bought partly improved land in section 23, Jackson township, where he is engaged in general farming, raising all the usual crops that thrive in the latitude, including hay, wheat, oats, etc. He also pays considerable attention to stock raising. He has been very successful in his undertakings and stands well in the ranks of the agriculturists of his township.

Mr. Gwinner was united in marriage, in Crawford county, to Miss Rosa Barger, a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob and Martha Jane Barger.

The children born to this union are named as follows: John S., who is yard-master for a railroad company at Covington, Ky., and is married; Rena, wife of Wellington Parcher, who is a farmer in Marion county, Ohio; Ollie, married to Cyrus McCleary, of Wharton, Ohio; Charles L., a machinist at Toledo, Ohio; Minnie and Flossie, at home.

In politics Mr. Gwinner is a Republican, is very active and popular in the party and has served as trustee of Jackson township. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry at Forest, and has always taken a keen interest in agricultural affairs in general outside of his practical work as a farmer. He and family attend the Union Christian church, to the support of which they liberally contribute and the teachings of which they strictly observe, and socially they stand with the best people of the township.



4190

